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[Home]

THE HOME COUNTIES
MAGAZINE.

THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE

Devoted to the topography of London, Middlesex, Essex,
Herts, Bucks, Berks, Surrey and Kent.

Edited by
W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

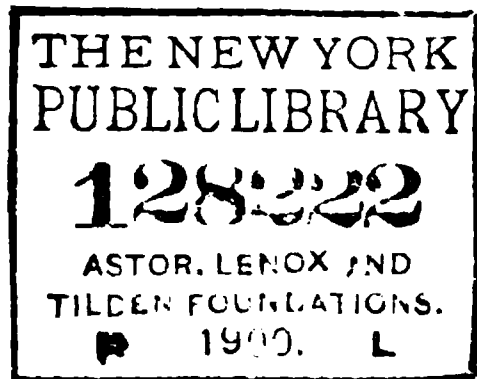
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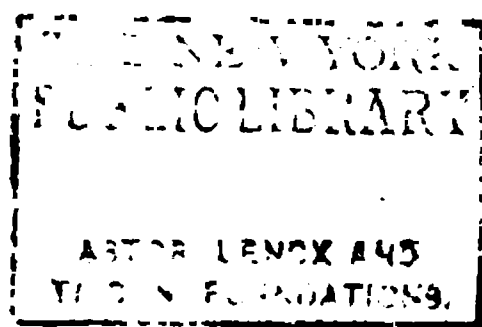
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THE PROTECTOR BOMERSET.

From an engraving by H. Meyer after the picture at Longleat.

TO THE READER.

IT is to the reader in Essex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Kent and Surrey, that I chiefly address these words; our supporters in London, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, know pretty well the lines which will be followed by the "Home Counties Magazine"—namely, those on which "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries" has been conducted since 1895.

To the reader in the five counties first mentioned—the new area we are embracing—I would, then, say that I desire to make the "Home Counties Magazine" a useful and popular topographical publication. Topography is a very comprehensive word, and I use it in its most catholic sense. Particularly do I ask that scraps of local information, such as we are all constantly lighting upon, and which are as constantly lost for lack of a suitable place of deposit, may be sent to the new magazine. I also ask that its pages may be used as a medium for eliciting, by "queries" and "replies," information on different points connected with the area we cover so that "The Home Counties Magazine" may become for London, for the places in which Londoners reside, and the places they often visit, what the old, yet ever new, "Notes and Queries" is for Great and Greater Britain.

I believe that it is perfectly possible to treat accurately and usefully, matters topographical from a popular standpoint. This I shall endeavour to do, and by so doing, to make more wide-spread than it is, a thirst for that knowledge of the things of yesterday, which is so helpful in comprehending those of to-day, or in speculating as to those of to-morrow.

W. J. HARDY.



NOTES ON OLD SOMERSET HOUSE.

BY W. HEATON JACOB, F.S.A.

SOMERSET House derives its name from Edward Seymour, the first Duke of Somerset, better known in English History as the "Protector Somerset." Being bred to arms, he had received the honour of Knighthood in the wars with France in the year 1523. In 1536 his sister, Jane Seymour, was married to the King (Henry VIII.), and in the same year he was created Viscount Beauchamp. The birth of a son (afterwards Edward VI.), was so acceptable to the King that in October, 1537, he created his brother-in-law Earl of Hertford; and in 1541 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and was constituted Lord Great Chamberlain.

The King died in January, 1546, and in the following month the Earl of Hertford was unanimously elected by the Privy Council governor of the person of the young King Edward VI., and protector of his realms. In the same month he was created Duke of Somerset and Earl Marshal.

Soon after his election as Protector he formed the idea of building Somerset Palace, or House, for his London residence, and in order to obtain a site and also to provide materials for the purpose, the following buildings were demolished, viz.:

BUILDINGS WHICH WERE DEMOLISHED FOR THE SITE.

1. An Inn of Chancery, promiscuously called "Strand Inn" and "Chester Inn."
2. The Episcopal House of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then also known by the name of the Bishop of Chester's Inn.
3. The Episcopal House of the Bishop of Llandaff.
4. The Episcopal House of the Bishop of Worcester.
5. The Church of St. Mary le Strand and its cemetery.
6. The Strand Bridge.

In addition to the fore-going buildings which were actually on the site, the following religious buildings were also demolished for the purpose of obtaining further materials,

DOMENET HOUSE. STAND ENTRANCE. . . .

the difficulties and expense connected with the carriage of stone to the Metropolis being then very great, viz. :

1. The steeple and part of the Church of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem.
2. The chapel in Pardon churchyard belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral.
3. The cloister surrounding the said chapel.
4. A chapel at the north door of St. Paul's.
5. The charnel house of St. Paul's and a chapel over it.

It is also asserted that it was the intention (fortunately not carried out), to proceed to the demolition of the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and that "*the standing thereof was only preserved by his fall.*"

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE BUILDING.

There appears to be no conclusive evidence to show when the work of demolition commenced, or when the building of Somerset Palace began, but it is generally imputed to the early part of the year 1549. In the following October the patent, constituting the Duke of Somerset, was revoked, and the estates of which he was then deprived were given to the Crown by Parliament; and although he was subsequently restored to some part of his property, particularly to the site and environs of Somerset Palace, it is almost certain that the building was not sufficiently advanced to admit of his occupying any portion of it before his death upon the scaffold on the 22nd January, 1552.

THE ARCHITECT.

The Duke is believed to have employed as his architect, an Italian, named John of Padua, who was then in England, and who had been in the service of King Henry VIII. In the warrant of his appointment he was termed "Devisor of His Majesty's Buildings." John of Padua is also said to have been the architect of Longleat in Somersetshire. It is stated that Somerset House was the first building in the Italian style of architecture erected in this country.

SOMERSET HOUSE THE PROPERTY OF THE CROWN.

Upon the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, the Palace became the property of the Crown, and the young King (Edward VI.) expended a sum of £900 upon the building.

The same year he gave it to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who used it as her independent residence when she came to visit the Court during the reign of her sister Queen Mary (1553 to 1558). The little friendship which existed between the Royal sisters did not render Elizabeth's sojourn near the Court very agreeable; it is, therefore, not a matter of surprise that Elizabeth did not beautify or even finish Somerset Palace. After Mary's death in 1558, the building merged again in the Crown by Elizabeth's succession to the throne.

RESTORED TO THE EARL OF HERTFORD.

In the first year of her reign, Queen Elizabeth created Edward Seymour, the late Protector's son by his second marriage, Earl of Hertford, and Somerset House was then restored to him, the Crown, however, retaining it as a supplemental house for the accommodation of visitors at the Queen's pleasure.

The Duchess of Somerset, the Protector's widow, died in 1587; and it is supposed that, on that event the Queen resumed occupation of the Palace, as in the following year it is recorded that she went from Somerset Palace in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

THE RESIDENCE OF QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK, WIFE OF JAMES I.

In the reign of James I. (1603 to 1625), the house became the residence of his consort, Queen Anne of Denmark, and it appears that Her Majesty repaired it at her own charge for the reception of her brother, the King of Denmark (Christian IV.), who visited England in 1606.

CALLED DENMARK HOUSE.

From that time the Queen affected to call it "Denmark House." She held her Court there, and after her death which occurred at Hampton Court in 1618, her body was conveyed to "Denmark House" previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey.

The "continuators" of Stow's Survey of London say "This house was much repaired, beautified and improved by

SOMERSET HOUSE, 1868.



new buildings and enlargements by this Queen, who also brought hither water from Hyde Park in pipes."

To the same period may be referred the erection of those apartments towards the River which were built over a colonnade, and those to the west of them which are allowed to have been planned and executed from the designs and under the eye of Inigo Jones.

King James I. died in 1625, and his body was removed to Denmark House, for so we must continue to call it, till the interment on the 17th May.

GIVEN TO QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

Immediately after the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria of France, the Queen was put into possession of Denmark House, and by grant dated 15th February, 1626, it was settled on her for life.

THE CHAPEL.

A handsome chapel formed part of Somerset Palace, and although it is acknowledged that it was built by Inigo Jones, the exact date of its erection has not been fixed by any of the writers to whose works upon the subject I have had access.

This date I am now in a position to give definitely, as a search amongst the "Pipe Office Declared Accounts" has disclosed that the work of building the chapel extended over a period of five years, viz., from the 25th of May, 1630, to the 31st December, 1635.

These Accounts show that "the Tennys Courte and tenementes adjoyning to Denmarke House," were converted into "a chappell vestry and other roomes for the use and service of our dearest Consort the Queene (Henrietta Maria), and a brickwall made to enclose the same with a passage and a staire from the privy lodgings into a clozett," and that the total cost of the work amounted to £4,045 os. 4½d.

As the Chapel is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of old Somerset House, some extracts from the above-mentioned Accounts will be of interest:

First the Accountant is allowed for "money yssued and payd within the tyme of this accompte to sondry masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and other artificers, woorkmen

and laborers ymployed in taking downe the rooffe and walles of the Tennys Courte in the Basecourt at Somersett Howse *alias* Denmarke Howse, new building a chappell of bricke and stone there, ciiij. foote longe, xxxvj. foote broode, and lj. foote high to the tope of the rooffe with twoe outlettes for staires and litle chappelles, xij. foote one way and xxxvj. foote the other way, with a vestry howse and a clozett uppon pillars of Portland Stone, the walles of bricke, and the whole chappell strongly vaulted underneath with peeres of sixe bricke thicke, the walles up to the crowne of the vaulte being on the east side iiij. foote thicke and on the west side five foote, the rest of the walles above of fower bricke, iij. bricke di and two bricke di in thicknes, and the particion walles there at one bricke di in thicknes, the walles fynished with fynishing mortar the wyndowes and mouldings of Portland stone carved. The coyne facid and doores all of Purbecke stone; the ceilinges of the chappell and clozett wyndowes richly carved, painted and gilded; the floare paved with blacke and white marble, and the rooffe covered with lead, ffor performannce whereof diverse Provisions and Emptions have beene made and provided. The particulers whereof with their quantities, rates, and prices, as alsoe the charges of carriage, both by land and water, wages of artificers, woorkmen, and others ymployed therein, taske-woorke and other charges are expressed in manner and forme following." Then follow several items, amongst them may be mentioned:

"A trowel with a velvet handle for the Queen Majesty to lay the first stone." 4s.

"Rushes to strew the chappell." 2s. 6d.

Eight great windows of Portland stone with their mouldings and cornices—10 pillars and pilasters of the like stone with their bases and capitals.

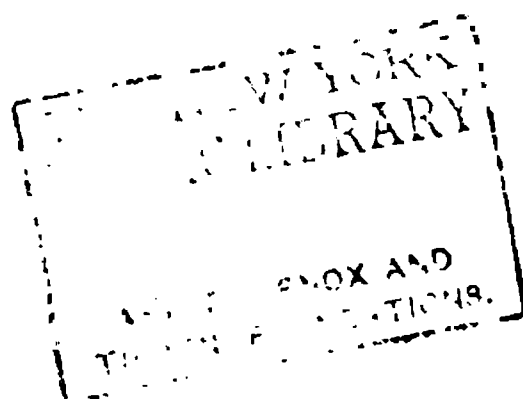
Hugh Justice, His Majesty's Sergeant Plumber, for covering the roof of the new chappell with sheet lead.

John Hooke (turner), for turning nine great balls.

Reference is also made to the ceiling of the Music Room; to the room over the stairs going up to the Queen's closet; to work done to the floors and roofs of the Friar's lodgings; to "making seven altars"; and to "a new brick wall to enclose the Friar's lodgings and a place for a garden."

—

SOMERSET PALACE, 1880.



BURIALS UNDER SOMERSET HOUSE CHAPEL.

All the burials under Somerset House Chapel were by warrants from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and the last interment which took place in 1770 was that of Mrs. Watson, daughter of Mrs. Bodens (who was buried there in 1746).

From Michaelmas, 1775, the Chapel was closed by an Order from the Treasury.

A copy of the names of all the baptisms, marriages, and burials which have been solemnized in the private chapel of Somerset House, between 1714 and 1776, was published in 1862 by Mr. James Coleman.

According to that list there were during this period only 14 burials, but the marriages were much more numerous.

Amongst the well-known persons who were married at Somerset House Chapel between the years 1714 and 1776, may be mentioned Edward Hawke, afterwards Lord Hawke, the celebrated Admiral; Sir Thomas Brand, who is described as "formerly an Embellisher of Letters to Eastern Princes"; Sir John Shadwell (the son of the Poet Laureate), who was physician to Queen Anne and King George I.; William de Grey, created Lord Walsingham, after having been Solicitor and Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and Miss Catherine Gunning, "Spinster of Somerset House," the youngest of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings, of whom one was Countess of Coventry, and the other Duchess of Hamilton, and afterwards Duchess of Argyle.

SOMERSET HOUSE UNTOUCHED DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

Though the Parliament soon after the execution of Charles I. (30th January, 1649), disposed by sale of many of the tenements which have been erected on such of the ground obtained by the Duke of Somerset as was not comprehended within the scale of his own palace of Somerset, yet nothing was attempted during the Commonwealth (1649 to 1660), tending to deface or alter the appearance of the principal edifice, and it is presumed that it was retained as one of the residences of the Protector (Oliver Cromwell). The view which is taken that Oliver Cromwell occupied Somerset House

is considerably strengthened by the illustration which accompanies these notes, and which shows that the lying-in-state of his body took place in that building.

REVERTED TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER, HENRIETTA MARIA,
UPON THE RESTORATION.

Upon the Restoration, Somerset House reverted to the possession of the Dowager Queen, Henrietta Maria, the mother of the King (Charles II.) for her life, and she resumed occupation of it upon her return to England in November, 1660.

Finding that the palace during her absence from England had been neglected, and that it had fallen into decay, she at once commenced making considerable alterations and improvements, and in connection therewith the poet Waller wrote the following lines :

Constant to England in your love,
As birds are to their wonted grove ;
Tho' by rude hands their nests are spoil'd.
There the next year again they build.

The Dowager Queen remained at Somerset House for about four years. Ostensibly on account of the plague, but more probably because her presence in England was obnoxious to the Protestant party, she voluntarily retired to France, where she died in 1669.

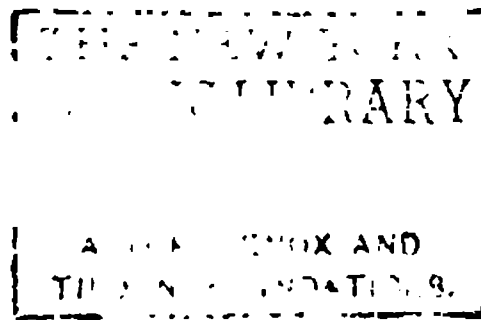
The well-known picture of this Queen and Charles I., by Van Dyck, was originally hung in Somerset House.

The first occasion that led to the occupation of Somerset House after the death of the Dowager Queen Henrietta Maria, was that of the funeral obsequies of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who died a few months after the Queen Mother, and whose body was placed there in Royal State. The interment was solemnised with great pomp, and the ceremonial has been preserved in a large number of engravings.

THE HOME OF QUEEN CATHERINE OF PORTUGAL.

In 1671, according to the Domestic State Papers, the Queen (Catherine of Braganza) came from Windsor to Somerset House, "Where she in future keeps her Court, it being now fitted for her reception." And from the accompanying illus

OLIVER CROMWELL LYING IN STATE AT SOMERSET HOUSE.



tration of the tombstones which are now to be found under the quadrangle of the present building, it will be seen that members of her household, including her Doctor, a Portuguese (LVZITANVS MEDICVS) were buried in the private chapel.

In 1677, when William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), came over to this country for the purpose of marrying Princess Mary, Somerset House appears to have been assigned to him as a temporary residence.

BECAME THE PROPERTY OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN.

After the death of Charles II. in February, 1685, the Palace became the property, during her life, of the Queen Dowager Catherine of Braganza and she appears to have resided there until the year 1692, when she returned to Portugal, where she died in 1705. This Queen had consequently the ostensible occupation of Somerset House during the reigns of James II. and William III., and for three years of the reign of Queen Anne.

CEASED TO BE A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN 1705.

From this period the House seems not to have been again occupied by any members of the Royal Family.

In 1708, in the New View of London, it is stated that "Somerset House was inhabited by the Earl of Feversham, Lady Arlington, etc., who have lodgings therein." This is believed to have been the case, with a change of persons, either holding official positions at the Court, or having sufficient interest to obtain such a privilege until the building was pulled down, except that the State Apartments were reserved unoccupied, to serve for occasional purposes and ceremonies. Even then it was accounted a Royal House, and had two sentinels at the gate, as also a porter and house-keeper, a Chaplain, a Reader, and subordinate officers.

Seymour, in his Survey of London and Westminster (1735), in his description of Somerset House, says:—"It had a beautiful front towards the water-side, with a piazza, fountain, walks, and statues. The front towards the Strand is adorned with columns of the Dorick order. It is very reasonable, says an ingenious architect, to think that Somerset House was the first building in England that exhibited any

resemblance of grace in architecture, and wherein much labour and curious workmanship was employed. But the stone being of a soft and loose texture, soon became liable to decay and injury by weather, so that now the edifice is almost entirely defaced, and very few members remain perfect to inform us what they originally were. At present the most remarkable part of this Palace is the chapel built by Inigo Jones, in which the Dorick Order is enriched in the most extravagant manner."

IN 1775, VESTED IN THE CROWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ERECTING CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICES.

On the 10th April, 1775, a message from the King (Geo. III.), was delivered to both Houses of Parliament, asking that a better and more suitable accommodation might be made for the Queen, in case she should survive him, than that afforded by Somerset House, and that the Palace (Buckingham Palace), in which he then resided might be settled for that purpose, and recommending the appropriation of Somerset House "*to such uses as shall be found most beneficial to the publick.*"

On the 26th of the same month the House of Commons passed a resolution, settling Buckingham Palace or the "Queen's House," on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset House, in case she should survive the King, and that the Palace of Somerset "*be vested in His Majesty his heirs and successors for the purpose of erecting and establishing certain Public Offices.*"


DEMOLITION OF THE OLD BUILDING.

Shortly afterwards the demolition of Old Somerset House commenced, and in 1779 the façade in the Strand of the present building was completed.

There is an interesting view in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1798), vol. 68, page 9, which represents the inner part of Old Somerset House, which at the time the drawing was made (probably about 1780), was "all that remained of that once magnificent palace." The sheetings of lead on which the pavement of the present building was laid, the watch box, the wooden way to the remains of the old building, with part of the front, arched entrance and scaffolding, and progress of the new building are here exactly delineated, and form a view not less curious than interesting."

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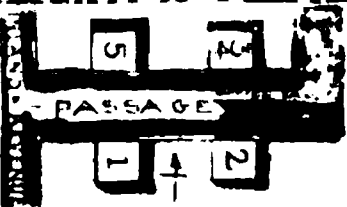
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To the perpetual memory of
 Edmund Fortseve Esquire
 GENTLEMAN • MERC • PRIV • COUNCILLOR
 To Her Recent M^{ty} QUEENE Catherine
 and y^e like to her late M^{ty} Queen Henrietta
 The third sonne
 of Sir Nicolas Forteseve of Cookham
 Count of Worcester KN
 Whoe exchanged his life for immortality
 y^e 7th of May 1674 •
 In the 69th yeare of his age

5

CI • GIST • LE • CORPS • DE • DEFVNCTE •
 CATHERINE GVILERMET • VIVANTE •
 FEMME • DE • JEHAN • BLUTEAU •
 • POTAGÉ • DE • LA • REYNE • DE •
 LA • GRANDE • BRETAGNE • LAQUELLE •
 • DECEDA • LE • VJ MAY 1677 •
 PRIEZ • DIEV • POVR • SON • AME •

Tombstones REMOVED
 FROM THE PRIVATE CHAPEL
 OF OLD SOMERSET HOUSE



AND NOW BUILT INTO
 THE WALLS OF A PASSAGE
 UNDER THE QUADRANGLE

TOMBSTONES

Taken from the Chapel of old Somerset House, and now built into the walls of a passage under the quadrangle of the present building.

The word "Cookham" on Tombstone No. 4 (line 7) should be "Cookhall."

THE ESTIMATES AS GIVEN TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
FOR BUILDING NEW SOMERSET HOUSE.

The estimates for the building and completion of the new works as submitted to the House of Commons in March, 1790, were £334,703 already expended, with the addition of £33,500 more to be expended, in all £368,203. (See journals of the House of Commons).

DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE PRESENT BUILDING.

The present building, with the exception of the East Wing which now accommodates King's College and School, and was added in 1828, was completed about 1786.

Note.—The Royal Academy, instituted in 1768, originally held their meetings in Pall Mall, where in May, 1769, they held their first exhibition of paintings, but in 1779 they removed to the Strand front of Somerset House, which portion of the building was completed in that year, and on the 1st May, 1780, they held their annual exhibition. On the 30th November of the same year, the Royal Society first held their meetings in Somerset House, and the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday, January 11th, 1781. The apartments of these two learned Societies continued to occupy the greater portion of this part of the building until they removed to their present quarters at Burlington House.

RELICS OF OLD SOMERSET HOUSE.

The most interesting relics of Old Somerset House are some tombstones, five in number, which were removed from the chapel when it was pulled down.

These tombstones, of which an illustration accompanies these notes, are built into the walls of a passage under the quadrangle of the present building.

The inscriptions on the five tombstones are in parts obliterated and illegible, but, after a careful examination of them by Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, F.S.A., of the Exchequer and Audit Office, Somerset House, he is of opinion that the inscriptions, as set out in the illustration, are in the main correct.

It is also stated* that the Doric fluted columns in the entrance hall of the General Register Office, which now occupies the Strand front of the present building (formerly the Royal Academy), originally formed a portion of the first tier of the screen in the chapel, and that other portions of this screen were placed in the garden of a villa at Hounslow, which was occupied by the late Sir William Chambers, the architect of the present building.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to Mr. Patey Baildon, F.S.A., Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, F.S.A., and Mr. Frederick H. Duffield, for the assistance which they have kindly rendered me in the compilation of these notes.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE remarkable drought of the past summer has brought the subject of water-supply prominently forward, and has awakened into activity the Metropolitan Water Companies. They are jointly promoting a Bill in Parliament, the chief feature of which is to provide, in case of necessity, for inter-communication between the mains and works of the respective companies.

The London County Council seeks to supply London with water from Wales, and proposes a "New River" of its own which will divide near Chedworth, one branch carrying the supply for the south side of the Metropolis, and the other for the north; the latter to cross the Cherwell, pass south of Buckingham, east of Aylesbury, and west of St. Albans, to the reservoir at Elstree. The estimated cost of the entire work is, roughly speaking, thirty-eight millions.

Hertfordshire naturally seeks to protect its own water supply. The population of the county is growing apace, and it is somewhat alarming to learn that the upper reaches of the Lea have been drained, and that the Chadwell Spring, after

* *Gentleman's Magazine*—Vol. 82 (1812), page 441.

SOMERSET HOUSE. INTERNAL VIEW. 1777.

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Vertical handwritten text or mark on the right side of the page.

flowing for centuries, has this year ceased to flow. It is well for Hertfordshire that its interests as to water are watched by so able a scientist as Sir John Evans, F.R.S., ably seconded by Mr. John Hopkinson, F.G.S., who, in the last issue of "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," called attention to the probable result of the continual drain by London on Hertfordshire water.

Other bills before Parliament that will attract the attention of readers in the Home Counties are those by which power is sought to construct light railways, or electric tramways. The Richmond and Twickenham district was threatened with schemes which, had they been carried out, would have covered that neighbourhood with a network of roadside railways. An equally elaborate scheme for the means of conveyance above mentioned has been formulated for the north and west of London, extending far into what we may now call rural Middlesex. Of new railways of the ordinary description we do not hear much. The Great Eastern seeks to join its Ongar branch at Leyton, with the old main line to Cambridge, whilst the London, Brighton & South Coast asks for powers to construct a line from Holmwood to Cranleigh, which will probably put Leith Hill at a less distance than at present from a railway station. Most of the other powers sought by the railways running out of London are for widenings, construction of sidings, &c.; improvements which the regular traveller will welcome as tending to promote punctuality. Several deviations from the authorised route of the Great Northern line from Enfield to Stevenage are suggested.

Again we have to congratulate Hampstead and its neighbourhood on the acquisition of a new fortress against the army of bricks and mortar. Golders Hill is now an open space for all time, and since the beginning of December the public has had access to it as such. Let us hope that its new custodians will not spoil it from an over-zeal to make it look nice. Much of the beauty of Hampstead Heath is already marred by this tidying-up, and rooting up of plants, shrubs, and trees that ought to grow there, and the planting of those

that ought not. The Hampstead Heath Protection Society will earn the thanks of every lover of the picturesque if it can induce an alteration in the policy of "laying out" the Heath!

But Hampstead Heath is unfortunately not the only open space near London, that is being spoiled in this way, and the County Council should give the matter consideration. Let that august body resist the temptation of making the addition to Tooting Bec Common—which it is now seeking Parliamentary power to acquire—into a "park"; we use the word in its popular acceptation.

Speaking of keeping beautiful things beautiful, we may remind the reader of the generous gift—pretty generally mentioned in the newspapers some six weeks back—which saved from the builder the Bute House Estate at Petersham, lying immediately below the celebrated Thompson's Walk, in Richmond Park. A lady has purchased the estate, and on it will build a church and schools, and nothing else, so that one of the most delightful prospects on the south side of London will not be lost—a prospect about which the explorer Vancouver exclaimed, "In all my travels I never clapt eyes on a fairer spot than this."

Glancing at the recent publications by Societies in the Home Counties, devoted to the study of topography and kindred subjects, much that is hopeful and interesting presents itself. The Essex Archæological Society is in a flourishing condition; the report for 1897 shows that its numbers have increased from 329 to 346, and that many valuable additions have been made to the Society's Library. The last issue of its transactions (Vol. vii. part i.) should appeal specially to the lovers of brasses, in which that county is particularly rich. The remarkably large brass of Frances Franklin at Leyton, which affords an admirable illustration of the costume of ladies of the Elizabethan period, is amongst those figured.

Few papers recently read before similar bodies have emphasized the value of parochial records more fully than that which Mr. W. Carey Morgan, gave on the parish of St. Peter, St. Albans, before the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Society, in November. The importance of parish documents, and of their due preservation, has often found mention in the publication of which this magazine is the lineal descendant. The question of preservation has been brought still more prominently forward during the last few weeks, by the unfortunate Shipway case. How little is generally known about parish records, is revealed by the newspaper correspondence, which this case has called forth. Several interesting instances have been cited of parish registers commencing at a period considerably anterior to the act under which they were first kept; and there appears to exist in the minds of many people much confusion between the registers of births, deaths, and marriages, and other parish records—churchwardens' accounts, and the like.

But, though the correspondence reveals a want of knowledge of detail, it is satisfactory to note that it also displays an appreciation of the importance of parish records, and a desire to see them in satisfactory custody, as they are in Scotland, and very generally in Ireland. It cannot be said that in England and Wales their present custody is satisfactory. Many of the clergy undoubtedly take a keen interest in their parish muniments, but many (probably more) do not. Unfortunately, too, care on the part of one parson, is not always imparted to his successor, and the arrangements made by a zealous custodian for safely houseing parish records, are too often ignored and done away by the clerical Gallio, who succeeds him, and who cares for none of these things!

On the whole, therefore, some custody more permanently careful than that of a rector or vicar seems to be demanded. The Government will do well to consider the matter whilst the frauds by the convict Davis are fresh in the public mind; and it should remember, that no scheme will be satisfactory which does not provide for the safe-keeping of *all* parish records—not merely parish registers. The possibility

that Parish Councils may, as the law now stands, be the rightful custodians of certain parish records is too frightful to contemplate, and we congratulate the Rev. F. T. Wethered, on his refusal to hand over to the local Parish Council the ancient records of Hurley.

Interest in Hertfordshire archæology has suddenly become so active that a new Society has been established for dealing with the antiquities of the eastern side of the county. We wish the Society long life; but let there be some sort of union with the old society that has its head-quarters at St. Albans. For our own part we should like to see—for a county like Hertfordshire, where only *evening meetings* are likely to be attended—one society with “centres,” say at St. Albans, Watford, Royston, and Hertford. Each centre could have its own meetings and excursions, but the papers read and the objects exhibited could be printed and figured in one volume.

There is perhaps good reason for this quickened interest in Hertfordshire archæology just now; for some interesting archæological work is in progress there. The foundations of a very considerable building, unearthed in St. Michael's glebe, furnish an example of Roman masonry superior to any yet found in England. The foundations are being carefully examined and plotted by the Rev. C. V. Bicknell and Mr. W. Page, F.S.A.; so that a step in the systematic exploration of Verulamium has been made, and the continuance of the work will be awaited with interest.

Then at Radlett, on the land of Sir Walter Phillimore, two kilns of a Roman potter named CASTUS have come to light; the examination of which kilns has revealed several points of interest in relation to pottery manufacture; amongst them the manner in which the well-known *mortaria* were baked. This, by the way, is the first instance in England of the discovery of pottery works that can be assigned to a particular potter. The name CASTUS was not unknown on Roman pottery found near London.

Other important excavations are in progress in Surrey, where the Rev. T. S. Cooper, helped by the County Archæological Society, is uncovering the remains of Waverley Abbey. Already the west-end of the Chapter House has been cleared, and the earth removed on the south side of the cloister with the result that there may now be seen the kitchen buildings, and the walls of the monks' refectory, with the stone bench running along three of its sides. During the excavations some coffins were discovered, one of them that of William Maudit, Richard I.'s chamberlain, who, according to the Annals of Waverley, was buried in the year 1194. Strange to say these are not stone but oak coffins, and almost as sound as the day they were deposited. Some painted glass, floor-tiles, and domestic vessels have been found. The work lacks funds, which should be sent to Mr. Cooper, at Chiddingfold, Godalming.

To the last part of the proceedings of the Surrey Archæological Society (Vol. xiv. Part i.), Mr. Cooper is a contributor. He continues his description of the church plate in the county, and figures several examples, notably that said to have been given by Laud to Lambeth Palace Chapel about the year 1635. The return to the mediæval form in the stem of the chalice is curious and suggestive.

Mr. Montague S. Giuseppi, F.S.A., the newly appointed honorary secretary, is right in making no apology for printing, in the Proceedings, the Parliamentary Surveys of Southwark, made under the Act of 1649. Details are given in these surveys of several places (including the Mint), in what Sir Walter Besant rightly describes as one of the most interesting parts of South London.

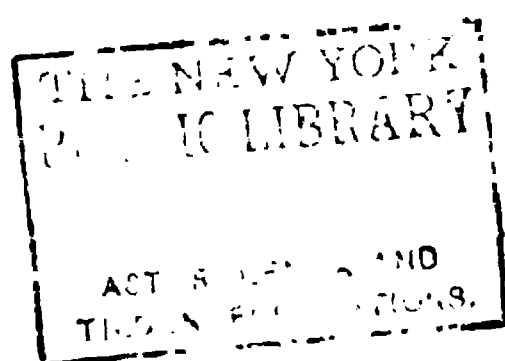
A work, interesting to the student of names and their location, has been compiled by Mr. C. T. Part, who has printed a list of his predecessors in the office of High Sheriff of Hertfordshire from the time of the Conquest. Unfortunately, Mr. Part has not consulted the official list of Sheriffs of England and Wales, recently issued as a government publication. Had he done so, his list, especially in the eleventh

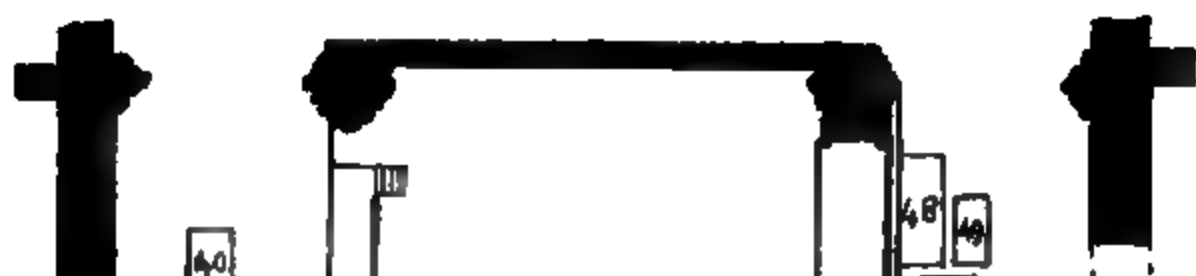
and twelfth centuries, would have received the addition of some important names. However, what he gives is of much interest.

The behaviour of a lunatic at Jordans, a month or two back, was the subject of newspaper comment, and elicited a good many articles on William Penn; but amongst these no allusion seems to have been made to a curious document, dated in 1692, in which Lord Sydney tells Dutch William of an interview with the sturdy Quaker, after the warrant for his apprehension had been signed. The meeting was arranged by Penn's "brother-in-law, Mr. Lowther," and took place, apparently in London, on a February evening, when Sydney found Penn "just as he used to be, not at all disguised, but in the same clothes and humour" as formerly.

Lord Sydney then writes what the Quaker said to him:—"that he was a true and faithful servant to King William and Queen Mary, and if he knew anything that was prejudicial to them or their government, he would readily discover it. He protested, in the presence of God, that he knew of no plot, nor did he believe there was any in Europe, but what King Louis had said, and he was of opinion that King James knew the bottom of this plot as little as other people." Ere they parted the Quaker assured the minister that what he intended to do was all he could for his Majesty's service, though he could not be a witness, as it was "against his conscience and his principles to take an oath."

The first annual meeting of the London Topographical Society will shortly be held. Porter's Map of London, reproduced from the exceedingly rare copy in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, is ready for issue to the members who have subscribed for the year 1898. This map is especially interesting as being a representation of London shortly before the Great Fire. The Society's engravers are now busy with the reproduction of Norden's maps of London and of Westminster; and there is a hint of a bonus for the subscribers of 1898, in the shape of a second series of the "Illustrated Record of London,"



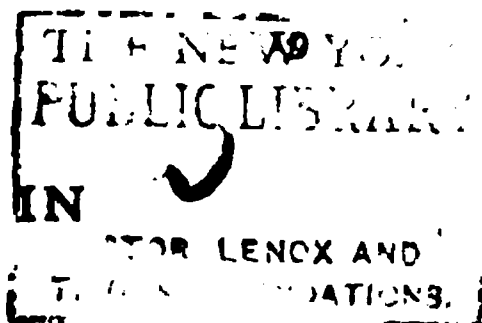


ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH PRESBYTERY AND AISLES, SHOWING POSITIONS
OF SLABS WITH BRASSES AND INDENTS.

ST. ALBANS BRASSES.

THE BRASSES AND INDENTS IN
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.



NOT the least important feature in the decoration of the monastic church of St. Alban, were the monumental brasses, memorials of its past rulers, servants, and benefactors, which added a richness and splendour to the beauty of the mediæval church. When we now stand in the presbytery and see the brassless and mutilated stones beneath us, we cannot help wishing to travel back, on the wings of time, to catch a glimpse of the floor when the polished marble slabs contained their figures and canopies, scrolls and inscriptions in burnished brass, and their coats of arms and other decorations emblazoned with enamel or composition.

From the information in the chronicles and elsewhere, and by the examination of the remains now existing, it would seem that St. Alban's Abbey Church was peculiarly rich, not only in the quantity but in the quality of its brasses. Here, however, as elsewhere throughout the country, sad havoc has been wrought upon these beautiful relics of mediæval art. Probably some of them were destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the monastery, but it is clear that many of those which have long since been lost, were in their places in 1643, when John Philpot, Somerset Herald, made a visitation in the county of Hertford, and noted and roughly sketched many of them.* The Abbey Church having served temporally as a prison during the Civil Wars, it is not improbable that much damage and destruction were then perpetrated, but it is certain that we owe many of our losses, in this respect, to the want of care and appreciation of such works, existing in the early part of the nineteenth century. This is evidenced by the drawings and rubbings made at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, which show many of the brasses much more complete than they now are.

* I am indebted to Mr. Everard Green, V.P.S.A., Rouge Dragon, for calling my attention to the volume containing these sketches (Heralds' College MSS., Philpot 20) and to the chapter of the College for permission to photograph these drawings, many of which are here reproduced.

For the information of those who have made no study of monumental brasses, perhaps I may venture to say that so-called brasses are made of latten, which is a mixed metal resembling brass. Brasses are of two kinds, the one generally termed English, the specimens of which are far the more common in this country and were probably made here; in them each portion of the design, such as the figures, canopies, shields, and inscriptions, were distinct and sunk into the stone separately showing the polished marble between them. The other kind of brasses, called Flemish, are engraved plates joined together, and forming an unbroken sheet of brass, of which sort Abbot de la Mare's brass is perhaps the finest in this country. These brasses were, probably, made in Flanders. Brasses first came into use, in this country, early in the thirteenth century, but they did not become common till some time later. The different styles, and the work of various dates, can be well studied from the examples in St. Alban's Abbey Church, and a careful examination will show the observer the condition of mediæval art, in drawing and design, and will teach him much about the costumes of laymen and ecclesiastics at the different periods. It will be noticed that the design and execution of the earlier specimens is usually far better than in the later work. In the thirteenth century there were, probably, but a few artists who undertook brass engraving, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when brasses became the usual decoration of a grave-stone inside a church, especially in the eastern and southern counties of England, the demand for brass-workers became much greater, while the skill of the workmen became less. It is unfortunate that nothing is known of the earlier brass-engravers, and comparatively little of the later.

It is not infrequently found that brasses which have been used as a memorial to one person have been reversed and engraved on the other side to serve for a like remembrance of another, such brasses, are termed palimpsest brasses. The cavities in the marble, in which the brasses were fixed with pitch and brass rivets, is called the indent, matrix, or casement.

Before proceeding to describe the brasses and indents individually, I wish to express my very great indebtedness

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

No. 1. A CIVILIAN
CIRCA. 1465.

No. 4. A CIVILIAN
CIRCA. 1470.

to my friend, Mr. Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., the greatest living authority on the subject, for the loan of many of his rubbings for the purpose of reproduction and for his ever ready and generous assistance, without which this little account of the St. Alban's Abbey brasses would have been very much less complete and accurate than it is.

I have made a plan of the presbytery with its two aisles, showing the position of every slab with a brass or indent there, and I have numbered each slab for purposes of reference. Numbers one to twelve refer to the loose brasses which, by the kindness of the rector and churchwardens, I have been permitted to arrange on a board at the east end of Abbot Wheathampstede's Chantry Chapel.

BRASSES AND INDENTS.

No. 1. A brass on the board at the east end of the chantry of Abbot Wheathampstede. The position of the slab from which it is taken, and the name of the person it commemorates are unknown. The date of the brass is about 1465. It is well drawn, and represents the full-length effigy complete of a civilian, probably a merchant, who wears a long tunic lined and edged with fur, and with full sleeves. Around his waist is a girdle with a buckle in front, and hanging from the left side of the girdle is a rosary, at both ends of which are tassels. He wears on his feet shoes with long pointed toes. Length of brass, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *See illustration.*

No. 2. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Brass effigy of Thomas Rutland, sub-prior of this abbey. For description, see No. 55.

No. 3. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. A palimpsest brass, having on one side the lower portion of the figure of an abbot, and on the other the figure of a lady. For description, see No. 32.

No. 4. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. The brass of a civilian, probably a merchant, the head of which has been broken off. The costume is similar to No. 1, but probably some five years later. The tunic, it will be noticed, is not lined or edged with fur, the sleeves are not so full, and the rosary, which has fourteen beads, an unusually large

number to be represented on a man's brass, is on the right side. The drawing of this brass very much resembles that of No. 1, and was probably by the same hand. The position of the slab from which it came and the person whom it represents are unknown. Length of brass, $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches. *See illustration.*

No 5. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Brass effigy of a monk. For description, see No. 42.

No. 6. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Brass inscription to Maud Harryes, 1537, as follows:

Pray for Maudde Harryes, which lyeth in this grave,
Desyre God hartelie her soule for to save,
Whiche deceased the xv. day of Februarie,
On whose soule Almyghtie God have mercede,
Anno Domini Millesimo cccc tricesimo septimo.

Clutterbuck says this brass was in the North Transept, but I have been unable to find any indent into which it will fit there. Size of brass $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 7 inches

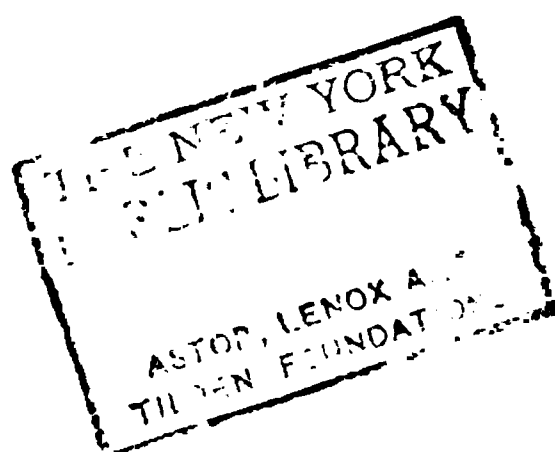
No. 7. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry, For description, see No. 20.

Nos. 8 and 9. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Bartholomew Halsey and his wife. For description, see No. 31.

No. 10. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Brass inscription to Agnes Skelton, as follows:—HERE LYETH AGNES SKELTON THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER | OF ROBERT SKELTON BY JOAN HIS WIFE DECEASED THE | XIIITH DAY OF MAYE IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD CHRIST | 1604. The position of the slab to which this belongs is unknown, it formerly hung on the recess in the west side of the South Transept over the livery cupboards, in which the bread is kept for distribution to the poor every Sunday, according to the charity founded by Robert Skelton, probably father of the above Agnes. Size of brass 22 inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

No. 11. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Brass inscription to William Stroder, and Margaret his wife, 1577. For description, see No. 64.

No. 12. On the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. A shield belonging to the slab of Sir Anthony de Grey. See No. 24.



BRASS OF ABBAT THOMAS DE LA MAR^e, *circa* 1375.
Size, 111 by 52 inches.

No. 13. A Flemish brass, now in Wheathampstede's Chantry, to Abbot Thomas de la Mare, the 30th Abbot of the monastery. This Abbot was the son of Sir John de la Mare, and Joan, daughter of Sir John de la Harpsfield. His brother, John, was a monk in the Abbey of St. Alban, and his sister, Dionisia, a nun and probably prioress of the cell of St. Mary de Pré near St. Albans. He is supposed, also, to have been a near relation of Sir Peter de la Mare, the first speaker of the House of Commons. At the time of his election as Abbot, in 1349, he was prior of Tynemouth Priory in Northumberland, a cell of St. Alban's Abbey, from whence he was called at a time, when the Black Death had nearly made the Abbey desolate. He soon, however, brought all things into order, instilling a new impetus to the school of painting and attempting to renew the former fame of the scriptorium, the result of his efforts, in this direction, being apparent to us, by the MSS. made in the Abbey during his abbacy, which still remain. He was in great estimation with King Edward III., who, it is said, gave into his charge the King of France while he was a prisoner in this country. By the Abbot's vigorous action at the time of the Wat Tyler Rebellion, the towns-people were compelled to relinquish their claims to privileges prejudicial to the Abbey. He expended much money upon the fabric of the church, and built the existing Great Gate. His memory seems to have been held in high esteem in the Abbey, and succeeding Abbots paid him the compliment of adopting his arms. He died in 1396, after ruling the monastery for forty-seven years.

The Abbot's brass was made during his life-time, which was not an infrequent practice, and it is said to have been engraved between the years 1370 and 1380, or some thirty years before his death. We learn from the chronicle of the Abbey* that this Abbot paid 14*l.* for two marble slabs covered with plates of brass engraven most skilfully all over, with effigies, to place over his own tomb and that of his predecessor, Abbot Michael Mentmore (1335-49). The latter brass no longer exists and we find from Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, that we owe the preservation of Abbot de la Mare's brass to the care of certain persons, who, at the time of the Civil Wars, in the

* *Gesta Abbatum Sancti Albani* (Rolls Series) Vol. III., p. 389.

middle of the seventeenth century, turned it upon its face to draw attention from it. For the sake of protection, this brass was at the time it was repaired, about the year 1889, removed from its slab in the Presbytery (No. 15) to its present position.

The Abbot is represented fully vested, wearing a mitre decorated with leaves, and two medallions containing heads. The hair is shown wavy, and the face is well drawn, the eyes being closed to express the repose of sleep or death. Around his neck is the amice embroidered apparently with griffins, below which is the chasuble which hangs in graceful folds over his arms and down to his knees, and upon which is a pall-shaped orphrey elaborately embroidered with heads and leaves. From his left arm hangs the maniple embroidered with quatrefoils and lion's heads, and fringed at the end. Upon his hands which hang downwards, in token of humility, are jewelled gloves. Below the chasuble is the dalmatic, edged with embroidery with a fringe, and below that the tunic, under which the fringed ends of the stole appear. The lowest vestment is the alb, which can be seen above the feet with its square apparel of orphrey work or embroidery. His feet which rest upon two beasts fighting are encased in embroidered shoes. Within his left arm is his Crosier with the *Agnus Dei* in the crook. The back-ground consists of elaborate diaper work of leaves and heraldic beasts, probably intended for griffins.

Above and around the figure of the Abbot is some very beautiful canopy work containing figures. In the middle, immediately above the Abbot's mitre, is the First Person of the Trinity, with, on either side, two figures of Saints swinging censers and playing musical instruments. Beyond these figures are St. Peter on the left, with his emblem, a key, and St. Paul on the right, with a sword. The canopy shafts contain fourteen figures, seven on each side. The large figure standing by itself on the left is St. Alban with a processional cross and sword. Below St. Alban, the three figures under the inner canopies are St. John the Evangelist, with a chalice and serpent, St. Andrew, with the saltire, and St. Thomas the Apostle, with a spear, while the three figures under the outer canopies are the prophets Daniel, David, and Hosea. On the

right hand side the large figure represents St. Oswyn, king of Northumbria and martyr, whose shrine was at Tynemouth Priory, over which Abbot de la Mare had ruled as prior before being Abbot of St. Albans. St. Oswyn wears a crown and holds in his right hand a spear. The smaller figures below, under the inner canopies are St. James the Great, with a scallop-shell, St. Bartholomew, with a flaying knife, and St. Philip, with a loaf. The figures under the outer canopies on this side are the prophets Isaiah, Haggai, and Joel. At the four angles of the brass were the symbols of the four evangelists, St. John, the eagle, at the top left-hand corner has gone, St. Matthew, an angel, at the top right-hand corner, and at the bottom St. Mark, a winged lion, on the left side, and St. Luke, the winged ox, on the right. On each side upon the border is a shield bearing the Abbot's arms *on a bend three eagles displayed*. On the border is the marginal inscription:—

✠ Hic jacet dominus Thomas quondam abbas hujus monasterii.

A space is left for the date of the Abbot's death, which was never filled up. Size of brass 111 inches by 52 inches. See *illustration*.

(To be Continued).

FOLK-LORE IN THE HOME COUNTIES.—HOW THE CAMERA CAN HELP.

BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

IT may not be superfluous to remind the many readers of this magazine who are interested in the study of the past that beyond the existing witnesses to history still *in situ*, as churches and abbeys, and buildings associated with famous events in the country surrounding the metropolis, there is another and totally different class of memorials which merit their attention and appeal to their interest. These antiquities have been happily distinguished from others by the prefix "popular." They embrace all living tradition kept alive by custom in the homes of the people or by observance in the social life of the village. Such things exist now as remains

and survivals, but they belong to a system of culture which preceded education, hence the term "folk-lore," by which they are now known—that is, the lore or knowledge of the folk or people. The study of these remains of a previous condition of society occupies the attention of a learned body known as the Folk-lore Society, and the results of their labours have been published in a long series of volumes.

Doubtless many readers of these pages are well acquainted with that most interesting and valuable set of transactions; but these remarks are addressed to those others who may not yet be acquainted with the study of popular antiquities or, with the light which this study sheds upon the life of our countrymen in the times of recorded history, where such history is often silent, and beyond the scanty records of remote historical times, into the primitive life of our race. The recorded folk-lore of Middlesex has been collected by the society, and will be printed in the series of "County Folk-lore," which is being brought out, county by county. The other counties, Surrey, Kent, and Hertford, etc., will of course find a place in the series, and I think it lies within the province of readers of this magazine to make the record of the Home Counties as complete as possible. The spread of Metropolitan influence in these counties tends of itself to destroy local traditions; but, fortunately, those who bring that influence are among the leaders of modern culture, who are most quick to perceive and appreciate the value of folk-lore. The duty of recording at once the rapidly dying vestiges of folk-lore rests upon such residents, and it is not one that they are likely to neglect.

I hope that the pages of this magazine may receive many records of local custom, tradition, belief, observance, reminiscences of witchcraft and magic and other relics of bye-gone time. The collection of such things is not always easy, and the value of the record for scientific purposes depends considerably on the method of collection. The Folk-lore Society has issued a hand-book for the guidance, of collectors, which is very useful; but volunteers need not abstain from recording folk-lore if they do not possess this guide. The essential point is to record exactly what is said and done, no matter how bald the result may appear; never to add anything which the

collector may happen to know of the custom as existing in another locality.

Christmas is pre-eminently a season for folk-lore; some customs associated with other times of the year have become shifted to this season of traditional festivity; and in some localities the observance of Yule-tide is a jumble, which the folk-lorist is able to disintegrate into its component parts. It was my lot a few years ago to witness a very interesting piece of folk-lore in a Surrey district now very closely associated with London. On the evening of November 30th, 1891, I walked down the village street of Barnes—it is now the High Street, but new shop fronts cannot even disguise its original character as a typical village street. It was, if I remember rightly, a Saturday night, and a well-known butcher's shop in the village was very brilliantly lighted up. Within the circle of illumination there was a small crowd standing in the roadway. In front of these folk and between them and the shop, were some lads and boys in fantastic and quaint attire going through some antics. Happily, I paused to look and to listen. In a moment or two I recognised that a traditional folk-play was in course of enactment; the Christmas mumming-play, once a prevalent feature in rural winter festivities, still existing here and there in various parts of the country; but here, in Barnes! Yet so it was, and the version of the play was not the most debased or attenuated in my collection. The dresses were mostly very good, and recognisable descendants of types familiar from examples elsewhere in purer form. The characters were Turkish Knight, St. George, Indian Prince, Father Christmas, Johnny Jack, Doctor, and Sweep. A very amusing character was "Johnny Jack," enacted by a small youth with much gusto and a spirited style of declamation. With bent back, and a bunch of undressed wooden dolls tied up on his shoulders, he announced himself—after the traditional manner observed by the characters in all these plays—"Here comes I, little Johnny Jack, with my wife and family on my back." Now that is an incident in the mumming-play which I have not encountered elsewhere, and possibly it may prove to be one of great interest. Such are the pleasant surprises which await the collector of folk-lore. A

reference, in the words recited by one of the characters, to "Billy Button from Brentford," confirmed what I ascertained otherwise, that this "cry of players" came from the other side of the river, as they and others of previous generations had been accustomed to do, time out of mind. The sudden appearance of these figures in their quaint and fantastic costumes beneath the brilliant lights of the butcher's shop, as I emerged from the darkness, made a vivid impression on my memory, and I thus secured most unexpectedly an additional item for my collection of English folk-drama. I tell the anecdote to point the moral of what is written above.

The amateur photographer can be of signal service in collecting these traditional plays. In country places, the mummers peregrinated from place to place on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and if approached with tact they will allow themselves to be photographed. During the remainder of the festive season they make their round of visits in the evening, after the day's work is over. Then it is not so easy to obtain photographic records. But where a magnesium flash is obtainable the collector need not despair. If he has no flash-lan^t at hand, but can obtain a little magnesium powder, he can improvise a flash after a manner described to me by an eminent scientist and folk-lore collector, Dr. A. C. Haddon. You obtain an ordinary clay-pipe, fill the bowl with the powder, and cover it with wool or similar material soaked in spirit: this is ignited, and while the flame is playing around the bowl of the pipe, you blow down the stem; the powder flies out of the bowl on to the flame, and you get your flash.

The value of the record depends largely on choosing the right moment for exposure. Let there be no posturing by any member of the company: everything must be proceeding as usual, as if no collector with his camera were present. Choose a moment in the action which may reveal some striking feature, such as placing swords together to form a pattern or otherwise; and do not fail to communicate the record to the Editor of this Magazine.

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OLD VIEW OF GREAT MARLOW BRIDGE.

GREAT MARLOW BRIDGE.

BY MISS E. M. WALFORD.

AMONGST the interesting series of inquisitions, taken relative to charities and their administration under the Act of 43 Elizabeth, are many relating to bridges and bridge-building which remind us of the time when the erection and maintenance of these things were regarded as acts of religious charity. Some notes from one of the inquisitions, to which I had recently occasion to refer, may be interesting to Buckinghamshire readers.

The inquisition was taken at "Great Wicombe," in May, 15 James I. [1617]. It was presented by the jurors, that "the townsmen, parishioners, and inhabitants of Great Marlow, who have been elected bridge-wardens or overseers of the lands belonging to the bridge of Great Marlow, have from time immemorial, as in the right of, and to the use of, and belonging to the said bridge" held the following property:—A messuage in Great Marlow situated between a tenement belonging to the church, in the tenure of Robert Hobbes on the east; a tenement of William Crookes on the west; abutting upon the street over against the Market House or Town Hall, on the south; and up two half-acres of land in "Merefielde," one belonging to the Church, on the north. A messuage situate at the upper end, and on the east side of the "High Street of Great Marlow." A close of arable land called Holly Bushe Acre, in Great Marlow, having the King's highway, leading to Medmenham, on the north. A close of pasture and arable ground containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Great Marlow, abutting upon the said highway leading to Medmenham on the north. Two half-acres of arable land lying in the Great Merefield. An acre of arable land lying in "the great common field of Great Marlow," between six acres of the glebe land belonging to the parsonage of Great Marlow on the east, upon Dudmer highway on the north. Another acre lying in the said common field having Dudmer highway on the north. A close of arable land, containing two acres, lying in Great Marlow, abutting upon Fortye Lane on the west, and having the close called Odiams Lee, belonging to the church at the east end. A "grass plot" containing one yard of land lying at "the chappell ende in Great Marlow," abutting upon the

street called Chappell Street, or Spittle Street on the south. An acre of "wood ground," lying upon Curroll's Field Hill in Great Marlow, having Curroll's Field Lane on the north, Curroll's Field on the south, and abutting upon Leather's Feild on the east. A yearly rent or payment of 2*d.* "going out of the chief mansion house of John Farmer, in Great Marlow, called Little Rogers." Another yearly rent of 12*d.* "going out of a tenement or house of George Wescott, situate at Goodyers Stile in Great Marlow." Another yearly rent of 4*d.* "going out of a close of Thomas Tovies, adjoining Goune Lane at the south, lying on the west side of a close of Jane Lovejoyes. Another yearly rent or payment of 2*d.* going out of a tenement in the tenure of Robert Blacklock, in Great Marlow, abutting upon Oxforde Lane on the east, lying on the north side of a close of John Farmer's there. A plot or parcel of ground in High Street, "whereupon certain shops were sometime situate and standing near the Market House or Town Hall, containing in length 60 feet, and in breadth 10 feet." And "the water on either side of the said bridge called Marlow Bridge, and the wharf at the north end of the said bridge called the Bridgewater and Bridgewharffe."

The Jury also presented that John Seymor, late of Great Marlow, gentleman, deceased, by his will, dated 7 October, 1565, willed "that there be given to the maintenance and towards the repairs of the bridge of Marlow every year when there shall be need of repairs, in timber and piles, for 60 years, one convenient oak growing upon his farm ground, meet for timher and piles, to be felled and carried at the cost of the bridge-masters there," and 20*s.* yearly, during the said term, out of the profits of his wharf, towards the said repairs : which legacies had been paid accordingly until about three years ago, since which time they have been detained. The Inquisition is followed by an order and decree of Sir William Borles, Sir Francis Cheyne, Sir Jerome Horssey, knts., and William Tothill, and William Hakewill, esqrs., dated 26 May [1617]. This directed that, as it has been found, that lands, money, etc., had been given towards the maintenance of Marlow Bridge, that the same money "so bequeathed be at all times, from henceforth, bestowed for the same uses." (*Petty Bag Charity Inquisitions, Bundle 7, No. 3*).

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries.)

BY THE EDITOR.

TREATING this series of documents—abstracts of which I have for some time past been giving—in strictly chronological sequence we arrive at that, an abstract of which is given below. It is of additional interest if read in conjunction with Mr. Bickley's notes as to Hertford School and its foundation, part of which appeared in the last issue of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, and part of which appears in this number of the new Magazine.

Hertford School.—Order made at Hertford, 15 January, 1635, by John, Lord Rochford, Sir Edward Lucy, Sir Thomas Fanshaw, Sir John Watts, John Kelyng, Edward Gardener, and Edward Inde, clerk.

It is recited that by an inquisition taken on the same day, it was found that Richard Hale, of Cheshunt, deceased, obtained letters patent dated 29 April, 14 James I., A.D., 1616, to found and erect "a Grammar School for the instruction of children in the Latin tongue," in the town of Hertford. The grant is recited. The jury found that the said Richard was seized "of a building of brick or brick-house, by him built and erected upon a parcel of acre or thereabouts," in the parish of All Hallows, near the churchyard, and of a messuage near adjoining thereto which lay between the messuage called the messuage of Kealing on the east, then in the tenure of Ralph Minors, gentleman, then schoolmaster of the said school. Richard Hale, by virtue of his grant, appointed that the said brick building should remain for ever as a free school for bringing up "children and youth" of the inhabitants of Hertford, "in the Latin tongue and other literature," and appointed the school to be called of the said Richard Hale. He appointed Thomas Wright to be master, and William Hayward to be usher, or under-master. The jury further found that the said Richard Hale, during his life-time, employed the buildings to the uses set out. He made his will on February 19, 1616-17, which is recited, and the jury presented that Richard by his will ordained and appointed William Hale, his son and heir, and Richard Hale his second son, executors.

The said Richard, the testator, did not endow the said school with any property, other than the said messuage, the school and the house for the schoolmaster, and the land on which it (*sic*) stands, and that he died and the jurors further said that the afore-named executors had not yet purchased any lands, tenements, or rents, for the use and maintenance of the said school, as by the will they were appointed; but that they had yearly bestowed 36*l.* towards the maintenance of the master and usher, and the repairs of the messuage and school-house.

It was further presented that the said William Hale, son-and-heir of the said Richard, died at King's Walden, and that William Hale was his son and next heir. Richard Hale, the other executor, survived.

The Commissioners ordered that, as it appeared to them that there had been paid to the master, since the death of the founder, 20*l.* a year, and to the usher 10*l.*, and the other 6*l.* residue, had been dispersed in repairs, and as it appeared that there were not any lands, &c., purchased for the maintenance of the said school, according to the will of the founder, and, as the said founder had bequeathed 700*l.*, or, if that was not sufficient, 800*l.*, to be employed by his executors, as soon as might be, in the purchase of such property, as would yield 36*l.* a year; and, moreover, as the surviving executor had, in their presence, agreed that the whole sum of 800*l.*, mentioned in his father's will, should be employed for purchasing "forty pounds lands a year," to be employed for the maintenance of the said school "so as the inhabitants of the said borough of Hertford, will bear all the charges of the assurance of the said lands," &c., it was therefore ordered, with the "consent and good liking" of the surviving executor, that the aforesaid dwelling-house, and the aforesaid brick-house, and the aforesaid acre, on which the said brick-house was built, then in the occupation of the said Ralph Minors, should for ever be employed and used by the schoolmaster of the said grammar school, and that the whole sum of 800*l.* be employed and bestowed by the said surviving executor for the maintenance of the said school. Out of the lands so to be bought, as aforesaid, salaries of 20*l.* to the master, and 10*l.* to the usher, were to be paid, and the residue bestowed for the benefit and maintenance of the said school and the poor scholars thereof, by the joint consent and agreement of those who had the ordering and government of the said school.—*Public Record Office, Petty Bag Charity Inquisitions, Bundle 16, No. 5.*

(To be continued.)

TROUBLES OF THE prioress OF
ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

BY MARK W. BULLEN.

MARY ROLESLEY, Prioress of the Benedictine Nunnery of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, had, doubtless like other people, troubles enough and to spare, but at present we are concerned chiefly with such of them as arose from the evil demeanour and bad behaviour of Thomas Parker, citizen and ironmonger, one of her tenants.

In 1528, the date of our story or history, the priory of St. Helen's formed one of many open spaces within the City.

There was, I am quoting from a survey taken 14 years later, in addition to the monastic buildings proper, "A little garden, and out of the same little garden a faire garden called the Convent garden, conteninge by estimaceon half-an-acre. And at the north end of the same garden a dore leading to another garden called the kechin garden, and at the west end of the same ther is a dove-howshe, and in the same garden a dore to a faire woodyerd with howses, particions, and gardens within the same woodyerd. A tenement with a garden, a stable, and other th' appurtenances to the same belonginge called Elizabeth Hawtes lodging." Five other tenements are mentioned with rents of from 20s. to 13s. 4d. a year. This not inconsiderable property seems to have been managed pretty smoothly by the Prioress Mary, till Parker, the ironmonger, a very faint fore-shadowing of the speculative builder of to-day, became a tenant on the estate.

He, according to his own account, was a very ill-used person, from the point of view of his landlady a most undesirable neighbour; but as both told their troubles to the Court of Star Chamber, and as these accounts give a very vivid picture of what was possible in middle-class society at that

Authorities.—Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII., Bundle 17, No. 217,—24, 228,—25, 185. Augmentation Office Book, 233, fo. 101 Dugdales Monasticon, Ed. 1823, vol. 4, p. 556.

time, it will be perhaps better to let them speak for themselves, and the lady shall begin:—

“To the King our Sovereign Lord. Most piteously complaineth unto your gracious highness your daily oratrice, Mary Rolysley, prioress of the monastery of St. Ellyns in London, that where your said oratrice demised and let to one Thomas Parker, citizen and ironmonger of London, a messuage set and lying within the precincts and close of the said monastery, to have and to hold at the will of the said prioress; which said Thomas Parker having another house lying in Bishopgate Street before the gate of the said monastery, wherein he doth dwell and lie by himself and his servants, and causeth and suffereth Mary Parker his wife to dwell and lie in the said messuage within the said precinct of the said monastery by force thereof, the said Mary Parker being a common blasphemmer and slanderer of many good and well disposed persons, and also disposed to riot and other vain pleasures, causeth and suffereth diverse wild persons to resort to her said dwelling-house within the said precincts, and occupy dicing, carding, and other unlawful pastimes. And where your said oratrice is bound as well by the order made in the City of London, as by the order of her religion to spar her utter gate of the close at lawful hours; that is to say, in the time of winter at nine of the clock, and in summer at ten of the clock. So it is that the said Mary Parker and other wild persons resorting unto her have divers and many times threatened and compelled the porter to open the said gates at unlawful hours, and at their pleasure go in and out with great clamour and noise to the great disturbance of the said prioress and all her convent and of all her tenants there.

“In-so-much as one Christoper Kempe, which hath married one Jane, daughter of the said Mary Parker, by her maintenance causeth divers riotous persons to lodge in his house, and divers times hath broken the porter's lodge and taken the keys by violence from him and opened the gate at unlawful hours. Which said Jane, also by the consort of her said husband and mother, hath entered diverse times into the quire of the said monastery contrary to the mind of your said oratrice, where none other persons ought to enter but only the nuns, and there

in the said quire, the priest being present at mass, hath ungoodly railed with the said nuns and called them bawds, whores, with other shameful words, and making mocks and mowes at them, and diverse times hath talked secretly with diverse of the said nuns contrary to the mind and commandment of your said oratrice.

“And also where the said Mary Parker hath a son called Jasper Pount, and other two daughters, one called Elizabeth Pount and the other called Dorothy Orell, which be unmarried and of like disposition, resorting and lodging within the said messuage, the said Jasper by exciting of the said Mary Parker, his mother, for that the porter would not grant him to open the said gate at unlawful times, made assault upon the said porter and break his head, saying that he would come in at all times of the night—spite of his teeth—or else he would break up the gate, so that the said porter for fear and because of these said evil demeanours and great threatenings, dare not well keep his office. And also the said Elizabeth and Dorothy, by the exciting and setting on of their said mother, divers times and many do rail and jest with the said nuns, in-so-much that the said Elizabeth when she could not come into the quire, yet she standing on height looked over the gate when they were at divine service and neither regarding the place nor the time, but, like a woman out of her wit, railed upon the said nuns, calling them whores and bawds as well to the disturbance of divine service as to the great unquietness of your said oratrice, and of all the other religious women within the same place. And also the said Dorothy, another time when she could not come into the said monastery, yet she in most furious manner by the exhortation of her said mother, climbed upon the convent garden wall and there sat for a long space railing against your said oratrice and her convent, calling them whores, bawds, with other shameful words with mocks and scorns.

“And over and before all this where your said oratrice hath assigned divers persons to sit in certain pewes in the chapels belonging to the said monastery as she and her predecessors, prioresses of the same place by the laudable custom have ever used to do, and which chapels your said oratrice doth maintain

and repair at her own cost and charge, yet the said Mary Parker, of her proud and evil mind, doth take upon her in manner like a churchwarden, and there putteth women and servants out of their pews, and setteth such in the pews whom that she pleaseth, to the marvellous great unquietness of all the people being in the said chapels and disturbance of the divine service, and although that your said oratrice hath diverse times sent word to the said Mary Parker in charitable manner, to leave and to cease to use such lewd demeanours and also hath spoken to the said Parker, her husband, that he should reform his wife in these premises, and to have but one dwelling-house for himself and his wife as beseemeth a man and his wife of honesty to do; and also hath diverse times warned as well the said Parker, as the said Mary his wife, to depart from the said messuage being in the said precincts which they never took, nor had but as tenants at will of your said oratrice; yet that notwithstanding, they can have no remedy, but the said Thomas Parker and the said Mary his wife, say that they will keep and dwell and continue still in the said messuage, so being within the precinct of the said monastery whether your said oratrice will or no, and in despite of whosoever sayeth the contrary.

“ Yet before all this where one Mistress Morre, of late gave a pew of timber to your said oratrice which one Master Morre, her husband, made and put in the said chapel by the license of the predecessor of your said oratrice, so it is that the said Mary Parker hath caused one Doctor Dacres to come to your said oratrice commanded her to bring again the said pew threatening, that if she do not so that she should be cited to appear in the spiritual court with the intent to . . . whereby your said oratrice is like to be put to so great cost and charge in suit in the spiritual law that she shall not be able to sustain it, and shall be to the great of your said oratrice and all her convent. And so by these means and evil demeanours of the said Parker and Mary Parker, his wife, and by the lewd demeanours of and daughters of the said Mary Parker and their adherents, your said oratrice and her convent be so unquieted and troubled, and also doth greatly doubt and fear the evil and mischievous mind and

disposition of the said Mary Parker and her adherents, that they be almost weary of their lives; and also all the servants belonging to the said monastery be so unquieted within them, that the servants intend to leave their services, and also the tenants intend to depart from their habitations and dwellings in-so-much that diverse of the said tenants have given warning that they will depart, whereby your said oratrice is like to have yearly a great loss in her yearly rents and revenues; for so much as when those tenants be departed there will no honest persons be willing to take any house for because of such trouble disturbance and variance as there is continually used and had, by the misdemeanours of the said Mary Parker, her sons and daughters, and their adherents. In tender consideration whereof," etc. The petitioner then prays a remedy in the usual form.

The reply of the defendant to this extraordinary string of accusations is business-like, and very much to the point. He says that a house within the precincts of the monastery had been inhabited by his wife, Dame Mary, before he married her, and that she had spent ten marks in repairing it. That later it having become ruinous, repairs to the value of 40*l.* had been done upon it by himself, on the strength of a promise of a 40 years lease, under the convent seal, made by Sir John Lark, clerk, general surveyor and steward, but that this promise had not been kept. As to living in a separate house from his wife, he says that he is an ironmonger in Bishopsgate Street, and occupies a house there with his servants for the purposes of his business. He maintains that his wife and his step-daughters are honest women, and he denies, one by one, the accusations as to sitting on the garden wall to revile the nuns, moving the people from pews and the rest of it.

In another bill presented to the Court, the Prioress evades the claim made by her tenant, and again makes some allusions, much more pointed than polite, to his domestic arrangements.

This last insinuation seems to wake Parker up, for in a further and final answer, he says that his opponent is "not like a religious woman according to her profession, but full of slanders and evil report, whose unclean mouth is replenished full of unchaste despiteful slanderous words, delighting much

in ungodly communications not meet for this honourable court if the said prioress had any shame in her, as she hath not." Having thus relieved his mind, he re-affirms that he and the other defendants, "every of them be of good and honest behaviour, order, dispositions, and demeanour, and not of any light, dishonest, or evil disposition, conversation, and demeanour, as the said complainant falsely, slanderously, and untruly hath alleged." He repeats that he has been defrauded of his lease by the Prioress and Sir John Lark, clerk, and submits himself to the honourable court.

The records of the Star Chamber are imperfect, and we cannot tell how this quarrel ended. Of the defendant, we lose sight altogether; for ten years longer the Prioress Mary governed in the City, looked after the sparring of her outer door at lawful times, attended to the convent garden, and kept her servants and tenants in such order as she could; but in November, 1538, her reign came to an end by the compulsory surrender of her house, and all its estates, to the King.

Her fifteen nuns received pensions of from 4*l.* to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* With her own allowance of 30*l.* a year she retired to Erith, in Kent, where she died, about a year later, in christian charity, let us trust, with her old enemy the ironmonger, and those wild women, his wife and daughters.

THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF WARFIELD.

BY THE REV. B. C. LITTLEWOOD.

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WHEN asked to write the following account of Warfield Church and Parish, I was naturally very diffident at undertaking such a task, as no one is more conscious than myself of the very imperfect acquaintance I possess with the sciences of architecture and archæology. I trust, therefore, that those who may read these lines, will pardon any defects which my ignorance of these matters may produce, and take this essay as an attempt to put in an intelligible form the facts which I have gathered relative to the church and parish during a ten years incumbency of the living.

WARFIELD CHURCH IN THE LAST CENTURY.

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I would, in the first place, point out that Warfield, which is situated nearly equidistant between Wokingham, Maidenhead, and Windsor, is the church of a purely agricultural parish of about 870 inhabitants. The church is especially interesting, as a structure, from two facts—it is one of the late Mr. Street's finest restorations, and when restoring it, the architect very carefully retained all the features of interest, every portion of old work that could be discovered, and endeavoured to put the fabric back, so far as possible, into the form and condition in which it probably was, in the year 1350, when it was almost re-built, as far as can be ascertained, by the Prior and Monks of Hurley, who wished to use it as a kind of cell to their priory.

Before this re-building, it is probable that a small Norman church stood on the site of the present nave, with the lower portion of the present tower as its tower—low and massive as was the characteristic of Norman architecture. This theory seems to be confirmed by a curious window in the first floor of the tower, which has an exceedingly deep splay commencing from the inside, and terminating in a small opening, with a perfect Norman arch, which looks into the nave of the church as it now stands, but which—as the present roof of the nave is undoubtedly higher than that of the original Norman structure—probably was originally free to the outer air. On to the original Norman nave, there seems to have been built, about the beginning of the twelfth century, a north transept, of a low, lean-to character, which still stands (though the roof has been considerably raised to correspond with that of the present nave), and which had originally four deeply splayed lancet windows, and a door of late Norman or Early English design. Of these, one lancet window and the door are still *in situ*. Norman pillars probably then separated this transept from the nave.

About the beginning of the 14th century, the Church of Warfield, was honoured by Royal notice, for we find the first Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II., writing to the Prior of Hurley as follows:—"To the Prior and Convent of Hurley. You will remember the frequent requests which we have made before now on behalf of our beloved [clerk], John de Bohun, that you would be pleased to vouchsafe to him the church

at Warfield, which living is vacant, and is in your gift. . . .
We pray earnestly, and from the bottom of our hearts, that
you will be willing to vouchsafe the said church to the said
clerk Given at our park at Windsor, the 9th day
of September." This document may be dated between the
years 1290 and 1300.

It seems likely that the Prior and Monks of Hurley acceded to this request, and "*more monastico*," did not forget the obligation under which Edward II. had placed himself to them, for, shortly after, we find that they themselves asked a favour of the King. This we gather from a document dated June, 1391, referred to in the "*Liber Niger Quaternus*," at Westminster, in which reference is made to an event which occurred probably about the year 1325. It says "at that time the Prior and Convent of Hurley besought the Lord the King [probably Edward II.], that. Out of reverence due to the Lady Edith, sister of the Sainted King Edward the Confessor, there buried [*i.e.*, at Hurley Church], and inasmuch as the said place is distressed by flooding of the River Thames, because of houses laid in ruins, and the deaths of the inhabitants, and in consideration of the expense of housing the survivors of the Monastery, and inasmuch as this [the monastery] was but poorly endowed. It might please the said Lord the King to appropriate to them the Church of Warfield, in the Diocese of Salisbury, of which they are, and have ever been, the patrons." The grant was in all probability made, and the community of Hurley seem to have determined to make Warfield from this time a kind of cell to their priory, to retire to in times of flood, as Warfield, from its slightly elevated position, is at such times always safe from inundation.

Having secured the fabric, the prior and convent seem to have determined to re-build it. To accomplish this, they probably entirely pulled down the original Norman nave and built it up again, not, however, interfering much with the north transept, except so far as to raise the roof considerably, and to re-cut the pillars between it and the nave, so as to make them also to correspond to the style of the period. The marks of this re-cutting are still visible.

As, however, the church was now designed to be used for the regular Priory services, when the chapter of Hurley might be moved to Warfield in times of inundation, a much larger and more imposing chancel was built on to the new nave, than is usual in simple parish churches.

This chancel consists of three levels, each rising by a step above the other, and the altar itself, raised two steps above the sacrarium, is set against a reredos of elaborately carved white stone with a small ambulatory, or priest's chamber, behind it. On the south side of the altar are three sedilia, the carving of the canopies of which is in original 14th century rectilinear work, and very fine of its kind. Near them are the remains of an elaborately carved piscina, and beneath it a small chamber in the wall, probably for the vial of holy oil to be kept in. On the north side of the altar are the remains of what probably was the Prior's throne, where he sat when he was present, and which originally was surmounted by an elaborate canopy. On the north side of the chancel are what seem to have been the stalls for the chapter, running mostly in threes, and above, in the wall, are three niches for statues, possibly of the three archangels, as the dedication of the church seems to have been to St. Michael the Archangel.

A screen of white chalk stone separates this chancel from the nave, traces of which were found in the wall at the restoration. On the south side, near the screen is an excellent example of a low-side window, the two lower lights of which bear directly on the Rood Cross (now *in situ*) on the screen. There is an excellent example of an hagioscope on the south side of the screen, bearing directly on the altar, and, on the north side is another, bearing directly on the seats of the Monks and of the Prior.

Besides this "great chancel," there is a second chancel, or side chapel (called in old documents the "Katherine chancel"), which forms a chancel to the north aisle, and which is separated from it by an elaborately carved oak Rood Screen, surmounted by the original Rood Loft. The carving of this is very fine, and the period early Tudor. This chapel (or chancel) formed the burial-place of the Staverton family, once large landowners, and principal parishioners of Warfield. The only

daughter of the last of this family married Henry Neville, the historian, who died at the residence of the Stavertons, then Heathly Hall, now Hailey Green Farm, at the close of the 17th century. As, therefore, it stood after the re-building in about 1350, and as it now stands, Warfield Church presents a very fine example of a priory church, and an ordinary parish church standing side by side under one roof—each complete in itself and each bearing, as it were, its history written in its architecture.

The next interesting historic reference to Warfield we find in a document dated 1st. of August, in the fifth year of King Edward VI., when the churchwardens of Warfield gave the following return of property belonging to the church, in accordance with the order in Council issued by the King on 3rd of March, 1551: "Five belles, one chales of silver vngilt, wayinge xij vneces, one cope of crimson velvet, a vestment of the same sute, a black saten vestment, two copper crosses, three alter clothes, thre albes, ij^o towelles, two standinge candlestickes, two surpleses, iij deken-wedes, one sepulchre cloth of lynen and two aulter clothes of bruges satin, ij cofers, one pixe of copper, ij^o chapelles covered with leade and Vs in money, and all the said percelles and money saufflic to be kept and preserved." This extract is taken from "The church goods in Berkshire," by Walter Money, F.S.A., and shews that Warfield Church, in the time of Edward VI., could at least boast of some valuable ornaments and vestments.

Before completing what I have to say about the church itself, I would point out one or two more of its interesting features. They are, first, the stained glass in the upper lights of the east window, which is undoubtedly of the 14th century. The subject is very obscure. In the centre is a figure of some saint, seemingly raising a staff, to exorcise or heal a figure which kneels to him in a back-ground of flame. Above is another figure, with an orb in the left hand, and the right raised to bless. On the left hand top corner, is a seated figure, possibly St. John the Baptist, and in the other lights are various Saints and Angels. I cannot myself make even a guess at the actual subject which may be intended. A curious bit of old glass also exists in one of the windows on the south side of

INTERIOR OF WARFIELD CHURCH.

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the chancel, on which are portrayed the arms of England and France ancient, quarterly. In two of the other windows is some old glass, in one case representing some (named) figures of Saints, as St. Katherine, St. Agnes, and St. Barbara, and in the other, in one of the windows at the west end of the church, a small, but interesting, figure of St. Blazius, the name occurring on a scroll over the head of a Bishop or Mitred Abbot, who is represented in full vestments, with jewelled mitre and crozier.

The roof of the church itself is of great beauty, entirely finished with oak timber and cross-beams of the most massive type. At the east end (south angle) is an Angelus tower, now carried up to the level of the roof, though before the restoration it went only half-way up. The east window is an extremely fine specimen of the "Flamboyant" style of architecture. The present door and porch are at the south side of the nave, and on the side posts of the door two dates are visible—1611 and 1693—cut there, no doubt, by youths of by-gone years.

At the west end is an early door-way, by the side of which, in the outer wall on the south side, is a curious Holy-water stoop, fitted apparently to be filled from inside. Could this have been, like the low-side window, for the use of lepers in the olden time? The high window, which in the engraving of the church before its restoration will be seen over the south transept, is now removed, and the transept roof made pointed, to correspond to the rest of the roofing of the church. In the chancel there is an interesting monument to the Williamson family, under date 1611, and in the side chancel there are two fine mural tablets, with effigies, to Richard Staverton, who died in 1636, his wife and daughter, and Henry Neville and his family, who married the last heiress of the Stavertons. Two extremely fine brasses formerly existed in this side chancel, to the memory of Humphrey and Richard Staverton, but they have now, unfortunately, disappeared. A slight trace of mural painting is to be seen on the pillar just opposite the main door, on which the words "Christus Redemptor" are just decipherable, written, the one word above, and the other below, where a crucifix either was painted in or hung on the pillar.

The final restoration of the church, which put it exactly as it is at present, was carried out between the years 1874 and 1877, under the personal direction of the late Mr. Street, during the incumbency of my predecessor, the Rev. F. T. Gill, of whose perseverance and energy, in carrying through so important a work, no one can speak too highly. As the church now stands, it may well be said of it, bearing in mind the desire of Mr. Street to reproduce all the salient features of the fabric, as it was after the re-building of 1350, that "it is an admirable example of how well an ancient building, sympathetically restored, can be adapted for modern worship."

Turning now, for a moment, from the history of Warfield church, to that of Warfield parish, it may be of interest to notice that the manor of Warfield was once in Royal hands as it appears that it was originally held by the King in demesne, and that Edgirtha, wife of Edward the Confessor, held it. It was included originally with that of Wargrave and Waltham St. Lawrence, all of which manors were given by Queen Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, to the See of Winchester. This gift, however, was afterwards revoked by her son, who gave them to his Queen. In 1189, however, the Bishop of Winchester, again purchased the manor from Richard I., who wanted funds for his crusade. In 1551, Bishop Poynett, of Winchester, surrendered the manor of Warfield to Edward VI., who gave it to Sir Henry Neville, whose family enjoyed it (excepting for a brief interval under Queen Mary), till the death of the last representative in 1740. Richard Aldworth, of Stanlake, who had married the sister of Henry Neville, the last holder, then took it, having assumed the name of Neville, and he was the father of the second Lord Braybrooke, the present lord of the manor.

So much for the manor of Warfield, the history of which shows it to have been of importance from an early date. Many of the farm-houses and cottages in the parish, also give evidence of considerable antiquity, being heavily timbered structures, many doubtless dating from Tudor days; a date we are probably justified in attaching to them by the fact that when one of our old cottages was pulled down a short time back, a small hoard of silver coins was found in one of the upper

chimneys, most of which coins were of the periods of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., possibly hidden there by someone who took part in the civil wars, and never came back to re-claim his store.

One, perhaps, of the most curious old buildings in the parish is the old Church House, or Parish Room, built in the churchyard, on the south side of the church. The architecture of this is undoubtedly Plantagenet or early Tudor, and the beams of the roof are massive in the extreme. In it can still be seen (though now bricked up), the old open fire-place where the viands of many a Church Ale were doubtless cooked long years ago. A curious relic of the past is here preserved, in the shape of an ancient iron chest, dating probably from Tudor times, in which 13 bolts shoot with a spring to catch under a rim, when the massive key is turned in the centre of the lid. In this is preserved an old churchwarden's account book, dating from 1589, which contains many curious entries connected with the Commonwealth, Restoration, the times of King William III., and other matters. On the inner cover of this book there is a drawing, dated 1692, of a stag-hunt passing through Warfield, as it often does at the present time. The church registers were supposed to have all been destroyed, by a fire which burnt down the Vicarage House on March 15th, 1839, for all dates prior to 1785; but a most fortunate find, about a year ago, restored to us the churchwardens' copies of the Registers, transcribed for presentation at the Visitation Courts, from 1685 to 1785—thus taking us back 100 years earlier than we had hoped ever to be able to go. They are on parchment, and most legibly written, and contain an interesting note stating, on the authority of the Herald's Office, that the proper dedication of the church is to St. Michael the Archangel, and not to St. Michael and All Angels, as it is now always assumed to be. A note also informs the people of Warfield that, as by Act of Parliament the New Style is now to take the place of the Old, therefore in that year (1752), the month of September is only to consist of 19 days, and the third of that month Old Style, is to be the 14th, New Style. With such a statement we do not wonder that uneducated people cried, "Give us back our eleven days."

This old Church House or Parish Room, was used at the close of the last century by the Rev. John Faithful, as the school-room for the preparatory school for Eton he then kept, but at one period before, part of it was let as an ale-house. At the south-west of the churchyard stands the Rectory House, on the site of which it is probable that the monastic buildings once stood, used by the Hurley chapter. The present vicarage house was only erected some 34 years back, on the site of that burnt down in 1839, which Mr. Furlong, the then vicar, did not attempt to re-build. The loss of his house and school proved a crushing blow to him, more especially as one of his pupils perished in the fire.

In reference to the Rectory, a word may be interesting. The rectory and great tithes were given by Edward VI. in 1547, to one Richard Scycitt, to whom they had been promised by his father, Henry VIII. They are now in the possession of the Terry family, who have held them, certainly since 1728, as about that time a dispute seems to have arisen between the Rev. George Cook, vicar, and Mr. John Terry, lay rector; the occasion of which was that the *Winchester* Bushel (eight gallons), had been substituted for the *Windsor* Bushel (a larger measure), in apportioning the vicar's share of the tithes. This seems, from a curious entry in the copies we lately discovered of the older Registers, to have been done on the plea that the *Winchester* bushel was made the legal measure in the time of King Henry VII., whereas, as Mr. Cook remarks, "The living of Warfield had its endowment settled under King Henry IV. in the year 1402."

With this extract, I will conclude. As I said at the commencement, I can only hope that these "short and simple annals" of a country parish may be of some interest, as showing, if nothing else, that research may do something, even without deep architectural or archæological lore, to throw light upon the past, and to make the dry bones of history of interest to the general reader.

HERTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HERTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

*(Continued from Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries,
Vol. IV. p. 170.)*

BY FRANCIS B. BICKLEY.

[Mr. Bickley here gives us the continuation of the orders drawn up by Richard Hale, in 1616, for "The Free Grammar Schoole of Hertford." ED.]

"**L**IKEWISE the Master and Usher shall interprete orderly and gramatically the allowed Catechisme for Schooles to the Schollers vnder their charge every Saterdag and Feast Even and cause them that are able to construe a chapter in the Testamente, Greeke or Latine, and in all theis thinges (that there be noe noise, talkinge, or whisperinge one to another), the eye and eare of the Master shall keepe contynuall watch over them, that they may be habituated in the wayes of piety, and that God may blesse their Studies in learning grounded vppon his feare, which ys the begininge of wisdome.

4. THE SCHOLLERS MANNERS.

Both the Master and Usher shall have a care of the civill education of them vnder their severall Charges that they shew all due reverence to Magistrates, Ministers, Parentes, auncient men, and to all their betters, that they abstayne from sweareinge, lyeing, cursing, vnchast speeches, reproches, clamor, outrage, contention, derision, pillfring, hurting others or hindring them in their studies, that their speech be true, apposite, modest.

5. THE MASTERS MODERATION.

In all their instruction, both Master and Usher shall avoid such rigor and frequence of correction as may dull or overmuch discourage or terrifye; and such negligence and impunity as should be like to nourish dissolutenes, but shall mix moderate severity with necessary lenity, that by his discretion and dexterity, he maye adde life and spiritt to weake capacities and slippery memoryes, which are not to be oppressed, but rather supported by admonicions, reprehensions, comparisons, emulations and comendacions, then deterred by immoderate and cruell castigation.

6. THE PARENTS OR PRESENTERS DUETIE.

The parent or freind that presenteth a Scholler shalbe demaunded by the Schoole Master. (1), whether he doth submitt the childe to the order of the schoole, and (2) will furnish him with all bookes necessary for him and paper, pen, ink, sachell, and candle in winter, and with apparell cleane and comelie, and (3) that he may not be absent, (4) that (when hee shall by order be from schoole) he frequent noe evill howses or companye by his knowledge, and (5) that when he shalbe at the place of his aboade he shalbe called vppon to conne his parte, and prepare himself for the next dayes exercise, and (6) that he will yield to the Master and Usher that which ys due to them, and (7) if the Scholler proove incapable or incorrigible (which God forbid), he shall peaceably take him away, which if he promyse and undertake then the Scholler ys to be admitted, writeinge his name, his ffathers name, or ffreindes, the townes name, his age, the booke he learneth, the day and yere of his admission.

The tyme apoynted for the Schollers to be at schoole ys from our Lady Day in Lent till Michaelmas, at sixe a'clocke in the morning, and from Michaelmas till our Lady Day at seaven, and to continue till eleaven, and in the afternoone to come by one a clocke, and to contynue till fower or fyve as the Master shall appoynte. The Vsher shalbe at the Schoole within one quarter of an hower after the appoynted tyme for the Schollers, and the Master within one half hower after the sayde appoynted tyme. The parent of every free Scholler shall pay twoe shillinges and sixe pence for admission, and sixe pence quarterly to the Master or Usher, and twoe pence quarterly for broomes and makeings cleane the schoole which shalbe done thrice a weeke and twelve pence for the whole winter for fyer and candell.

There shalbe noe play daye graunted on Mondayes, Wednesdayes, and ffrydayes, nor on Tuesdayes without the especiall request of some worthy person, nor at all if the weeke be broken by hollydayes or otherwise, neither shall the Schollers, Master, or Usher be absent from the schoole at the tyme of sises, sessions, fayers, beinge workinge dayes, satter dayes till three a clocke in the afternoone, or any other dayes of publique assembly as masters or such like.

SCHOOLE ORDERS.

The schollers shall play only within the circuits of the schoole ground, and if they shall breake the glasse windowes or doe any other shrewd turnes, they or their ffreindes shall paye for the mendinge of them fourthwith besides such correction to the boyes as the master shall thinke meete. All schollers on the Master's syde shall speake Latin altogether, and for the observinge thereof the master to take such course as ys vsuall in schooles by custos, monitor, or otherwise.

The schollers shall not departe or breake vpp schoole at Easter or Whitsontide vntill the Thursdaye before each ffeast, and shall come agayne the next Mundaye seaven-night after, nor shall breake vp schoole at Christmas till a weeke before the same, and shall retorne agayne the Munday next after the twelftyde, at all which tymes there shalbe some exercises appoynted by the Master and Vsher to be performed in their absence from the schoole. If any scholler shall absent himself from the schoole in tyme of harvest, or any other tyme without lawfull excuse or lett, and without the Master's leave, three dayes together, then he shalbe newly to be admitted as at the first and paye two shillinges and sixepence agayne."

The accounts present but little of interest; receipts for salaries, repairs to buildings, etc. From these receipts we are enabled to give a list of the Masters and Ushers for the first fifty years of the school's existence. *Masters*: Thomas Wright, 1616;—Peter Maplesden, 1626;—Raphe Minors, 1627;—Ralph Battell, 1657. *Ushers*: William Hayward, 1616;—Edmund Peirson, 1626; (a break in the accounts between 1628 and 1646 leaves us a little doubtful); John Downes [1646];—Charles Oxley, 1657;—William Bradbury, 1662;—Daniel Aldridge, 1664.

The appointment of Ralph Battell in 1656-7, led to some friction between the heir of Richard Hale and the Mayor and Burgesses of Hertford as to the right of appointment, owing to a slight ambiguity in the deed of foundation. Counsel's opinion was taken (that of Thomas Twisden, afterwards Judge), and was in favour of the heir of Richard Hale.

CROYDON OF YESTERDAY—THE SCENE OF RUSKIN'S BOYHOOD.

BY GEORGE CLINCH.

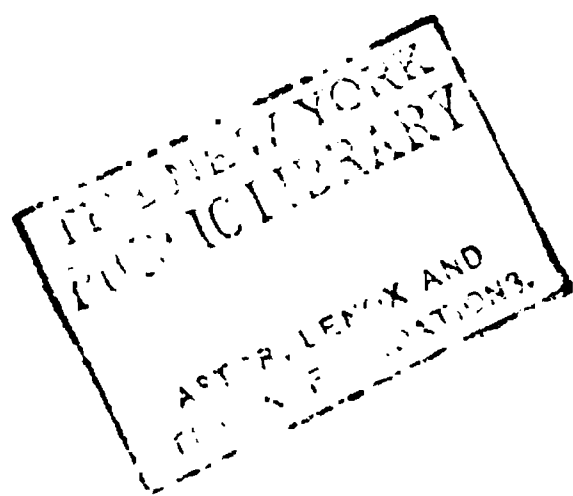
THE last ten or twelve years in the history of Croydon have been a period of remarkable increase of population and expansion of area. New streets of houses have sprung up in every direction, and old thoroughfares have been widened, and in some cases entirely transformed in order to accommodate the ever-increasing street traffic, and to meet the requirements of *fin-de-siècle* commercial establishments.

The inevitable result of all these changes has been that a good many old buildings and landmarks of history have been swept away. This fate has over-taken the remarkable group of 16th and 17th century houses which, until the recent alterations, lay immediately to the west of High Street.

It must be confessed that the old houses, as a natural result of generations of neglect, were on the point of tumbling down. Moreover, they had acquired a rather unenviable reputation as cheap lodging-houses of the lowest class, one or two in particular catering for the special wants of Italian organ-grinders. The streets, known as Middle Street, Market Street, Streeter's Hill, and Bell Hill, which gave access to this squalid quarter, were in a deplorable condition. They were narrow, unwholesome, and depressing, and no one who knew anything of their actual condition could wish for their preservation; but it is a cause of genuine regret that they should have been allowed to fall into such a condition of hopeless decay. Several of the houses were well-proportioned structures, and numerous projecting sign-board brackets in delicately wrought iron afforded evidence of better days.

Perhaps the most interesting house belonging to this group was the "Old King's Head," an inn which had once been kept by the maternal grandmother of Mr. John Ruskin. This lady had two daughters, namely, Ruskin's mother and her sister, who married a baker. We get a vivid peep into the kind of place the old town was in Ruskin's *Præterita*. He says, "My aunt lived in the little house . . . the fashionablest in

THE KING'S HEAD, GROVDON, KEPT BY RUSKIN'S GRANDMOTHER.



Market Street, having actually two windows over the shop, in the second story; but I never troubled myself about that superior part of the mansion unless my father happened to be making drawings in Indian ink, when I would sit reverently by and watch; my chosen domains being at all other times, the shop, the bakehouse, and the stones round the spring of crystal water at the back door (long since let down into the modern sewer); and my chief companion, my aunt's dog, Towzer, whom she had taken pity on when he was a snappish, starved vagrant, and made a brave and affectionate dog of: which was the kind of thing she did for every living creature that came in her way, all her life long." Again, "The personal feeling and native instinct of me had been fastened, irrevocably, long before, to things modest, humble, and pure in peace, under the low red roofs of Croydon, and by the cress-set rivulets in which the sand danced and minnows darted above the Springs of Wandel."

The scheme of widening the High Street—long projected, and only recently accomplished—has utterly ruined the picturesque character of that ancient thoroughfare. The painted sign-board of "The Greyhound" Hotel, swinging from a wooden beam which stretched horizontally across the street, is now cleared away, but there are few, probably, of the numbers who pass along this road, who do not feel that if something has been gained in the grander style of buildings lately put up, much has been lost in picturesqueness by the removal of those which have been pulled down.

The old-established "Greyhound" itself has just recently been re-built, and presents a curious contrast to the edifice which formerly occupied the site. In the early part of the present century this hotel possessed, as unusual luxuries, a billiard-room, and a spacious and convenient room for assemblies, where, as a contemporary historian writes, "The gentry of the town, and its vicinity, have a monthly ball, with cards for the amusement of those who may not be disposed to join in the dance. The expenses are defrayed by subscription, and the assemblies are held on the Monday after every full moon." The reference to the "full moon" re-calls the fact that anything like adequate illumination of the public streets was at that time unknown.

The "October Fair" is another ancient institution of Croydon which has been robbed of every picturesque feature in the process of adapting it to the needs and methods of modern times. The charter granting license to hold the fair had been granted by Richard I., and the annual festival on the first three days of October was a function of considerable importance. It was patronised by the best families of the neighbourhood until about sixty years ago, when the introduction of the railway system of travelling brought so many rough and undesirable visitors as to make the presence of the better classes no longer possible. The Archbishop of Canterbury as lord of the manor, and his wife used to put in an appearance before the period when the rougher elements of society destroyed the old respectable order of things.

In the year 1844 some rather serious rioting took place at the fair. The cadets from Addiscombe Military College, in accordance with their usual custom, attended. One of their chief amusements was to hire all the donkeys to be found at the fair field, and make a charge of cavalry among the stalls and booths to the dismay of the itinerant merchants. Upon this particular occasion a number of the cadets had mounted the steps leading on to the stage of Richardson's far-famed "show," and thought it a fine piece of fun to join in the quadrilles with which the ladies and gentlemen of the theatre were entertaining the gaping rustics before them. This was naturally resented, and after a brief skirmish the intruders were retiring from the scene when one of the clowns attempted to hasten their departure by a kick. The cadets immediately rushed back and engaged in a much more serious fight with the clowns and pantaloons. When the police appeared on the scene the fight was continued with them. Finally, the cadets had to give in to the superior numbers, and on the next morning they had to make atonement for their mis-doings by each paying a fine of 6*l.* 10*s.*

For the future the cadets were not allowed to visit the fair, but they seem to have done so surreptitiously from time to time. Upon one occasion it is said that one of the cadets, returning from his unauthorised visit to the fair, was trying to return into barracks without being seen, when he encountered

the General himself, and the light being somewhat obscure, he took off his cloak, threw it over the head of his chief, and ran into the College without being detected.

The old house, which early in the present century was converted into the East India Company's Military Seminary, and has now entirely disappeared, had many historical associations. It is twice mentioned in Evelyn's *Diary*. On 27th June, 1702, he writes:—"I went to Wotton with my family for the rest of the summer, and my son-in-law Draper, with his family, came to stay with us, his house at Adscomb being new building, so that my family was above 30." Under the date of 11th July in the following year, we get the following entry:—"I went to Adscomb, 16 miles from Wotton, to see my son-in-law's new house, the outside, to the coveing, being such excellent brick-work, bas'd with Portland stone, with the pilasters, windows and within, that I pronounc'd it in all the points of good and solid architecture, to be one of the very best gentlemen's houses in Surrey, when finish'd."

The architect is said to have been Sir John Vanbrugh, and several of the walls and ceilings were subsequently decorated with paintings of classical subjects, chiefly the work of Sir James Thornhill.

The stump still remains of a fir tree said to have been planted by Peter-the-Great, during his residence in this country.

In 1809, the old mansion was purchased by the East India Company for the purposes of a military academy, and many of the most prominent military officers of the century have here received their training. It continued to be used for this purpose until the year 1861, and since that date the house has been demolished, and the ground cut up for building. Hundreds of modern villas now occupy the site of the old college and its grounds. The new roads which have been named after some of the greatest military commanders and others associated with the history of our Empire in India—Canning, Clyde, Havelock, Elgin, Outram, Nicholson and Grant—do not, however, seem to have any very intimate connection with the memories of Addiscombe College.

The parish church has suffered much during the present

century. In the year 1867, practically the entire contents of the sacred edifice, including several tombs of Archbishops of Canterbury, were destroyed by fire. Subsequently, a series of elaborate re-buildings have been made, and although the noble proportions of the structure command admiration, one cannot but lament that so much of the ancient church has perished.

With regard to the other ancient edifices of Croydon, although much has been lost, a good deal still exists. Of the archiepiscopal palace, traditionally said to have been the home of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from the time of Edward the Confessor, until the last century, a considerable part remains, including the great hall and the chapel—works of the fifteenth century. Until recently the old palace was used as a laundry, but it has subsequently been converted into a school for girls, and probably is now in a condition of comparative safety.

The Hospital of the Holy Trinity, however, has within the past twelve-month been threatened with mutilation and partial destruction. A scheme was proposed to remove some part of it in order to widen the streets without interfering with certain modern and entirely uninteresting shops. The project was vigorously resisted by those of the inhabitants who venerated the memory of Archbishop Whitgift, and who, in this utilitarian age, preserved some sentiments of respect for local antiquities; and backed up by the remonstrances of the Society of Antiquaries of London and other bodies interested in our ancient institutions and buildings, they were happily successful in thwarting the designs of the destroyers.

We have every reason to hope that any future attempt to interfere with the historic buildings of Croydon, will be successfully resisted in the same way, and with a similar manifestation of public spirit.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

THERE are at the Public Record Office three volumes of Surveys of Church Livings, made pursuant to an Ordinance of Parliament, dated 20th December, 1649. They contain presentments by the inhabitants of various parishes of the number and value of the ecclesiastical benefices therein, with the names of incumbents and other particulars. When I was Bishop of Stepney, Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., very kindly sent me transcripts of parts of these returns, and I felt no doubt that it would be well to publish them with notes. The leisure to obtain, with the help of the several incumbents, the information necessary to show in full the modern bearing of the facts set forth, never came. Now that I am removed from the charge of such of the parishes in the returns as fell within the See of Stepney in my time, it is quite out of my power to go on with the investigation. To any one who knows the immense populations and the complex ecclesiastical arrangements of the great areas covered by the returns (*i.e.*, the mysteries of Sepulchres without Smithfield Bars), the documents themselves, without any notes, are full of great interest. To all such I commend them; and I trust that some one will be moved to take them parish by parish, and show whereunto the germs of 1650 have grown in two-centuries-and-a-half, that we may be able to look on this picture and on that.

FINSBURY DIVISION.

Presentment made by the jurors of the division of Finsbury, in the County of Middlesex, whose names are hereunto subscribed and seals fixed according to their several knowledges, and informations in the respective parishes and places which they serve, of the number and yearly values of all parsonages, vicarages, and other spiritual and ecclesiastical benefices, livings, and other things within the places aforesaid to them given in charge by the Commissioners in that behalf

authorised, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, in pursuance of an Act of this present Parliament of 8th June, 1649, and by the said jurors delivered to the said Commissioners the 14th day of March, 1650.

SEPULCHRES.

Imprimis, We present that in the parish of Sepulchres, there is an impropriate rectory purchased by the parishioners of that part of the parish which lies within the freedom from them that formerly had the grant from the Crown. But those of the parish which live without Smithfield Bars, in the County of Middlesex, being not admitted to their vestry meeting in London, cannot give any exact account of the yearly value of the said parsonage, nor of the profits of the said vicarage, or to what uses the rents and profits thereof are received or by whom, but have heard and believe that the parish have two-thirds of the tithes for the relief of their poor, and pay one-third thereof to their Vicar (besides his other advantages), which is one Mr. Thomas Gouge, a godly painful minister who hath officiated long amongst them.

Also that that part of this great and populous parish which lies within the County of Middlesex, consisting of five precincts or liberties, is accounted a fifth part of the said parish, and notwithstanding the inhabitants of this liberty are generally poor, yet have no manner of help from them in London; and conceive it very fit, and humbly pray that the said five precincts or liberties, may be made a parish distinct of itself.

ISLINGTON.

Item.—We present that in the parish of Islington there is only one parsonage and vicarage presentative, and that the parishioners are the proprietors and possessors of the parsonage aforesaid, by a grant from Sir Walter Smith, of Great Bedwin, in the County of Wilts, knight, dated the 10th March, in the 22nd year of the late King, to Sir Arthur Hasleridge, knight and bart.; Sir Thomas Fowler, knight and bart.; Sir Thomas Fisher, and others, as feoffees in trust for the parish of Islington aforesaid for ever, without any rent or other thing reserved.

Also that one, Mr. Leonard Cooke, an able, godly preaching minister, is the present incumbent put in by the said parishioners who have the presentation thereof, and hath for his salary the whole profits of the said parsonage, vicarage, and tithes which (if they were now to be let without fine or income), are worth 111*l.* per annum; and we humbly conceive that all the parishioners may so conveniently repair to the parish church to partake of the public worship and service of God, that there is no need of any division thereof.

FINCHLEY.

Item.—We present that we have within our parish only one parsonage with about 43 acres of glebe land, and tithes worth about 86*l.* 10*s.* per annum, which Mr. Edward Taylor, our present minister, hath for his salary, and was presented thereto by the late Bishop of London; but now Sir John Woollaston, knight, is patron thereof. That we have no chapel within our parish, neither is it so large, but that all our parishioners may with convenience repair unto the parish church for the worship and service of God as we humbly conceive.

FRYAN BARNETT.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage house within our parish worth about 40*s.* a year, and two acres of glebe belonging to Mr. John Dawson, our present incumbent (settled as he saith by the committee for plundered ministers), worth about 30*s.* per annum. Also his other rents and tithes within the said parish, as they are now improved, are worth about 74*l.* 10*s.* per annum, all which the said John Dawson hath for his salary. And that we conceive our parish church stands very convenient for all the parishioners to repair unto.

HORNSEY.

Item.—We do present that in the parish of Hornsey there is only one parsonage presentative, worth about 75*l.* per annum in the presentation of Sir John Woollaston, knight, which now stands sequestered from one Mr. Laut, late incumbent there, whose wife hath the fifth part thereof paid her by Sir Richard Sprignall, bart., John Smith, esq., and other parishioners appointed sequestrators for receiving of the profits and providing

for the cure thereof. And that one Mr. Samuel Winston, master of arts, a godly and orthodox divine, supplies the cure there by the appointment of the parishioners of the said parish, and hath for his salary the whole profits of the said parsonage, except 16*l.* per annum which is allowed for the fifth part as aforesaid. Also that there is a chapel at Highgate within the said parish which stands very commodiously for the inhabitants of that village (being in two several parishes, viz., Hornsey and Pancras), to repair unto, being distant above a mile from the parish churches, which inhabitants of Highgate having no maintenance allowed them, do maintain one Mr. Vernon, a godly orthodox divine, at their own proper charge to supply the cure of their said chapel.

CLERKENWELL.

Item.—We present that this parish hath ever since the dissolution of abbeyes and monasteries been called by the name of James Clerkenwell, *alias* St. Mary's, at Clerkenwell, formerly belonging to the monastery of Clerkenwell, but is now an impropriate rectory granted formerly by Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth to sundry persons for sundry years, reserving an annual rent of 1*s.*; that in July, 1641, Sir Gervase Ewles, knight, Jeremy Ewles, esq., William Burrough, esq., and James Metham, gent., did demise unto Edward Okeley, Samuel Sale, Richard Cocke, and Thomas Smith, all the rectory and church of Clerkenwell, *alias* St. James, *alias* St. Mary's, at Clerkenwell, with all the rights, members and appurtenances, etc., for 51 years, from Midsummer, 1641, at the yearly rent of 50*l.*, and to provide and maintain a convenient chaplain or minister to serve the cure. That there are no tithes paid in this parish, only there hath been a 1*d.* demanded yearly for herbage of every garden. And that there is no chapel, but two houses belonging to the said rectory, which are adjudged to be worth about 20*l.* per annum at a rack rent, and so much hath been paid out to a minister or curate by Mr. Baker, the parish clerk, who receives seems will not now pay the rent reserved. That the said parish (although very populous, and for the most part consisting of poor), is now without an able preaching minster for want of means, the present maintenance being but 70*l.* a year.

CRIPPLEGATE.

Item.—We present that in the parish of Giles, Cripplegate, we have a parsonage and vicarage united heretofore in the of the late King, and that there is no other income belonging to the said parish, but the ordinary d in way of tithes. That Dr. William Fuller was formerly the incumbent, but long since sequestered, that there was formerly payable thereout 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as a yearly reserved rent to the Dean and Chapter of Paul's. That the cure is performed by one Mr. Alexander Kelley (settled by order of the committee of plundered ministers), and by such others as were procured by the sequestrators who are paid for their pains out of the said tithes and profits of the parish. But of late we have not been able (notwithstanding many endeavours), to raise 50*l.* per annum in that part of our parish standing in Middlesex, yet humbly conceive that if there were a convenient number of honest knowing inhabitants appointed (if such a course seems meet) to proportion the rates more equal, than now they are, we doubt not but a competency may be raised within our part of the parish for an able minister. That we have no chapel or meeting place for the public worship and service of God in that part of our parish which stands in Middlesex, yet many inhabitants of which are poor and unable to build such a place of themselves, but think it might be convenient if the large building, commonly known by the name of the Fortune Play House, might be allotted and set apart for that purpose, which, as we humbly conceive may be effected at a reasonable charge if the inhabitants were enabled thereunto. We further present that there was 200*l.* given by the will of Mr. Heath, deceased, towards the building of such a public place of meeting as aforesaid within that part of the parish lying in Middlesex (which Mr. Watkins, that married the widow of the said Mr. Heath, refuseth to pay), in expectation of which 200*l.* the inhabitants did of a very large place for the purpose upon a plot of ground granted by one Mr. George Terry, and raised near three feet above the ground to of near 300*l.*, which foundation and materials, contrary to the grant of the said

Terry, have been since pulled up and converted to private use, which injury to the said inhabitants in so good a work (they being unable to seek remedy at law), humbly represent to the consideration of this honorable committee.

STOKE NEWINGTON.

Item.—We present that there is in the parish of Stoke Newington one rectory which (with the glebe), leased out to one Mr. Ad . . . small tithes and other petty profits paid after the rate of 1s. 6d. per acre for 218 acres of land within the said parish which we conceive and premise by information, to be worth about 54*l.* 17s. per annum; and that one Mr. Thomas Manton, a godly and painful preacher is the present incumbent, put in by the committee for plundered ministers who hath the whole profits as aforesaid for his salary; that the right of presentation was heretofore in the Dean and Chapter of Paul's, but as is conceived is now in Colonel Popham, who purchased the Manor of Stoke Newington aforesaid. That the parish is very small, the greatest part of the Green belonging to Islington which lies more convenient for Newington, the inhabitants thereof repairing most thereunto; also that one side of the street in Newington Town belongs unto Hackney, which is a great parish, the church much more remote than Newington, the inhabitants of that street rather repairing to the parish church of Newington for the worship and service of God. Of all which particulars we have received ample information under the hands of the constable and churchwardens of Newington aforesaid, required thereunto.

BRENTFORD.

BY COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

A LITTLE VOLUME, which was recently published under the title of "Brentford: Literary and Historical Sketches," possesses some interest for the readers of Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries from the fact that the most valuable chapter from a literary point of view—that on "Percy Bysshe Shelley at Syon House Academy"—made its first appearance in the pages of that periodical (Vol. II.,

pp. 25, 88). It would be, perhaps, unfair to criticize the historical portion of the volume, as its author, Mr. Fred Turner, says in his preface that he wishes it to be distinctly understood that it does not pretend to be a History of Brentford, but as he has apparently failed to grasp the fact that the county town of Middlesex has pretensions to much higher antiquity than that which he assigns to it, I venture to supplement his narrative with the following observations.

It is obvious that fords over the rivers Brent and Thames must have existed from a very early date. The ford over the Brent, which gave the town its name, was probably situated at or near the site of the present bridge, whilst that over the Thames connected the town with the Surrey shore—formerly included within the Kingdom of Kent—at the point now known as the Brentford Ferry Gate of Kew Gardens. This point is memorable in history from the fact that it was there that in the war between Eadmund Ironside and Cnut, the Saxon king was forced to ford the river owing to London Bridge being held by the Danes, and the narrowness of these passages is proved from the number of English folk that, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, were drowned at the battle fought in 1016 near Brentford. Mr. Turner notes, as a remarkable fact, the variety of appellations by which the town has been known, and adds that in the earliest records, and until the thirteenth century, the place is referred to as Braynford. In point of fact, the town has never been known by more than one appellation, but that has been subjected to a variety of spellings. Mr Turner also indulges in some fanciful speculations with regard to the derivation of the name of the river Brent, and remarking that it is not unusual to name places after persons, says it is not improbable that the river was called after Brennius, the Gallic hero. It is, of course, a common thing for places to be called after persons, but it is very unusual for rivers, except in very modern times, to derive their appellation from that source, and in the case of the river Brent this theory is invalidated by the fact that in the earliest mention of the river, which occurs in a Middlesex Charter (No. 1290, 3 Chart. Sax.), it is called *Brægent*. That this river was the Brent is proved by the mention of *Heāndūne*

(Hendon) in the same charter, and by the contemporary form in which the name of Brentford is written. In the year 780 (235 Chart. Sax.) we read "in loco celebri ad Bregantforde"; in another charter of the same year (236 Chart. Sax.) we find "æt Brægentforda," and in Charter 143, Cod. Dipl. An. 781, "æt Brægentforda." In a Charter of 996, the place is also called Brægentforda (1091 Cod. Dipl.) In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the form varies from Brægentforda to Brentforda and Brantforda. What the meaning of the river-name Brægent may be I cannot say; but it is probably an Anglicized form of some pre-historic word. About its pronunciation there can be no doubt, for just as the A.S. *brægen* became our *brain*, so the A.S. *Brægentforda* became the modern Brayntford, Brainford, or Brentford—the same appellation throughout, though with varying spellings. According to Norden's "Speculum Britanniae," ed. 1723, p. 16), who is seemingly misquoted by Mr. Turner on p. 4 of his book, "this worde *Brent* among the countrey people, of those partes, signifieth, and is taken for all brookes, rivers, and currants of water, therefore is everie small brooke called the *Brent* among them."

LONDON NOTES.

By J. H. ROUND, M.A.

(I). AN EARLY LONDON CHARTER.

IN a paper on "the origin of the Mayoralty of London," read before the London Congress of the Archæological Institute, I stated that, in all the deeds known to me, there was no mention of Henry FitzAilwin as Mayor, "of earlier ascertained date than 1194."* Mr. Loftie, indeed, in his *London* (Historic Towns), asserts that "a deed among the archives of St. Paul's, mentions Henry, Mayor of the City of London in 1193" (p. 39). But this deed, though described in the report as "dated in the year in which William Fitz-Ysabel and William Fitz-Alulph were sheriffs [A.D. 1193]"†, belongs to

* *Archæological Journal*, L, 256,

† 9th Report on Historical MSS., I, 20.

the period between Michaelmas, 1193 and Michaelmas, 1194. For these men appear as sheriffs in the Roll of 6 Richard I.* We cannot therefore assert that the deed belongs to 1193. In any case, one which I have now found, and which I print below, is of ascertained date, namely, 13th March, 1193-4. The majority of the deeds in which the Mayor figures have no date at all, so that this one deserves to be printed, and may I think claim a "record," as the earliest dated deed mentioning the Mayor that has yet been brought to light. I take it from the Cottonian MS. Faust. B. II., fo. 66d.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helewisia vidua que fui sponsa Ingulf' concessi et dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie beate marie de Clerekenewell' Lond', et monialibus ibidem deo servientibus viij solidos et iiij denarios de redditu de duabus sopis in parochia Sancti Vedasti de hereditate mea quas Johannes Cornarius et Robertus filius Siward' tenent annuatim percipiendos de predictis Johanne et Roberto ad duos terminos anni scilicet ad pascham et ad festum sancti Michaelis etc. . . . Hos autem predictos redditus dedi ego Helewisa . . . in crastino beati Gregorii ante proximum pascham postquam Hubertus Saresberiensis episcopus sacratus fuit in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem . . . per servitium trium quadrantum annuatim de socagio. Et hanc donationem feci ipsa die predicta antequam me ad religionem predicte domum de Clerekenewell' reddem.

Hiis testibus: Henrico filio Eilwin' maiore Lond[oniarum]; Radulfo de Cornhull, et Reginaldo fratre suo; Rogero filio Reinfr[idi]; Reinfr[ido] filio suo; Willelmo filio Renn†; Galfrido Blundo; Rogero duce; Rogero filio Alani; Willelmo filio Sabelin'.

This is followed by charters of John and Thomas, sons of "Reiner," confirming the gift, as that of their grandmother. The name of Ingulf is so uncommon that the occurrence of "Reignerus filius Ingulfi," as a witness to a London charter of 1141,† suggests relationship to the Ingulf of this charter and his grandsons.

* 31st Report of Deputy-Keeper, p. 308.

† This name appears to be "Renn []," but in the next charter "Willelmo Filio Reiner," and Henry, his brother, are witnesses. Henry, son of Reiner, appears as an Alderman in Ancient Deeds, A. 2690. And on the Pipe Roll of 1194 (6 Ric. I.), we read: Willelmus et Henricus filii Reinerii reddunt comp . . . de veteri firma de Lond'.

‡ 9th Report Historical MSS. I., 62 b.

Of the witnesses, Roger Dux and Roger FitzAlan had been sheriffs, in the fiscal year preceding, 1192-1193*, (as the former had also been on a previous occasion), and Roger FitzAlan succeeded Henry FitzAilwin as Mayor.

The Cornhills were among the foremost City Magnates of the time. Roger Fitz Reinfred, who appears in London charters of the time, was a leading justice, and was excommunicated by Longchamp with his sons Gilbert and Reinfred in 1191.† William, son of Sabelina, is also a Londoner of note, and Geoffrey Blund appears to have had, by his wife Ida de Humfraville, a son, Thomas, who founded a chantry in St. Paul's for his uncle Richard de Humfraville and his father Geoffrey. I know him as a London citizen in the reign of Richard I., who had purchased, not long before, property in the heart of the City.

(2), THE CITY AND THE CONQUEROR.

Prominent in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1898 was the great picture of William the Conqueror presenting a charter to the City of London, which is to be the gift of the Corporation to the series of paintings in the Royal Exchange illustrating the history of the City.

It will be admitted that in what is intended for a permanent pictorial record every effort should be made to ensure historical accuracy. Now one of the proudest traditions, or at least beliefs, of the City, is that the Conqueror was not able to set foot within her gates till he had promised her her liberties. Mr. Freeman assigned the grant of his charter to the very earliest days of his reign:—

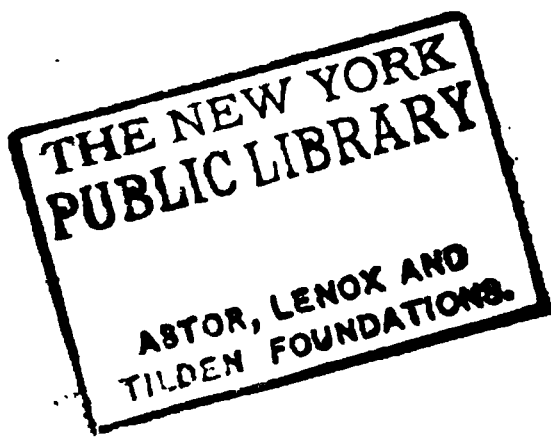
“To the City of London he had, perhaps before he left Westminster for Barking, already granted a charter in the English tongue, that venerable parchment which may still be seen in the City archives with the cross traced by the Conqueror's own hand.”‡

One would have imagined that the Corporation would have taken a special pride in perpetuating this belief. The artist, however, doubtless thought that the picture would look much

* List of Sheriffs (Public Record Office), p. 200.

† Roger de Hoveden. (See the long and learned note on Gilbert in Register of the Priory of Wetherall, Ed. Prescott, p. 337).

‡ This “cross” appears to have existed only in Mr. Freeman's imagination.



GOLFING ON BLACKHEATH IN 1790.
(PORTRAIT OF Mr. INNES.)

nicer if he painted Queen Matilda seated by her husband's side ; and accordingly he did so. But unfortunately Matilda did not set foot in England till she came over to be crowned at Winchester, in May, 1068. The Corporation, therefore, however unwittingly, have done their best to deprive the City of the proud belief that their charter dates from the earliest days of William's reign, a belief which may, very probably, be true.

THE STORY OF BLACKHEATH.

BY THE EDITOR.

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TO the fact that Blackheath is, and for many a century has been, the first extensive tract of common out of London, along the road to the Kentish sea-ports, is due the historic notoriety it enjoys : enemies of the King and of the City have lain there awaiting the favourable moment for attack ; returning friends of both, and distinguished strangers, have been welcomed there, and escorted in triumph to the great capital of civilization.

An ovation by Londoners upon Blackheath, and a triumphal progress to the City had, in Shakespear's day, come to be regarded almost as a matter of course ; and the chorus in Henry V., speaking of the hero, exclaims :—

“ So swift a pace hath thought that even now,
You may imagine him upon Blackheath,
Where that his lords desire him to have borne,
His bruised helmet and his bended sword,
Before him through the City.”

But first let us call to mind some associations with Blackheath, other than those of friendly welcome. Fifty years before the Norman Conquest, the Danish invaders encamped there and slew the pious Alphege, because he would not ransom himself from their captivity with the property of his See. Let us hope his memory was not forgotten by the pilgrims who, more than a century-and-a-half later, wended their way across the heath towards Canterbury, and the shrine of another martyred prelate.

In 1381, "Wat Tyler," "Jack Straw," and their 100,000 followers were on Blackheath, when John Ball asked them, according to one version of his text, to consider:—

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?

Where indeed! Hard to find, no doubt, in the limited population of those early days; but in 1381, things were different. Plenty of those who were, or called themselves, "gentlemen," lived in London, and the rabble visited them with the result that history records.

The next century shows us Blackheath as the camping ground of John Cade and his followers; of the "Bastard Falconbridge" and his army, when demanding the release of Henry VI. from the Tower; and the battle-field on which Henry VII. routed Audley and his Cornishmen.

This rout of the Cornishmen was the last pitched battle on Blackheath; but there have been later demonstrations, hostile to the ruling powers. Before the outbreak of the great civil war, namely, in May, 1640, Charles I., warned the Lord Mayor to keep an eye on certain "rebellious and insolent persons," who held assemblies on the heath, and 1,000 of the City's trained bands were sent to "suppress, destroy and apprehend"—comprehensive instructions truly!—those who objected to the King's ideas on the subject of government. A few years later a differently-minded crowd gathered there; a crowd that would accompany the petition of the loyal men of Kent, praying that Charles might treat with Parliament, that Fairfax's army might be disbanded, and so forth. The Committee of both Houses grew uneasy at such gatherings near London, and ordered the Committee of Kent to see to it, and Fairfax to send thither the Parliament's troops to act in case of need.

It was on Blackheath that Oliver Cromwell expected that the army would proclaim him King. There will be, writes a correspondent of Secretary Nicholas, a general rendezvous of the Army on Blackheath, when his "Usurpership" expects to be proclaimed King; and once more, whilst England groaned under the despotism of a Republic, the City Militia was called to keep order on Blackheath: this time to overawe a

threatened gathering of those who clamoured for the freedom of a monarchy; and when the monarch came, with what joy his coming was hailed there, we shall presently see!

A later gathering on Blackheath must not pass unnoticed here, though the poor wretches who composed it, perhaps hardly merited the outcry which their presence raised. We refer to the 7,000 or more "Palatines" who—hearing of a land where the Queen gave to fugitives from religious persecution, a shilling a day whilst in England, and a free passage to the American Colonies—flocked here as persecuted Protestants. The arrival of a hoard of miserably poor and miserably dirty foreigners filled the City with alarm, and their approach beyond Blackheath was forbidden. There they encamped in tents which good Queen Anne—in her belief, no doubt, they were all her co-religionists—directed to be provided for them; and there they sickened and died "in heaps," as Lord Raby's brother tells him, "of malignant fevers," and had "graves dug for them there." Likely enough the hillocks on the Heath—said to mark the burial places of Lord Audley's slain soldiers—are their graves.

Like many other destitute foreigners, who have at different periods swarmed into England under the cloak of religion, they were, many of them, not martyrs at all, but the subjects of princes in whose realms Roman Catholicism did not prevail. Englishmen knew this and made a noise, declaring that those who permitted their landing and who sheltered them, were traitors to the nation and Government; and the Palatines were shipped off—800 families into Ireland, 2,000 individuals to Holland, and 3,000 to New York.

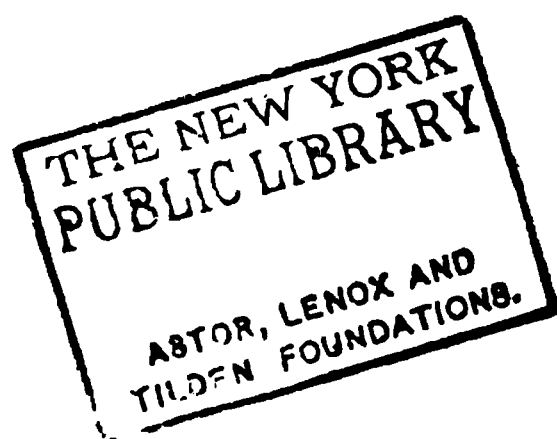
Lawless crowds, it was expected, would gather on Blackheath in 1780—the time of the Gordon Riots—and the well-to-do residents were in evident alarm; but—as before observed—the heath has witnessed no scene of wholesale bloodshed since Henry VII.'s troops mowed down the Cornish rebels. Those who have fallen on Blackheath since then have done so by the robber's blow or, possibly, by the duellist's thrust. Of Blackheath as the scene of highway robbery, we shall have more to say presently; but, though as a duelling ground it must surely have presented almost unequalled attractions, there is remarkably little on record in regard to it in that capacity. A letter

amongst the State Papers of the reign of Elizabeth, tells of the high-handed way the Earl of Leicester carried himself when in the Queen's favour, insulting, amongst others, his fellow noble, the Earl of Sussex. For this behaviour, Sussex challenged him to be on Blackheath on a given day and at a given hour. Leicester, however, after keeping his opponent "dancing attendance for a whole day upon the heath," came not, but went to Elizabeth and obtained her veto to the duel.

We have said that on Blackheath were greeted returning friends and distinguished strangers: let us briefly instance some of these greetings:—That of Henry V. from the field of Agincourt; of Margaret of Anjou as she came to celebrate her ill-starred marriage with Henry VI.; of another royal bride—more fortunate than the unhappy Margaret, but one whose queenly life cannot have been quite what she expected—Anne of Cleves, who was welcomed on Blackheath on 3 January, 1540. Leaving Greenwich Park, King Hal rode over the heath—his way lined by knights and squires—to the foot of Shooter's Hill to a pavilion of cloth of gold, where his bride had already arrived, and, as the chronicler tells us, "shifted her, and tarried a certain space, banquetting."

Another gay scene on Blackheath was witnessed in the autumn of 1623, when Londoners flocked thither to celebrate the failure of the Spanish match and the return of Prince Charles from Spain. John Chamberlain, Sir Dudley Carleton's "newsy" correspondent, writes that he had never seen such demonstrations of joy, "such numbers of bonfires at Blackheath . . . 40 load of wood in one fire, and the people so mad with excess of joy that if they met any cart laden with wood they would take out the horse and set cart and all on fire!"

Equally enthusiastic was the crowd that gathered on Blackheath to welcome Charles II. back to the throne on Oak Apple Day, 1660. A month before, Monk had been busy at the Cockpit directing the position of the troops that were to "make a stand upon the hethe whilst his Majesty is passing by"; he specially ordered that there was to be no firing till Charles had actually passed the heath. A contemporary



**REVIEW ON BLACKHEATH IN THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**

writer thus describes the King's arrival along the Dover road : "This morning he was upon Blackheath by 9 o'clock, and thence to London. Not less than 120,000 people, men, women and children, welcomed him there."

As a mustering place for soldiers, and a review ground, Blackheath finds frequent mention in history. Queen Bess mustered the City Militia there in 1585.

"Within this fortnight," writes the Duke of Lauderdale to the Duke of Hamilton, on the 31st of May, 1673, "the King will have near 10,000 men encamped on Blackheath, with all things ready for their transportation" to the Continent to fight the Dutch. Of many of these military displays, John Evelyn was a spectator.

Under date 28th of April, 1687, there are instructions given to Sir Martin Beckman for firing "mortar-pieces," "storm-balls," and the like, upon Blackheath. Evelyn was present, and thus records the event:—"I saw a trial of those devilish, murdering, mischief-doing engines called bombs. . . . The distance they cast, the destruction they make where they fall, is prodigious."

Quite to the end of the last century Blackheath was a favourite review ground, and its nearness to London drew all the world and his wife to witness these military displays. Opposite we see a bevy of fair dames alighting from their coach to view the soldiers. So great was the demand for post-chaises in London, when one of these reviews was in progress, that a writer, in July, 1770, complains that—though he had visited, or sent to, the chief posting establishments in Town, he could not, for love or money, get a chaise; all had been driven to the review on Blackheath!

But crowds often gathered on Blackheath, attracted thither by other causes than military displays. On any summer holiday, for the mere delight of breathing fresh air and rambling over a lovely stretch of heather. Indeed, as a pleasure-ground, quite as much as a stage of politics, Blackheath has a history. In the early days of his alliance with Cathrine of Arragon, Henry went with her "a maying" on the Shooter's Hill side of the heath. Machyn tells us how the sickly boy, who succeeded Henry, rode one hot July day in

1551, "through Greenwich Park into Blackheath," with many attendants, "and there the Kynge's grace ran at the ryng."

We have seen that in the days of the struggle between Charles I and the Parliament, more than once an angry crowd gathered on Blackheath. Before strife ran so high, when the grim reality of civil war had not manifested itself to the rustics of Kent, we find how Colonel Blunt, on May Day, 1645, "drew out two regiments of foot" and exercised them on Blackheath, "representing a mock fight between the cavaliers and roundheads. . . . The people were as much pleased as if they had gone a maying."

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the establishment of a three-days' fair on Blackheath, twice every year, added considerably to its joviality, if not to its respectability. May Day was evidently an occasion on which the heath had been, of old time, visited by throngs of pleasure seekers, and the lord of the neighbouring manor of Lewisham showed his wisdom in selecting the Feast of SS. Philip and James as the first day of the Spring fair. "I went," writes Evelyn, under date 1 May, 1683, "to see the new fair, being the first, procured by Lord Dartmouth. . . . pretended for the sale of cattle, but, I think, to enrich the new tavern, at the Bowling Green, erected by Snape, his Majesty's farrier, a man full of projects. There appeared nothing but an innumerable assembly of drinking people from London. I suppose it too near London to be of any use to the country. The charter which gave Lord Dartmouth licence to hold these fairs also conferred on him the right to establish a bi-weekly market.

Probably Evelyn's surmise, as to the need of the fair, was correct, and as Blackheath became a fashionable residence, the fairs were voted a nuisance and robbed of much of their merriment. Without that merry-making their support soon waned, and after being curtailed to one day in May, and one in October, they were altogether discontinued. Strange to say, after the change from the old to the new style in reckoning the year, in 1752, the May fair was held not on the 1st, but on the 12th of the month. When Lysons wrote his description of Lewisham, in 1810, the market had been "for several years discontinued."

Crowds of a different character used to gather, in the days of the religious revival in this country, under John Wesley, around the mount from which Evelyn, half-a-century before, had seen the messengers of death fired off. To this mount, now called Whitfield's Mount, the two Wesleys, John and his brother, in company with Whitfield, would come on a summer's afternoon. Mr. E. W. Brabrook, in his "Methodism in Lewisham" describes one of these visits. There were from 12,000 to 14,000 people on the heath. Whitfield took John Wesley a little aback by desiring him to preach, but he did so, and thus records the event. "I was greatly moved with compassion for the rich that was there to whom I made a particular application. Some of them seemed to attend, while others drove away their coaches from so uncouth a preacher." What descriptive words! It was no rabble that flocked to see and hear the reformers, but a sleek, respectable, society congregation, whose consciences, soddened by the influence of a Hanoverian court, were pricked by the catholic truths preached by Wesley; for Wesley was, in a sense, a good catholic!

Probably at the period of which we are now speaking, or soon after, Blackheath was regularly visited by a class of pleasure-seekers who found there opportunity for indulging in a favourite pastime not elsewhere offered—we mean the players of "The ancient and royal game of Golf." The general aspect and atmosphere of Blackheath, its elevation, its undulations, its heather, bracken, and furze-covered surface, early attracted the south-bound Scotchman. Legend—and what is more pleasant to believe?—tells us that on the annexation of England by Scotland in 1603, James I. established a links on Blackheath. Perhaps he did. Probably on his first visit to Greenwich Palace, where he often resided, the appropriateness of the adjoining waste as a golf-ground suggested itself to him.

This much is certain about golf-playing on the heath: that in 1766 there was an "Honourable Company of Goffers at Blackheath," and a set of golf balls was then presented to it. How long that "Company" had existed who can say? for a fire in 1787, burnt up its records. From 1787 we know all about

it, or, if we don't, the fault is our own, for the annals of the club have been written, fully and pleasantly, by Mr. D. E. Hughes,* in a work illustrated by many portraits of famous players on the Blackheath Links. Jovial old gentlemen they look, and the club minutes, which Mr. Hughes prints, suggest that their looks did not belie them; the portrait of one of them, Mr. Innes, is given at the commencement of this article. The picture is interesting: Mr. Innes wears the Club uniform, whilst his caddy is in that of a Greenwich Hospital pensioner; such persons were caddies till 1869, when the last pensioner vanished from Greenwich. In the back-ground of the picture are Morden College, Shooter's Hill, with Severndrug Castle, and one of the old wind mills which once stood upon Blackheath.

(*To be Continued*).

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS MADE TO PRINCE EDWARD, AT HUNSDON, IN 1539.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES.

THE following list of New Year's gifts to the youthful Prince Edward, later Edward VI., is taken from a transcript to be found in Cotton MSS., Appendix xxviii., fol. 41. The young prince having been born on the 12th October, 1537, at Hampton Court, was at this date, only some fifteen months old, and was at Hunsdon under the charge of Sibilla Penne, sister of Lady Sidney, and wife of Henry VIII.'s, barber surgeon. The connection with Hunsdon seems to make this curious list specially appropriate to pages of *The Home Counties Magazine*. It was about this date also that Holbein made the drawing in chalks of the little prince, now in Her Majesty's collection at Windsor. The finished portrait in oils is in the possession of the Earl of Yarborough, by whose kindness it was exhibited in 1890 at the Tudor Exhibiton.

* "Chronicles of the Blackheath Golfers," Chapman & Hall, 1897.

Amongst the numerous pieces of plate, stands out in solitary interest the "shyrte of Cam'yke, of her owne workynge," presented by the little Princess Elizabeth, though at the time only styled the Lady Elizabeth. It is of interest when we consider Lady Bryan's letter, quoted by Miss Strickland, referring to the scantiness of the child's wardrobe. It will be noticed that the weight of the plate is given in every instance.

"Certyn newe yeres gyfts gevon unto the Prynce's grace the first day of Januarii anno regni regis Henrici VIII., xxx. as followeth :

THE KYNG'S MAIESTIE.	A bason all gylte with a rose in the bottome with the King's grace armes in the rose, poiz.	lx. oz., iiij. qrts.
	An ewer all gylte chased playne with the King's armes upon it, poiz.	xli. oz., dy.
	Twoo potts chased with panes one pane chased and another playne, poiz.	lxxiiij. oz.
	A standynge cuppe with a cover gylte wrought with antique worke with a man on the topp, poiz.	xxviiij. oz., qrt.
	A cote of crymosen satten embrowdered with gold with pannses of pyrles and sleeves of tynsell and iiij. agletts of gold.	
THE LADY MARY IS GRACE.		

[Mary was born Feb. 18th, 1516, and was then about 14 years of age.]

THE LADY ELIZABETH IS GRACE.	A shyrte of Cam'yke of her own workynge.
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[Elizabeth, born Sep. 7th, 1533, and was then aged five years and nine months.]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR. A stondynge cuppe with the cover all gylte chased with antyke with a man on the topp, poiz. xxxv. oz., iij. qrt.

[Thomas Goodrick, Lord Chancellor 1534-1545—also 1551-1554; consecrated bishop of Ely, April 21st., 1534, May 9th or 10th, 1554.]

TH'ARCHE-BUSSHOP OF CANTERBURY. A salte of gold pownsed and enameled with redde roses, poiz. vi. oz., iij. qrt.

THE LORD OF NORFF'. Two gylte cruses with the covers chased with panes one playne and another chased poiz together. xlvi. oz., dy.

THE LORDE OF SUFF'. A gylte bowlle with a cover and an antique hedde in the bottom with an helmett theron, poiz. xlvij. oz., dy.

THE LORDE PRYVYE SEALE. A stondynge cupp with a cover all gylt garnished with antique and iij, dragons at the foote, poiz. lxxj. oz., dy.

TH'ERLE OF OXFORDE. Seven Portunes.

TH'ERLE OFF SHREWS-BURY. A salte of sylvr and gylte with the seller of byrall enameled blewe with iij. ostryche fethers sett in a coronett and E. P. garnysshed and sett with xv. perles and vj. granattes and hanged in the toppe with xij. small perles and a shepeherd on the toppe, poiz altogether. xxi. oz., dy.

TH'ERLE OF ESSEX.	A belle of gold with a whiscell, poiz. Twoo ozen and xx muttons.	I oz., qrt.
TH'ERLE OF RUTLAND.	A stondynge cupp with the cover gylte chased with antique and a flower in the toppe, poiz.	xxxij. oz., qrt.
TH'ERLE OF WYLTESS.	A bowle with a cover all gylt with an antique hedd in the bottom and chased with antique, poiz.	xx iiij. oz., dy.
TH'ERLE OF HARTF'.	A stondynge cuppe with the cover gylte chased with antique and H.K. in the topp, poiz.	xxxi. oz. dy.
TH'ERLE OF SUTH'.	A bonett of black velvet with a white feather and a brouche of gold sett with ix. buttons of gold and xvij. knotts enameled with whyte.	
THE BUSSHOP OF WYNCHETER.	A stondynge cuppe with the cover gylte chased with long knorres and antique, poiz.	xliii. oz.
THE BUSSHOP OF DURESME.	A gilt bowl with the cover pownsed with ij. reasons in frenche wrytton about and a lyon on the top holding the kyngs armes, poiz.	xxxv. oz. quartr'.
SIR WILLM PAULETT.	A crewse playne with the cover all gylte chased on the swage of the foot with antique, poiz.	xviiij oz. quart.

THE ABBOT Two Oxen, xx mutton.
OF WALTHAM.

MR. JAMES Two Oxen.
MORRYS.

A cuppe givon by my lorde of Wynchester at his first seeing of the prynce's grace:—A stondynge cupp with the cover gylte enameled blewe in iiij. places with dyv'se sayngs, under one sequare, iusticiam et invenies vitam, poiz, xlv. oz. qrt.

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HEARSE.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY OWEN
(GWENRHIAN GWYNEDD).

IN the very interesting description of this hearse, given by Lord Dillon in the last number of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, he makes no mention of the numerous Welsh Coats and Badges upon it. There are four pennons affixed to the apex of the hearse. The first on the dexter side bears the Arms of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, and Lord of Snowdon (Ein Llyw Olaf), the brave hero, who laid down his life for national independence on December 11th, 1282:—Quarterly or and gules, four lions passant guardant counter-changed. The second pennon bears the Arms of France:—Azure, three fleurs de lys or.

The third pennon, gules, three lions passant guardant or, the Arms borne by all Kings and Queens of England, subsequently to the marriage of Henry II. with Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1151.

The fourth pennon, azure, a harp or, for Ireland. Queen Elizabeth was the first English Sovereign who used this badge.

Four out of the eight banners which surmount the valence bear Welsh Coats.

The first and eighth banner: gules, a lion passant, guardant or. These Arms date from pre-heraldic times; they probably stand for those of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales,

843-877, although the tinctures are the reverse of those usually attributed to that King; viz., or, a lion passant guardant, gules.

This coat may, however, be intended for that of Cadell, one of the three sons of Rhodri Mawr. He was termed one of the three diademed princes (*y tri thywysog taleithiog*), "because everie of them did weare upon his bonet or helmet a coronet of gold, being a broad lace or headband indented upward, set and wrought with pretious stones."

Rhodri divided his kingdom amongst his three sons in obedience to the law of Gavelkind.

Cadell had for his portion South Wales, and after the death of his brother Mervyn, also the principality of Powys. He died *circa* 900, and was the father of Hywel Dda, "The Welsh Justinian."

The second banner, azure, a cross pattée fitchée or.

The Arms of Cadwaladr, Vendigaid [*i.e.*, the Blessed] King of the Britons, 634-664. The Welsh Triads call him one of the three Blessed Kings of Britain, and he is the Patron Saint of the Churches of Llangadwaladr; his festival is October 9th.

The third banner bears the Arms of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

The fourth—those of France.

The fifth—those of England.

The sixth—those of Ireland.

The seventh—azure, a Cross fleury, between four martlets or—Kings Edgar; Edward, 900-25; Edmund Ironside, 1016-17; Edward the Confessor, 1041-66. (The fifth martlet is probably a mark of cadency).

The eighth—the same arms as the first banner.

On the dexter side of the dome is the Prince of Wales' single feather, with scroll below for the motto (*Ich Dien*), as it appears on the seals of Edward, son of Edward IV., and Arthur, son of Henry VIII., given in the vol. xx of the *Archeologia*.

Below the feather is the Cross of Cadwaladr, which also recurs on the dexter side of the valence. The same cross surmounts the scroll "*Semper Eadem*." The object below the scroll is probably the bulb and roots of a leek.

I differ from Lord Dillon, who thinks that the birds on each side of the supporters of the Royal Arms immediately

above the valence, are crowned *falcons*. I think they must be intended for royal eagles. Queen Mary, we remember, had for her dexter supporter, an eagle.

The achievement of Queen Elizabeth, the descendant of the Lords of Snowdon, would surely be imperfect without the Eryr [*i.e.*, Eagle].

It may be unknown to some of our English readers that Eyri is still the native name for Snowdon.

The greyhound courant and collared argent, which appears on the valence, was a badge used by Henry VIII., to show his descent from the House of York.

The red dragon, of course, dates back to Uthyr Pendragon, father of the celebrated King Arthur.

In the funeral procession from Whitehall to Westminster Abbey, Wales was also twice represented.

The Standards and Banners were carried in the following order:—

“The Standard of ye Dragon, borne by Sir George Boucher.

The Standard of ye Greyhound, borne by Mr. Herbert, brother to ye Erle of Pembrok.

The Standard of ye Lyon, borne by Mr. Thomas Somerset.

The Banner of Chester, borne by ye Lord Zouch.

The Banner of Cornwall, borne by ye Lord Herbert, eldest son of the Erle of Worcester.

The Banner of Wales, borne by ye Viscount Bindon [*i.e.*, Arms of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd].

The Banner of Ireland, borne by ye Erle of Clauricarde.

The Great Embrothred Banner of England, borne by Somerset and Richmond.”

The Queen's Standard to be borne in a procession was ordered to be eight or nine yards in length. Her Banners were to be two-and-a-half yards long and two yards broad.

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

By JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

IN "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries" has appeared from its commencement four years ago a quarterly article on the Meteorology of these two counties. With the extended area which the "Home Counties Magazine" embraces, it is evident that such an article will no longer suffice, and I have assented to the request of the Editor to substitute for that a brief summary of some results of observations taken at certain meteorological stations in the Home Counties.

In selecting the stations it has been considered of most importance that the observations should be taken in an uniform manner with verified instruments. These conditions are ensured by the regulations of the Royal Meteorological Society being complied with by all the observers who have been asked to contribute returns. Those who have so far consented are as follows :—

County.	Station.	Height above sea-level.	Observer.
Middlesex	Regent's Park	185 feet	J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.
Essex	Halstead	144 "	E. T. Adams, F.R. Met.Soc.
"	Chelmsford	135 "	J. C. Thresh, D.Sc.
Herts	Berkhamsted	400 "	Edward Mawley, Sec.R.Met.Soc.
"	St. Albans	380 "	John Hopkinson, F.R.Met.Soc.
Surrey	West Norwood	220 "	W. Marriott, F.R.Met.Soc.
"	Cranleigh	232 "	Rev. G. C. Allen, M.A.
Kent	Margate	83 "	John Stokes, F.R.Met.Soc.

It is to be regretted that the counties of Bucks and Berks are at present unrepresented.

Whilst the materials for arriving at an accurate knowledge of the meteorological conditions prevailing over the Home Counties will be derived from the quarterly returns of the above observers, information from other localities will be gladly received, and especially notes on any exceptional phenomena, such as intense cold, great heat, severe thunderstorms with particulars of damage done, and destructive gales or floods; but all records of temperature must be from the readings of verified thermometers, the errors of which are known, the required corrections, of course, being applied.

It is obviously impossible to form any idea of the average rainfall prevailing over the Home Counties from observations

taken at such a small number of localities as those which have been enumerated. Records of rainfall at the following places will probably be added :—

County.	Station.	Height above sea-level.	Observer.
Middlesex	London (Camden Sq.)	111 feet	G. J. Symons, F.R.S.
"	Harefield	200 "	W. Batchelor.
Herts	Royston	269 "	Hale Wortham,, F.R.Met.Soc.
"	Hitchin	269 "	William Lucas.
Bucks	Winslow	238 "	Lord Addington.
"	Slough	309 "	Hugh M. Baker.
Berks	Bracknell	199 "	Rev. B. C. Littlewood.
"	Cookham	90 "	Rev. R. W. Rogers.
Surrey	Dorking	320 "	Lord Farrer.
Kent	Birchington	40 "	W. H. Euden.

The rainfall at the above places, except Royston, Slough, Bracknell, and Cookham, is given in Symons' "Monthly Meteorological Magazine," with the maximum and minimum temperature at several of them.

The following table gives the annual means of observations (with extremes of temperature) taken during the five years, 1893 to 1897 :

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
Regent's Park.	50·3	43·6	57·0	13·4	8·0	92·0	79		24·03	156
Halstead	49·0	41·0	57·1	16·1	-1·8	92·4	80	6·7	21·93	157
Chelmsford ..	49·0	40·7	57·3	16·6	0·0	93·9	82	6·9	21·96	152
Berkhamsted..	48·9	40·9	56·9	16·0	7·5	91·0	82	7·1	26·86	172
St. Albans....	48·9	41·6	56·3	14·7	10·1	91·0	81	6·5	27·01	179
West Norwood	49·9	42·2	57·7	15·5	8·7	91·4	78	6·7	24·15	168
Cranleigh	49·1	41·6	56·5	14·9	5·0	87·2	82	6·4	27·50	169
Margate	50·1	44·3	56·0	11·7	14·3	93·4	82	6·8	23·12	170
Mean	49·4	42·0	56·8	14·8			81	6·7	24·57	165

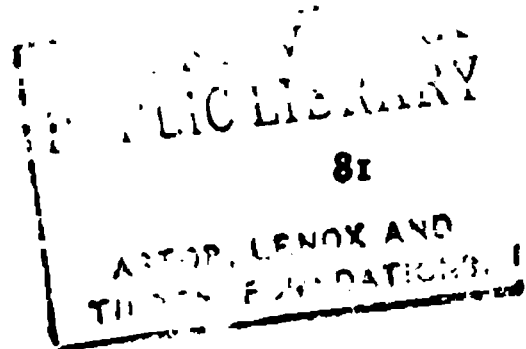
Observations have been taken for at least ten years (1888-97) at Regent's Park, Berkhamsted, St. Albans, Norwood, and Margate, and they show that in the five years to which the table relates the temperature was higher, and the humidity, cloud, and rainfall were less, than in the previous five years. The mean temperature for the ten years would be about half-a-degree lower than is shown in this table, the humidity one per cent. greater, the proportion of sky covered by cloud three-tenths greater, and the rainfall a quarter-of-an-inch more and on six more days.

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We can with the great Light House over us, B. The Town Hall, & the
 Quaker Meeting House, as the latter is the only one in South W. & A. L. and the
 first of the Quakers, the Quakers and every one else.

HARWICH LIGHTHOUSE.



HARWICH LIGHTHOUSE.

REPRESENTATIONS of old lighthouses are so uncommon that no apology is needed for reproducing this view of Harwich at the close of the seventeenth century in which the "greater lighthouse" is figured.

The view does not introduce the small, or lower lighthouse, concerning which a curious story is told. Just before the flight of James II., the most vigorous efforts were made by Samuel Pepys and other officials at the Admiralty and the Trinity House to make the landing of William III. as difficult as possible by altering any familiar coast marks on the eastern shores of England. The "lower lighthouse" at Harwich was one of the objects fixed upon for removal.

The incident is thus narrated in "Lighthouses, their History and Romance:"* The lighthouse was to be forthwith taken down and set up in another place. But how? The operation could not be *rapidly* performed, for the building was a solid bit a masonry and all depended on haste. A happy idea at last struck some one; the Dutch ships would be easily misled by an erection of canvas, and that, "with the utmost secrecy," could be stretched on a timber frame, carried to the place appointed and set up in less than an hour, whilst a charge or so of gunpowder moved at the same time level the real lighthouse."

It would be interesting to know—the work quoted does not tell us—whether the project was ever carried. Perhaps some reader acquainted with the local records can enlighten us on the subject, and give instances of other topographical views introducing pictures of lighthouses.

With regard to the lighthouses at Harwich, the writer of these few observations would be glad to know if those useful institutions were supported by Government, or by the Corporation: possibly some local Mariner's Guild may have been, in ancient days, responsible for their maintenance.

* Published by the Religious Tract Society.

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[Contributions for this compilation will be gratefully accepted by the Compiler, Henry R. Plomer, 29, Fortune Gate Road, Willesden, N.W. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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PLACES IN THE MARKET POSSESSED OF LITERARY OR HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

WE propose to publish in these pages, every quarter, notes of houses or other properties, in the Home Counties, to be let or sold, which are possessed of any LITERARY OR HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, and we invite Estate Agents to furnish us with particulars of such properties on their books. The name or names of the agent or agents supplying the information will be given at the end of the paragraph.

EDENBRIDGE.—Starborough Castle, a two-storied residence with mullioned ceilings and oak staircase; over 20 rooms; 250 acres; suitable stabling. Two and a half miles from one railway station, three and half from another. To be sold, price 19,000*l*. On the property are the remains of a moated, fourteenth century castle, (William Brackett & Sons, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.)

TWICKENHAM.—Marble Hill, 66½ acres, to be sold. Price 40,000*l*. The Mansion stands on the banks of the Thames. It was built by George II. for the Countess of Suffolk, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Caroline, after designs by Henry, Earl of Pembroke. Very handsome suites of rooms. Well-wooded grounds, with frontage to main road. The gardens were laid out by Pope. Amongst its tenants have been the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who died in 1804, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Lady Bath (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater, 80, Cheapside, E.C.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WENTWORTH DILLON, FOURTH EARL OF ROSCOMMON, well-known as a poet, highly eulogised by Dryden and Pope, died at Westminster, January 18th, 1684-5, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, January 21st, 1684-5. Can anyone indicate the place of his burial in the Abbey.—H. R. WILTON HALL.

OLD COINS FOUND AT PINNER.—There was dug up in my garden the other day, about 12 inches below the surface, a silver coin, which I am told at the British Museum is a silver penny of Henry II., struck between 1154 and 1180. It was struck in London by a man named Wiers. On the one side it shows the King crowned, carrying his sceptre over his right shoulder. On the reverse it has a large cross, equi-armed, with smaller crosses. In a ring round this design there is [W]IERES. ON. LUND. It is supposed that ON. is a corruption of *Monetarius*.—PERCIVAL BIRKETT.

OLD FLAUNDEN CHURCHYARD.—May I call attention to the neglected and unprotected state of the ruined church and disused churchyard? There are remains of interesting wall paintings in various parts of the building, and particularly in the splays of the north transept windows.—H. R. WILTON HALL.

STATUE OF CHARLES I. AT CHARING CROSS.—Referring to Viscount Dillon's article on "Charles I. at Charing Cross," as published in *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, in January last, it may be interesting to mention that on 15 June, 1719, a warrant was issued, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of Dublin, giving leave to Mr. John Hoest, statuary, to take a model of the horse at Charing Cross; they intending to place His Majesty, presumably George I., on horse-back in their city.—A. WATSON.

A PARISH REGISTER QUERY.—In the Registers of St. Luke's, Old Street (and in others that the writer has seen) in the last quarter of the last century for a period of about ten years the entries of christenings and burials are marked in the margin "3d." Occasionally one is marked "free." What was this charge, and for what purpose was it made? The writer is away from London, and in consequence cannot give the exact dates of the beginning and ending of this charge; but he will be very grateful for any information on the subject through the pages of this Magazine.—"H."

OSIDGE LANE.—There is a lane leading from the Southgate and Potter's Bar Road to East Barnet, known as "Osidge" Lane. Can any reader tell me the origin of that name? It has occurred to me that it may be connected with St. Osyth, but I do not know whether there is, or was, in the neighbourhood any dedication to that Saint.—R. H. GAMLEN.

MIDDLESEX PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—Have any petitions been presented against Middlesex county returns since the general election of 1812? If so where are particulars to be found?—W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

WOOD, OF HADHAM MAGNA.—Richard Wood, of Hadham Magna, son and heir of John Wood, son and heir of Edward Wood, and Johanna, daughter and co-heir of Richard de la Mare, formerly of Hadham, sold the Manor of Parva Peryndon, co. Essex, in 1446. To what family did these Woods belong?—H. J. T. WOOD.

HILLINGDON FOOT-PATHS.—As material relative to foot-paths, rights-of-way, etc., is generally worth recording, the following note of an *inquisition ad quod dampnum*, may be welcome: It is for R. H. Cox to enclose a footpath (on the south side of Northolt, or Uxbridge Common, in the parish of Hillingdon, over land in that parish formerly belonging to Horne, and then to the said Cox), into the footway from Hillingdon to Little Hillingdon. *Public Record Office, Writs of Ded. Pot., 6 Geo. IV., 1825.*—PEDESTRIAN.

REPLIES.

FINCHLEY.—(Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries, IV. p. 45). Finchingfeud, or, as it was anciently called, Fynchyngfeld, had no connection with Fynchesley or Finchley. It was situated in Essex (see Hardy & Page "Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex," i. 235). William de Fynchyngfeld and Walter de Fynchyngfeld were parties to fines calendared in this valuable work (pp. 16, 92, 111). The termination *feud* is often used for *feld*. Enfield appears in ancient writings indiscriminately as Enefeld and Enefeud.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' TABLETS IN HAMPSTEAD (*Ibid*, p. 96).—In writing of the unfounded rumours that Keat's house in John Street, Hampstead, was in danger of being razed to the ground in order to make room for that latter day monstrosity—Flats, my friend Mr. Cecil Clarke falls into a slight error in stating that the Memorial Tablet to the poet was affixed at my suggestion by the Hampstead Vestry. Briefly, the facts are these. I am a great lover of the historical associations of Hampstead, and some time ago I placed a motion on the agenda paper of the Vestry, of which body I have the honour of being a member, to the effect that the Vestry, with the consent of the respective owners and occupiers, should place suitable tablets on certain houses in the parish which have been inhabited by illustrious persons, such tablets having a short inscription recording the facts. The subject was referred to a committee who reported that although in sympathy with the matter, they were advised by an expert that no money could legally be spent in this manner, so that as far as the Vestry was concerned the whole matter dropped. I then applied to the Society of Arts, who very kindly considered the question, and after I had obtained permission of the various parties concerned, tablets were put up on Lawn Bank, John Street (Keat's House), and on Belmont, Rosslyn Hill (Sir Harry Vane's and Bishop Butler's). The

Society also a few years ago placed one on Bartrams, Haverstock Hill, now enclosed in the Asylums Boards Ground, formerly for many years the residence of Sir Rowland Hill. Another tablet of the same design as the Society of Arts plaques has been put up by private enterprise on the house in Frognal, Combe Edge, the residence of the late Mrs. Rundle-Charles, author of "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family" and other works. Your readers will thus see that we, in Hampstead, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Society of Arts for what they have done to perpetuate the memories of some of Hampstead's former worthies. As none of these tablets were placed without a certain amount of trouble, I have thought it right that these facts should be mentioned.—E. E. NEWTON, 7, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

NORTON FOLGATE.—(*Ibid*, p. 148). There is no foundation for the suggestion that Folgate is a corruption of Folkgate. In early times the district was known as Norton Folyot. It was probably named after the family of Folyot or Foliot, which held a high position in the city of London. One member of this family was Bishop of London, and the widow of another endowed the nunnery of Clerkenwell with many broad lands. The name in its transitional form may be seen in a fine, 33 Henry VIII., in which a conveyance of premises in Norton-Folgate, otherwise Norton-Follyott, is recorded ("Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex," ii. 56). The place was often known as Norton Foley.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THE SIX CLERKS IN CHANCERY (*Ibid*, p. 204).—Mr. Fry will do well to consult the collections of prints and drawings in the British Museum for views of Hereflete Inn. Sir T. Duffus Hardy's "Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors" (Butterworth, 1843) gives a list of the Six Clerks since 1545, but I do not know any work giving their history. The Act 18, Edward III., st. 5, dealt with "the oaths of the Clerks of Chancery, and those of course."—F. MILNE.

REVIEWS.

"The Hampstead Annual." 1898, edited by Ernest Rhys. (Sydney C. Mayle, Hampstead. 2s. 6d. net).

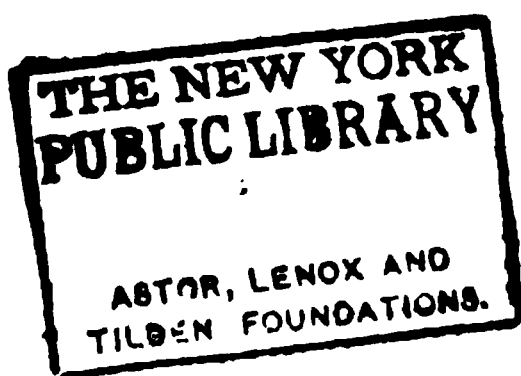
Hampstead is perhaps better known than most of the London suburbs as the home of men and women distinguished in letters and the arts, and it is evident from this welcome "Annual" that the right spirit is abroad among its people, and that nowhere will the wanton removal of ancient landmarks, the needless destruction of historic houses, or the stealthy advance of the unfeeling builder, meet with firmer resistance. Two interesting articles on "Golder's Hill" bear testimony to this, and the public ought to be for ever grateful that this beautiful property will henceforth be always available for their use and pleasure. Mr. L. Marshall gives a short sketch of the growth of the Hampstead Library from its beginning in 1833 to the present day, showing that it "has maintained its traditions and fostered a literary spirit in its members for many years." Space will not allow of detailed reference to the many interesting articles in this delightful publication. Canon Ainger does well to remind us of Joanna Baillie, who was an honoured resident in Hampstead, early in the century; for though we cannot share Sir Walter Scott's eulogy on her writings, she was a woman of more than local interest. "The Barmecides Club," with its quaint rules, seems almost like a creation of Dickens. "The members present, when any motion was brought forward, were expected either to give their assent or dissent, and it was enacted, that he that votes not pro or con, shall forfeit a haunch of venison." The illustrations are excellent.

A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records. Edited by F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. Vol. II. 1603-1660. (Henry Sotheran & Co. 21s.)

Like its predecessor, this is a truly sumptuous volume and a valuable contribution not only to legal, but to social history. In his introduction Mr. Inderwick sums up the contents of the records which are calendared, and sketches the history of the Inner Temple for the period covered. It is impossible in a limited space to review a work of this kind. As a biographical record of many famous lawyers the importance of the calendar before us cannot be over-estimated, details as to the lives of Coke, Selden, Coventry, Twisden, Prideaux, and a host of others being furnished by it; whilst as a contribution to the topography of London, it is at once valuable and interesting, either confirming or demolishing many well-known associations. To instance one: In 1610, John Bennett obtained leave to re-build and enlarge the Inner Temple gate at the entrance to Inner Temple Lane, and in consideration of so doing he was authorized to re-build his house called the "Prince's Arms," over and beside the Gateway and the Lane. The house now standing at the entrance to Inner Temple Lane can be easily identified with this, and formerly bore the emblem of the Prince of Wales. The house, as we know, is very generally called Cardinal Wolsey's Palace; but, says Mr. Inderwick, "the suggestion that it was built or occupied by Cardinal Wolsey is entirely without foundation."

A Guide to the St. Albans Cathedral and Abbey Church, by William Page, F.S.A., with extracts from the history of the Abbey, by the late Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, D.D. (Bell & Son. 1s.)

Many years have elapsed since a new edition has appeared of Dr. Nicholson's deservedly appreciated guide to St. Albans Abbey. During those years the Abbey has been practically re-built. This being so, Archdeacon Lawrance felt that much of the Guide needed re-writing, and placed the task of re-writing it in the hands of Mr. William Page, F.S.A., who has carried out the work with conspicuous success. "It must not be forgotten," says the Archdeacon, "that there still remains in the Abbey Church an immense store of historical, archæological and architectural information." Despite the fact that there has been committed an unpardonable amount of destruction, this assertion is substantially correct, and a serious guide was certainly needed. Dr. Nicholson's historical extracts are reprinted with some trifling corrections; but an enormous amount of additional information as to the fabric, what it contains, and what it contained, has been brought together. One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Page's work is that which deals with the evidence as to the length of the original building. In a carefully worked out paper, read not long since before the Society of Antiquaries, he brought to bear a considerable amount of evidence to show that the Norman west front was three bays further east than the original front. Mr. Page's remarks about St. Andrew's Chapel are also important. The work is tastefully printed, and contains many new illustrations; but the paper, which suits the text, does not do justice to the pictures.





JACK STRAW'S CASTLE, HAMPSTEAD.

BY PROFESSOR HALES.

AN inn called Jack Straw's Castle near the White-stone pond on Hampstead Heath, has become famous as a favourite resort of Charles Dickens, and a generation before had been commemorated by Washington Irving in his *Tales of a Traveller*. And it is often enough taken for granted that the name is derived from the well-known peasant leader in the terrible rising five centuries ago, and his having during that evil time, or a part of it, encamped on the spot. But for this derivation there seems no sufficient authority. The story seems to have sprung from the name, as not unfrequently legends spring from attempts to explain words. Such etymologies are very much to be distrusted, when they have no external—no historical support. We do not at present know how the name of Jack Straw became attached to this Hampstead Inn; but the mere fact of its being so attached affords very scanty ground for the affirmation that Jack Straw himself was ever there. There are many other conceivable ways that may have led to such an attachment. Tavern names are often purely fanciful. There may have been some connection between an early proprietor and the site known elsewhere, as we shall see, by an old and probably authentic tradition as a Jack Straw's Castle—and other reasons can easily be conjectured; and possibly one of them might with research be verified. But because we throw doubt on one derivation, we are not bound to provide another. All we wish now to do is to insist there is no justification whatever for associating the place in question with the Jack Straw of Richard the Second's time. There is no trace of any old tradition to that effect; and in fact the name appears to be modern—is perhaps not older than the middle of the last century. Of course, as we have said, when it was once adopted, an explanatory story would promptly arise.

The original name, very possibly, was the Castle, without any preceding genitive. And this may have been, and probably

was, a very old name indeed; as there is good reason for believing an earthwork was hereabouts raised at a very early period, and earthworks were often enough styled 'Castles' in subsequent ages. However this may be, it is certainly only of 'The Castle' that Richardson speaks in *Clarissa Harlow*, which came out in 1748. Thus in the Letter cxi, describing his heroine's attempt to escape from the detestable villain who had thrown his coils around her, he tells us how, after "arriving at Hampstead, she 'went towards Hendon, passing by the sign of 'The Castle' on the Heath; then stopping, looked about her and down the valley before her. Then turning her face towards London, she seemed by the motion of her handkerchief to her eyes, to weep, repenting (who knows?) the rash step that she had taken, and wishing herself back again Then, continuing on a few paces, she stopped again, and, as if disliking her road, again seeming to weep, directed her course back towards Hampstead."

And in another passage, Letter clviii., Richardson again speaks of 'The Castle'; nowhere do we hear of Jack Straw's Castle. Not less noticeable is the fact that the antiquary Park, in his carefully compiled and well-informed *Topography and Natural History of Hampstead*, the first edition of which was issued in 1814, and the second 'with additions and corrections' in 1818, twice just mentions the name; but seemingly attaches no weight or importance to it; he does not discuss it as he surely would have done, had he thought it of any mediæval significance. Twice he uses only the name 'Castle.' Thus he writes, on p. 250 of the revised edition.

'The horse-course [the race-course], I am told, was on the west side of the Heath, behind the castle [*sic*]. The races drew together so much company that they were put down on account of mischief.'

On p. 305 he mentions 'The Castle public-house.'

'I have been told that the post of the gibbet [on which one Jackson, a notorious high-wayman, was hanged for murdering a certain Henry Miller in 1673] is remaining as a mantle-tree over the fire-place of the kitchen in the Castle public-house. It [the gibbet] stood between two trees on the side of the North-end road, near Heath-lodge.'

The first occurrence in *literature* of the name Jack Straw's

Castle for a Hampstead inn seems to belong to the year 1822, when in a *Cabinet of Curiosities* were printed some lines on 'Jack Straw's Castle repaired.' Other occurrences may perhaps be found in some local record or Manor Roll; but in the face of the quotations from Richardson and Park, and the absolute silence of the last century guide-books and 'ambulators,' it is not likely to be many generations older.

And this conclusion as to the recentness of this association is fully confirmed by all that we know—and we know a good deal—as to the movements of the historical Jack Straw during that frightful 'Jacquerie.' It would seem that his name and memory fastened on to more than one spot in London, but not any of them in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. Nor does a study of his movements permit us to believe that he could possibly have found time for such a pointless journey as a journey to Hampstead, far away from the scene of all the many exploits so swiftly and wildly performed.

It must be remembered that the 1381 insurrection, however dreadful in its fury, was happily not long-lived. It was all over in half a week. The men of Kent under Wat Tyler and those of Essex under Jack Straw drew close up to London on Wednesday the 12th of June, Wat Tyler on the South and Jack Straw on the East. On Thursday, which was Corpus Christi day, both hosts met in the City; and both on Thursday and Friday worked their will there and in the Western and Northern suburbs. But, even on the Friday many of them were persuaded by certain royal promises, by no means royally kept, to disperse; and on Saturday Wat Tyler was struck down and slain in Smithfield; and his followers, as their comrades the day before, persuaded to trust to promises of redress and reform. And so this mad struggle ended. Perhaps that same Saturday, certainly not much later, Jack Straw and John Ball were seized together, hiding, we are told, in an old ruin, and with little delay their heads were spiked by the side of Wat Tyler's on London Bridge. Thus there were only two or at the most three days during which the peasants reigned and raged supreme in or close by London; and it was wonderful how much work in the way of destruction and slaughter they got through in that very limited space of time. By Thursday

night the King from the Tower could see flaming the Savoy Palace in the Strand and the Hospital of the Knights of St. John in Clerkenwell ; the Temple had been ravaged, and many a murder perpetrated in the streets, Flemings,* that day as the following, dragged from the churches where they had sought sanctuary, and brutally slain ; the Tower was itself beleaguered, to be stormed next day, not without horrible scenes of bloodshed after the capture, amongst them the butchery of an Archbishop. Thus there was little leisure for any of the insurgents to march or straggle to Hampstead Heath.

Moreover, we are informed that the commoners of Essex, that is, Jack Straw's special followers, took a leading part in the demolition of the country house of the Prior of the Knights of St. John at Highbury ; and it was with this site that the name of Jack Straw was associated for many a long day. The Knights Hospitallers were particularly obnoxious to the rebel peasants. ' Specially,' says Straw in the Confession with which he is credited by Walsingham, ' we would have destroyed the Knights of St. John ' (Primo et principaliter destructioni Hospitaliorum vacassemus) ; their wealth and extravagance had made them a by-word and a scandal ; and the peasants went for them with a vengeance. They ravaged the Temple, which then belonged to their *bêtes noires* ; and then they burnt down their headquarters, the great Priory, near Smithfield :

Baptistæque domus sponso viduata per ensem
Corruit, et flammis mox fuit ille cinis ;
Flagrabant sanctæ sceleratis ignibus ædes,
Mixtaque fit flammæ flamma proterva piæ.

And then the Essex host proceeded to Highbury and demolished *con amore* the mansion of the Prior—a mansion he had lately rebuilt daintily, like a second paradise (' de novo quasi alterum paradisum delicate construxerat.') This delightful ' box ' ' funditus destruxerunt.' Here, no doubt, Jack Straw and his men bivouacked, peasants from St. Albans and

* See Chaucer's *Nuns' Priests' Tale*, where the poet is describing a great uproar in a certain yard :

Certes He Jakke Straw and his meynee,
Ne maden nevere shoutes half so shrille,
Whan that they wolden any Fleming kille.

Barnet joining them on this spot. The house remained in ruins for some long time ; and the ruins were known as Jack Straw's Castle. The exact site of them can still easily be identified. The hill of Highbury was in any case an important military position ; there had been fortifications on it from a very early period ; only some half-century ago a surviving fragment of the old moat was filled in. Certainly in the 17th century this 'bury' was commonly called Jack Straw's Castle ; see the *Itinerarium Angliæ* or a *Book of Roads*, 1675, also a 'Report made upon a view of Dalston and Islington Waters,' 1692, *apud* Nelson's *Islington* ; also Gibson's Edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695.

According to *England's Gazetteer or an accurate description of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the Kingdom*, first published in 1750, a square place in the S.W. angle of the space now called Barnsbury Gardens, formerly Barnsbury Square, and at a yet earlier time Reedmoat Field, was called *Jack Straw's Castle*. And the name as so applied might well have historical justification ; for it is likely enough that Jack Straw's men occupied the not distant heights of Barnsbury as well as those of Highbury. Again in the *London and its Environs described*, published by the Dodsleys in 1761, a Jack Straw's Castle Yard, implying, we presume, a Jack Straw's Castle, is mentioned as existing in the neighbourhood of the town on the east or north-east side. This name, too, may be historically justified, as we know that the rebel peasants were gathered and posted for a time near the town.

But for the connection of the name with Hampstead there is apparently no historical defence.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE opening of the Great Central Railway places certain interesting parts of Buckinghamshire within easier reach of London than heretofore they have been; it is therefore an event of topographical importance to which reference must here be made. A line which has shown its capability of reaching Aylesbury in less than an hour's run from town, certainly renders possible a Saturday afternoon's visit to quaint and charming scenery hitherto needing a much longer time for exploration.

For the same reason (increased facilities to the tourist) the fusion of the South Eastern and Chatham Railways deserves record. Already there are signs of improvement in the Kentish train services, and we shall doubtless see more in the near future. By the way; it is curious that hostility to the fusion on the ground of the public benefit derived from competition, came almost wholly from the political camp in which is strenuously advocated the utter extinction of the competitive spirit in railway management by the introduction of State managed lines.

The prospect of competition for its suburban traffic has no terrors for the Midland Railway; on the contrary the company welcomes it. Says the Chairman, we hail the advent of 'busses, trams, electric railways and the like, in our suburban districts, for we don't want suburban traffic and can't manage it. The truth of the latter part of the statement will be readily admitted, but the former part of it is, we fancy, calculated to provoke surprise. A very different policy is that of the Great Northern which (though it intends to keep King's Cross terminus for long distance traffic), is catering for the suburbs by promoting a line from Wood Green to Holborn, and under the new street to the Strand; four-fifths of this line will be under Great Northern property.

The annual country meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held in June at Mote Park, Maidstone, where, just a century before, the Kentish Volunteers were reviewed by George III., under circumstances which the Town Clerk of Maidstone will describe in our next issue. The Society, which now numbers over 11,000 members and governors, was incorporated by royal charter sixty years ago, but this is only the second occasion on which it has visited Kent; the former visit was in 1860 to Canterbury.

The water supply of London, and the protest of Hertfordshire against draining its rivers and springs to assuage the thirst of the Metropolis, still engage public attention. The system of inter-communication between the mains of the different London companies, to which we referred last quarter, seems to be generally accepted as a probable means of preventing a scarcity of water whilst the supply is drawn from the present sources.

As to the depletion of the Thames, the Chairman of the Conservancy has stated that he sees no objection to the Companies drawing water from the river on a six month's average instead of a daily limit, provided they do not make excessive demands at dry seasons; but this he feared they might do. So long as sufficient water was left in the river for navigation purposes his board cared not.

Incidentally he mentioned the increasing purity of the Thames. Smelts may now be caught beyond Blackwall, and salmon-trout are to be tried this season at Sunbury. Certainly this is good news, and though seventy years have passed since a salmon was caught in the Thames, the days may not be distant when the Archbishop's fishery at Lambeth may become a valuable possession, and salmon nets drawn from the shore there as we see them being drawn in an illustration to Pennant's account of the manor.

Buckinghamshire contemplates following Hertfordshire's example and starting a County Museum. The suggestion seems to be due to the Bucks Archæological Society, which, according to the last volume of its Transactions, is evidently

doing first-rate work. An archæological map of the county is also suggested; this should form one of the series of archæological surveys issued by the Society of Antiquaries.

The promised map of public footpaths in the Barnet, Hatfield and Sandridge districts has been issued by the Middlesex, Herts, and Bucks Committee of the Commons' Preservation Society. The map will be of the greatest use to the Rambler, showing him where he may go and where he may not. The Committee, and its ever energetic Secretary, Mr. Ralph Homan, may well feel proud of the production.

Societies which seek to maintain public rights-of-way are specially needed in the Home Counties; there is, perhaps, a natural desire on the part of landowners to stop up such ways as districts become more thickly populated, and in the various parts of England with which these pages deal, we hear of encroachments on public rights. At Frimley the Crown is the aggressor, and we congratulate Lieut.-Col. Lempriere on his determination to array the forces of the local Urban District Council against this powerful adversary.

The success of the recent action of the Elstree Parish Council should encourage him. Backed up by the Herts County Council, it has cleared the road-side greensward of encroaching fences and walls. Would that all local bodies were as conscientious in guarding public rights!

Certainly it is needful, ere too late, to secure any available open space in or near London from the clutches of bricks and mortar. Already the benefits of such spots are apparent in some districts where a legally secured open space seemed, a few years ago, to be needless. For this reason we hope to see the Baring property at Lee in Kent, and Croham Hurst near Croydon secured. For the latter, terms must be offered which will allow the Whitgift Hospital trustees to sell the land with loyalty to their trust.

The natural beauty of the Hurst and its wonderful popularity as a recreative place for tired Croydon workers alike render more than ordinarily desirable its acquisition as an open space.

To geologists it is interesting as an outlier of the Oldhaven beds, whilst quite recently, on its steep and wooded sides, have been discovered indications of remains of pre-historic man which, if carefully explored may lead to important discoveries.

A great deal of good work in the matter of open spaces in crowded parts of London is being done by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of which the Earl of Meath is Chairman. Its report for 1897 shows a remarkable list of open spaces laid out and kept in order. Many of these are disused burial grounds, which from being the most dismal spots on the face of the earth, have become, thanks to the Association, neatly kept flower gardens where birds sing, children play and old folks rest. Let us remind the reader, ready to help Lord Meath in his good work, that there are yet 172 of these disused burial grounds in the metropolis unconverted for want of funds to convert them.

This tidying-up, and keeping things neat and trim, is exceedingly desirable in such open spaces as those of which we have been speaking ; but we would again utter a protest against applying the principle to places rescued, or to be rescued, from the builder, and possessed of natural beauty—such, for instance, as Croham Hurst, and Petersham Hill. In this latter place we hope that the leader in the *Morning Post* of January 7th last, may bear fruit, and that misguided tidiers will be kept from the few naturally picturesque spots left near London.

Speaking of picturesqueness, and remembering that it does not exist only in nature, let us protest against the revolting (and quite unnecessary) hideousness of modern shop-fronts. Some evil genius has banished from the modern tradesman's mind a knowledge of the fact that his shop is far more conspicuous, if not a replica of his neighbour's. Jones adopts an "up-to-date" front, and Brown feels bound to follow suit, though his wares appeared far more attractive in his previous window. The tradesman who has the taste and moral courage to retain a really picturesque shop-front deserves patronage.

Glancing at the recent publications of Societies, the scope of whose operations lies within the Home Counties, we find much of interest. The London Topographical Society, which held its first annual meeting at Clifford's Inn Hall on March 9th, gives us a reproduction of Porter's map of London and Westminster, which was engraved only a few years before the great fire. The reproduction is from the only perfect copy of the map known to be in existence.

In the *Transactions* of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, Mr. Alan Crossman makes his annual report on the county ornithology. He is able to give an authentic instance of the appearance of the great bustard on Royston Heath so late as the beginning of the present century. In Buckinghamshire (we hear from Mr. Arnold Burgess) that the rare and beautiful Cross Bill was observed in the Latimer Woods during last autumn; it had not been noticed there since 1887.

Whilst on the subject of birds, we may note a growing interest in them and their habits revealed by letters in the press of the Home Counties; people are evidently beginning to regard a rare bird in some other light than that of a target! Papers of the type of that read by the Mayor of Maldon on the birds of Essex (printed in the *Essex Weekly News* of January 27th) will help to foster a love for birds and an intelligent interest in their habits. Really, ornithology needs to be taken up by the fair sex. Mrs. Creighton (at a recent meeting of the Wild Birds Protection Society) attributed the persistency of ladies in decking their hats and bonnets with trimmings that cost bird-life, to the fact that the wearers believed such decorations to be sham!

Before leaving the Societies' publications we must speak of one which deals with a wider field than the Home Counties—the Journal of the Oxford University Brass Rubbing Society. In its October issue there is figured the remarkable brass at Hunsdon, Herts, of James Gray, for 35 years keeper of Hunsdon House and Park. Gray is seen shooting with a cross-bow at a stag, whilst death, represented by a skeleton, with a dart in each hand, strikes both the hunter and the hunted.

One or two other societies, the publications of which are not yet before us, deserve mention—the Hampstead Antiquarian Society grows in membership, and we are anxious to see in print the many valuable papers on local history that have been read at its meetings. The East Herts Archæological Society held its inaugural meeting at Hertford in February and it is already engaged in a good work—the preservation of a charming Tudor ruin, Nether Hall, near Roydon; an illustrated account of this, from the pen of Mr. Gerish, the secretary, will appear in these pages in July.

It is satisfactory to observe that interest in the safe-guarding of parish records, to which we referred in January, is not on the wane; on the contrary, appreciation of the importance of the subject appears to be spreading, and it is likely that Parliament will be asked this session, to consider the subject. Unfortunately for the cause Mr. Ambrose will not be in the House to champion it, as we may presume from his interest in the safe custody of ancient wills, he would have done. It is pretty evident that the method of keeping probate records, though in the hands of Government, is not satisfactory either at Somerset House or at the different District Probate Registries; that the probate records should not be in fire-proof repositories is certainly most unsatisfactory. They are as much public records as those so carefully housed at the Public Record Office. So indeed, though local, are county and parish records; and it will be a great pity if the Government allows any piecemeal dealing with the great question of the safe custody of records of a public nature, whether belonging to the Probate Court, to Counties, Municipalities, Parishes, Vestries, or Manorial Courts; all these are, in a sense, public records. The Government need not necessarily be the custodian of these, but Parliament should ensure their safe-keeping in whatsoever custody.

The death roll for the first quarter of 1899 includes the name of an antiquary well-known for the interest he took in the history of Middlesex, and who possessed a long connection with that county—Charles Edward Drury Fortnum, D.C.L., F.S.A., a Trustee of the British Museum, who, on March 6th,

died at Stanmore. His collection of majolica, bronzes, gems, and other objects of art rendered the Hill House, where he lived, a museum in itself; he was ever ready to show his treasures, and under his genial guidance their beauty and interest were made apparent in a manner that otherwise they could not have been. His collection seemed never to decrease, though he was constantly sending specimens to institutions where he felt the public would derive the fullest benefit from them. Some of these generous gifts have been noted in the pages of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, as was that which, in 1887, he made to Queen Victoria, of Henrietta Maria's signet ring.

LOST BRASSES FROM WARFIELD, BERKS.

BY MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.

IN the Rev. B. C. Littlewood's interesting paper on "The Church and Parish of Warfield," in the January number of the *Home Counties Magazine*,* mention is made of "two extremely fine brasses" formerly existing in a side chapel. These are stated to be to the memory of Humphrey and Richard Staverton. There is a slight confusion in this description. There was a brass to Humphrey, the son of Richard Staverton, but not, as stated, to Humphrey and Richard Staverton. In addition there were brass inscriptions to Elizabeth, the daughter of Humphrey Staverton and wife of John Read, and to Letice, daughter of William Lovelace, and wife of Humphrey Staverton. All are now lost, but rubbings are preserved in the great collection given by the late Sir Wollaston Franks to the Society of Antiquaries, and by permission of the Society the brass of Humphrey Staverton is herewith reproduced from a photograph kindly taken by Mr. George Clinch. The brass of Humphrey Staverton is of a common type, consisting of a figure, 19 inches in length,

* pp. 38-46.

LOST BRASS (A.D. 1692) FROM WARFIELD, SERKS.



slightly turned to the right, and an inscription plate measuring 17½ by 5 inches. Humphrey is represented with short curly hair, beard and moustache, wearing a ruff, doublet, and long gown with false sleeves hanging from the shoulders. His hands are clasped in prayer.

The inscription reads :

*Heare lyeth the body of Hounsfrey
Stau'toon ye third sonn of Rychard
Stau'toon of Warfield, Esquier who deceased the
VI OF AVGVST 1592.*

The stone which contained this brass remains on the floor of the chapel on the north side of the church. It is much worn, but still shows the indent for the figure and inscription, and another for a shield above the head. This shield has long been lost, and no record remains of its bearings. An engraving of the brass was published in *Views of Reading Abbey and Churches*, 1805, vol. I., p. 35.

The earlier of the two inscriptions commemorates Elizabeth, a daughter of Humphrey Staunton or Staverton, and for five years the wife of John Read, gent. She was buried the 3rd of April, 1587, aged 25. The plate measures 18 by 6 inches and is inscribed :

Jesus

**Elizabeth the Daughter of Humfrey Staunton and U
peres the true and faytfull wife of John Reade
Gent' was vnder this Stone buryed ye 11j of Aprill 1587
The xxvth yere of her age, whose vertuous lyfe did showe
her soules Rest wth God the father sonne and holy ghost
in Joye with-out endinge.**

This inscription was, about 1850, loose in the church chest, the stone to which it was originally fixed being a little west to that of Humphrey Staverton.

The second inscription is similar in style, and probably came from the same workshop. It is to the memory of Letice, daughter of William Lovelace, gent., and for thirty years the

wife of Humphrey Staverton. She was buried the 22nd of August, 1587, aged 51. The plate measures 22 by 4½ inches, and is inscribed :

Iessus

**Letice the daughter of William Lovelace gent' and
xxx yeares ye Trew
and faithfull wyfe of Humfrey Stau'ton' was under
this stone buryed
ye xxii of August 1587 the li yere of her age whose
vertuouse lyfe did
Showe her soules assending to god the father sonne
and bolie goste wth
Them to rest in joye without end.**

This inscription was also loose and preserved in the church chest at the date mentioned above. No doubt it was originally in the same chapel. The constant loss of brasses and the destruction of the stones in which they were in-laid is greatly to be deplored. The rage for uniform pavement has much to answer for, especially in the destruction of monumental slabs of all sorts. A brass divorced from its stone becomes, in many cases, a meaningless object, more so when it is part of a larger composition, for it is to the slab one must look for the completion of the whole design, and to the expert eye every slab, although every scrap of brass is lost, tells its tale and can be approximately dated. It is to the empty slabs again that one has to look for types of brasses of which no complete examples have come down to us, and also to be able to appreciate the enormous number of these memorials which must have existed in our cathedral and parish churches in the middle ages.

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[Contributions for this compilation will be gratefully accepted by the compiler, Henry R. Plomer, 29, Fortune Gate Road, Willesden, N.W. Publishers are requested to note that works intended for *review* must be addressed to the Editor. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review].

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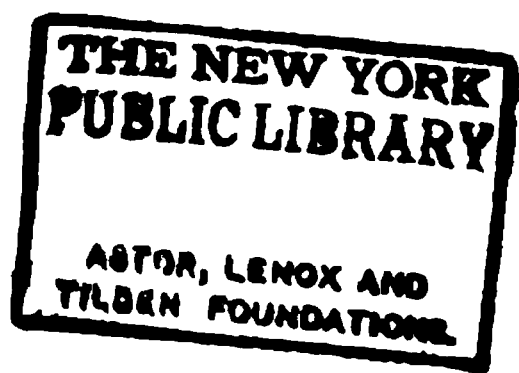
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THE STORY OF BLACKHEATH.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Concluded from p. 72).

JUDGING by their names most of the Blackheath Golfers of 1790 hailed from north of the Tweed; had they not done so, they would probably not have been golf players, for the sport did not take any hold on the popular sympathy of Englishmen till within recent years; and till quite lately it was played nowhere in England save at Blackheath. Co-existent with the Golf Club, and formed apparently of the members who desired a little additional conviviality, was the Knuckle Club (called so, perhaps, from the fact that a knuckle of beef was a standing dish at its feasts), which was probably nothing more than a union of diners, who were members of the parent club. Mr. Hughes prints* the minutes of the Knuckle Club, and they are as "racy" as those of the Golf Club. Members of both betted freely—on golf, on politics, on anything. Mr. Pitcaithly, in 1791, bets Captain Fairfull one gallon of claret, that he drives the short hole in three strokes, six times in ten, to be played for the first time he comes to Blackheath, after the Annual Day. A patriotic golfer laid that Lord Nelson would destroy the French transports in Alexandria Harbour, or the major part of them; whilst Mr. Innes, whose portrait illustrated the first part of this article, bet Mr. Wilson a gallon that he beats him, allowing Mr. Innes the tee stroke with his wooden club, and afterwards with his irons. Out and in—four rounds.

Archers, as well as golfers, met on Blackheath in the days of the revival of archery at the close of the last century. Opposite we see a review of archers held upon the heath in May, 1791, taken from the "Ladies Miscellany" for the following year. Archery, says that publication, was then so favourite a recreation of the fair sex that no apology was needed for giving an illustration of what was the most important gathering of toxophilites held near London.

* "Chronicles of the Blackheath Golfers," see previous part of this article.

The ground on the right was occupied by the Surrey Bowmen; that on the left by the Woodmen of Hornsey. Other companies represented were:—The Loyal Archers, Kentish Rangers, Kentish Bowmen, Hainault Foresters, Woodmen of Arden, the Robinhood Society, Yorkshire Archers, Northumberland Archers, and the Honourable Artillery Company.

The meeting lasted from ten in the morning till five in the evening. Each company appears to have had its own marquee, in which refreshments were served to the archers and their invited guests. Clearly the meetings, which went on till 1795, were quite Society functions.

We have seen that the Blackheath golfers were fond of wagering; a splendid opportunity for so doing was afforded them in the year of Waterloo, not as to the issue of that portentous event, but as to whether or not one George Wilson, known afterwards as the Blackheath pedestrian, would walk 1,000 miles in 20 days, a task he undertook to perform for a hundred guineas. He walked 750 of his miles in sixteen days, thousands flocking to the heath to watch his progress, and he could, no doubt, have easily completed the 1,000 in 20; but he “did” part of his distance on Sunday, behaviour which the magistrates of Greenwich held an outrage on piety and good manners, and arrested him. But had he won his hundred guineas, his fame would not have been so great. As it was his “Life,” compiled by himself, was the book of the day. Newspapers wrote of him, pictures were sold of him—that here reproduced among them—and songs were sung of him; verses from one, composed to go to the tune of “Derry Down,” ran as follows:—

“O Fame, blow your trumpet and scatter a wreath
On each Magistrate’s noddle that governs Blackheath.

* * * *

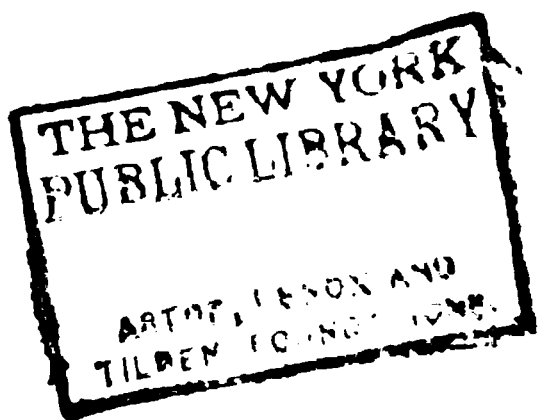
A truculent monster, a Dæmon profane,
Had haunted the Heath and molested their reign,
Whose infamous crime was the general talk,
For the villain was guilty of taking a walk.

* * * *

May your Worships long live, the pedestrian’s foes,
To lay folks by the heels for exerting their toes,
And long may ye vent your magnanimous might
Upon walkers by day—*’stead of foot-pads by night.*”

GEORGE ALLEN

PORTRAIT OF THE "BLACKHEATH PEDESTRIAN."



The sting of the poem was in its tail, for the reputation of Blackheath (even in 1815) reflected, in regard to highway robbery, exceedingly scant credit on the law's local administrators. As far back as 1753 the "respectable" inhabitants of the district banded themselves together in an association for the suppression of lawlessness on Blackheath, and raised a considerable fund to which Lord Chesterfield—who, as we shall presently see, had then just become a resident—gave 10*l.* A reward of 20*l.* was offered to anyone who brought about the conviction of a highwayman or footpad captured between "the sixth mile-stone on Blackheath," near Kidbrook Corner, and "New Cross Turnpike," or within three miles of either of those points; to the person instrumental in the conviction of a house-breaker, who had broken into the house of a subscriber, 15*l.* was paid, whilst the sum of 2*l.* was awarded to anyone who secured the stealer from gardens, orchards, fish-ponds, or poultry yards, or the thief of "iron-gates." A similar "Association" was set on foot in 1792. Such amalgamations of private persons for their own defence were not unfrequent in other parts of the country, and their existence is an instructive item in the social history of England during the latter half of the last century.*

When the poem on George Wilson was penned a mass of tangled gorse covered Blackheath. Its golden blossoms were beautiful to gaze upon, and scented the air as the rays of a summer sun fell upon them; but the bushes provided too convenient a shelter for footpads to be generally appreciated. We are told that the gorse was all burnt off the heath by the fires lit in honour of Queen Caroline who resided at Montagu House. That may be; it was growing there in 1816, for travellers to the continent in the year named have told how they crossed the heath with loaded pistols pointed at their post boy, who they imagined might be in league with some gentleman of the road, and would pull up at the bush behind which he lurked.

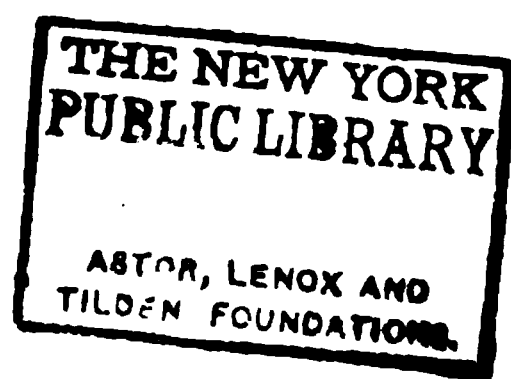
The evil reputation of Blackheath is as old as its history. The earliest documentary allusions to the place relate to murders and pillage, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth

* An account of the Barnet Association appeared in *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, No. xiii.

centuries it rivalled Finchley Common in its notoriety as a happy hunting ground for highwaymen. The volume of Hasted's "Kent" (last edition) which deals with this part of the county contains some of the many tales of murder, robbery and violence on Blackheath that are told in newspapers, between 1733 and 1774. There was no "close time" for passengers; walking or driving, day or night, summer or winter, it was all the same, the journey across Blackheath was perilous. How the ways of the highwaymen varied! The coarse, brutal, ruffian who cracked the skull of his victim without waiting to see whether or not he would show fight, and the "perfect gentleman," who, with "something over his face," stopping a pedestrian one November afternoon in 1742, accepted five shillings as a passport, and asked pardon for the inconvenience he had caused, saying "he was drove to it through the treacherous and cruel usage he had met with from a near relation, who had reduced him to this extremity." Truly a nicely mannered highwayman! But then, as we have said, all those who lurked upon Blackheath had not such pretty ways, and so we can sympathise with Lady Elgin, who describing her return journey from an autumn holiday at Deal, in 1792, says "thank God we got safe over Blackheath."

No doubt, in 1792, parts of Blackheath were lonely enough despite the considerable curtailment of its area through the attractions it presented as a place of residence to the man who needed to live near London, and the amiable desire of the lords of the respective manors of East Greenwich, Lewisham, and Charlton—of all which Blackheath was the waste—to provide him with the opportunity of building one. Lord Dartmouth, writing in 1747, speaks hopefully of the development of the place as a building estate when the completion of Westminster Bridge would put it in more direct communication with the West End; but he was bound to admit that the prevalence of fogs, blown across the Thames from the Isle of Dogs, made residents on the heath liable to attacks of ague during the winter.

A study of detailed maps and plans of the neighbourhood will afford evidence of a pretty continuous filching of the waste so soon as it became of any value for building. In East



Greenwich, being a crown manor, evidence of this filching is more easily accessible; in the public records there are several references to alterations in the palings and walls of Greenwich Park, and probably at each of them something more of the common was taken into the Royal Park. As early as 1622 we find a warrant to pay 20s. to the Vicar of Greenwich for tithe due in respect of "enlarging Greenwich Park out of the common of Blackheath."

So again in 1655 the Cromwellian purchaser of the "White House" in Greenwich Park complained that the inhabitants round about claimed 60 acres, "now part of the park," which "at the building of the wall was taken out of their common."

One has only to look at the map opposite, which shows us the heath in 1751, to see indications that the park pale has been thrown southwards till it touched the old Roman highway.

When began this building on the ancient waste of the three manors we have named? We gain some idea of the date from a survey of the manor of East Greenwich in 1697, printed by John Kimbell, in his account of the Greenwich Parochial Charities, and in various documents amongst the Treasury records. In 1697 that part of Blackheath belonging to East Greenwich contained 250 acres; the soil was the King's, the herbage and other common rights were the tenants', and turf and peat were cut by the parish for the use of the poor. Various persons had trespassed on the heath by digging gravel and chalk, some of which latter they burnt into lime. Thus, no doubt, is accounted for the awe-inspiring cavern "discovered" in 1780, which formerly constituted one of the attractions of a visit to Blackheath, and which was figured as "Jack Cade's Cave" in the volume of the "Illustrated London News" for 1844 (p. 220). Likely enough this cavern may have been tenanted by Cade and his followers, by Dick Turpin, and other historical characters with whom legend has associated it, but it was not made for any more nefarious purpose than the getting of chalk for manuring the ground and for burning into lime.

We hear of Chalk-pits on Blackheath as early as the thirteenth century, and their enormous extent is commented

upon by the Crown Surveyor in 1711. The memory of these workings was kept alive till, comparatively speaking, recently in Lime Kiln Street, now South Street, and Cavern Cottage pulled down within the present century.

The encroachment by buildings had begun in 1697 on various parts of the heath; some of these buildings were for public purposes—recreative or otherwise; but the great majority were erected as private residences. We find a tenement on the north-west side of the heath called “the Bowling Green,” for which £2 yearly was received and which was said to cover two acres and to consist of “five or six rooms.” This had been leased in 1629 by the High Steward of the Honour of East Greenwich to Sir Robert Maundsell and others who rendered to the Steward “a red rose when demanded” and 20s. every Good Friday to the churchwardens of the parish. On this site now stands the Green Man Hotel, successor in title to the tavern described by Evelyn.

The Chocolate House, where met the élite, stood opposite; probably it was erected later. The Assembly Rooms adjoined; but were afterwards transferred to the Green Man Hotel. The Chocolate House or the Assembly Rooms were, apparently, in 1787 the head-quarters of the Golf Club, but these were moved next year to the Green Man.

Other encroachments on the heath, referred to in 1697, were “the Market House” and “the Pest House”; why the former was not built on that part of the waste belonging to Lewisham, we do not know. The latter building was erected by Charles I. on the occasion of an outbreak of the plague; there were, it will be remembered, several such outbreaks during his reign. In 1697 the Pest House is described as employed for the poor. At Crooms Hill was a “workhouse” for making “match.” There were also encroachments near the “Hobby Stables” adjoining the wall of Greenwich Park for 200 feet along the road.

By 1722 so many buildings had been erected on the heath that the Governors of Greenwich Hospital protested against the consequent interference with the water supply of that institution.

In the survey of 1697 there are many references to profits

from the encroachments being derived by "the poor." Such references in a way, explain certain entries in Kimbell's book which show rents, paid by occupiers of houses, built upon Blackheath, to the Vestry of Greenwich. To charge an encroachment with a payment "to the poor" was a form of charity not unfrequently adopted; it stifled, or helped to stifle, any popular outcry that might be raised against the encroachments; and enabled the manorial lord to pose as a benefactor at the expense of somebody else. In the case of Blackheath, however, it would seem that the Vestry of Greenwich had been, from a time anterior to the development of Blackheath as a building estate, possessed of some interest in the waste—the enjoyment of herbage rents and the like. In 1718 we find the parishioners in vestry reporting on the encroachments; and when, many years later, Mr. Angerstien purchased from the Crown $26\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the heath, he agreed, on the complaint of the freeholders, to pay the Vestry 10*l.* a year towards the parochial charities.

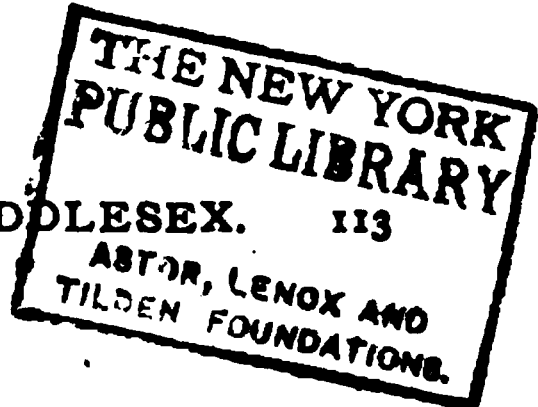
But we must not wholly regret this curtailment of the manorial waste. True, mean and uninteresting houses now cover much of what was once Blackheath, but the thefts above noticed were not perpetrated to erect such dwellings. The waste was curtailed in order to build houses to which, in many instances, came notable men and women of a past age whose residence on Blackheath has added to the glamour of romance which pervades this historic spot. Delightful houses were these, and, when they stood, the place no doubt merited Hasted's description of it in 1778—"a village of elegant and handsome buildings."

At Westcombe Park the sprightly Lavinia Felton—"Polly Peacham" of the "Beggar's Opera"—lived with the Duke of Bolton before the death of his Duchess enabled him to wed her. Lord Clive was a later tenant of the property. The letter-writing Lord Chesterfield made a house on Blackheath his occasional residence for many years; he bought it of Dr. Stephen Waller in 1753 and enlarged it considerably. Dr. Pocock describes a visit there the year after, "I left London and went to Black Heath to pay my visit to the Earl of Chesterfield. His lordship has a house at the park wall to

which he has built a fine room about 77 feet long and 22 broad with a large bow window at each end and one in the middle. That towards London commands a fine view of the City." The memory of his residence upon the heath is perpetuated by Chesterfield Walk. Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, was often a visitor at his father's villa on the heath, which afterwards became the residence of Lord Lyttleton. Sir John Vanbrugh, playwright and architect, the builder of Blenheim, set up there a cluster of fantastically formed houses about the year 1717; in one, called from its shape the Minced-Pie House, he resided, and in another, the Castle, dwelt Lord Tyrawley's daughter, Miss O'Hara. The second Earl of Dartmouth—statesman and man-of-letters, Colonial Secretary till the eve of the American War, and whose good sense almost prevented it—lived in the "villa" (Dartmouth House) built by his grandfather before 1735. Thornhill, the painter, was, in 1719, already a resident in an "encroached" house, living near his friend Vanbrugh. Then, too, the letters from other notable men and women prove that they were often guests of the residents we have named.

So that straitened in its area, stripped of the heath, furze, and bracken that once grew upon it, and disfigured by notice-boards, gas lamps and asphalt paths, Blackheath of to-day can, at any rate, claim a sympathetic visit from those to whom a spot is dear from associations, and from the lover of picturesque houses; for some such are still there, and they stand a silent and dignified rebuke to the modern atrocities surrounding them.

[The Editor desires to express his acknowledgments to Lady Barbara Yeatman-Biggs, Miss Butler, Mr. L. L. Duncan, F.S.A., Col. H. Walrond, the Hon. Sec. of the Blackheath Golf Club, and many others, for their kind assistance in compiling these two articles.]



SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from p. 60).

HIGH HOLBORN DIVISION.

BY virtue of a commission for the examination and finding out the true yearly value of all parsonages, vicarages, and of all ecclesiastical and spiritual benefices and livings in the county aforesaid. We, whose names are hereunder written jurors of that part of the hundred of Oswelston where several parishes hereafter named do belong, have diligently enquired according to the true intent and meaning of the said order, and do present as follows.

ANDREW, HOLBORNE.

Imprimis, We find that the parish of Andrew, Holborne, is two distinct liberties, namely, London and Middlesex, and that the parsonage or rectory whereunto belongs souls, standeth in London is called by the name of Andrews, Holborne, London, and that part of the parish which standeth in Middlesex being the greater hath neither parsonage nor rectory thereunto belonging other than that before mentioned. 2. That the rectory of Andrew, Holborn, stands sequestered from Dr. John Hackett, and by the committee for plundered ministers invested upon Mr. Samuel Bolton, who lately officiated there; and that the place since hath been provided with godly and orthodox divines by the care of certain inhabitants to whom the committee for plundered ministers hath referred the care thereof. 3. That the yearly value of the said rectory in both (?) liberties amounts to three hundred pounds or thereabouts. 4. That the said rectory has been supplied for the space of two years and three months, ending about the 21st July, 1649, by Mr. Samuel Bolton, for which he has received the salary of 306*l.*, or thereabouts, since which time we have been supplied by Mr. Samuel Feake, Mr. Blakewell

and other godly and orthodox ministers, for which some have received forty shillings a Lord's day and thirty shillings and twenty shillings and eight-pence, and some twenty shillings a Lord's day for preaching in the said church by appointment and that the right of patronage did formerly belong to the Earl of Southampton, but upon his composition, reserved in the hands of the parliament. 5. That there are no chapels the said parish, nor any lands nor rents belonging to the said parsonage other than the several rates laid on the several houses. [6 ?]. That the monies accruing by the same are disposed of as aforesaid. 7. That the parish of Andrews, Holborn, is of a large extent, and so populous that the inhabitants and others residing there repair to the said parish church to partake of the public ordinances, and that for the reasons aforesaid, there will be a necessity, as we humbly conceive, the said parish and erecting a new church. And that the Earl of Southampton, when the parliament had under their consideration the dividing the parish, was asked (?) to set a parcel of ground apart for erecting a church upon, which parcel of ground now lieth as then set apart, and the inhabitants hope his lordship still intends for the said use. 8. We find that the said parish being populous as aforesaid, for redress of that inconvenience, there was, by the present foreman of this jury in June, 1641, in behalf of that part of the parish of Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, a bill exhibited in parliament; and a committee appointed to take it into consideration upon examination did find it very needful to divide the same, and did likewise find convenient that the lands and stock of money then in bank and belonging to the said parish (of which stock the parliament in February, 1642, the necessity of the then times being urgent, did borrow of the said stock six hundred pounds) should be divided, and that part which stood in Middlesex should have the one moiety of the lands and money aforesaid settled on them and their heirs for ever, besides other ways which was then presented in the said and wisdom of the parliament will take the premises into their serious consideration, it being a work so much tending to the glory of God and advancement of the Gospel.

GILES IN FIELDS.

Item.—We do present that there is one parish church in the said parish which is sufficiently big enough to hold the parishioners, and that there is no other chapel belonging to the same and that the cure of the parish is only annexed to that. 2. We do present that the name of the incumbent now in possession is Mr. Abraham Mollyne* and that the right by which he holdeth it is from the sequestrators instructed by the parliament. That it was sequestered from Doctor Heyward first to Mr. Henry [Corn]ish, and he leaving it then to the said Mr. Mollyns. The grant or donation was formerly in the power of the late King and now in the power of the parliament; he hath continued about three years and doth hold the same upon *bene placite*. 3. The true yearly means for the minister is altogether uncertain, it coming in by casualties, as christenings, burials, and marriages with the oblations or Easter [bo]ok, which the year last part, did, as the receiver thereof says, amount unto about fifty-six pounds. And the tithes, [if they] could be got, five pounds per annum; but there is not received above three pounds ten shillings. 4. We do present that Mr. Mollyns doth perform the cure appointed by the sequestrators and that his reward or salary for his pains is as our answer to the third, and that the patron was the late King but now the parliament. 5. We do present that there is but one church belonging to the parish and that Mr. Mollyns is our preacher, which doth wholly officiate and perform the cure. 6. We do present that Mr. Mollyns is an able and godly minister and that there is no other dues or tithes belonging to the parish than in our answer to the third doth confess. 7. We present that we need neither church nor chapel to be built, more than is, but that the church is convenient for the whole parish.

CLEMENT DANES.

Item.—We say that we have but one parish church which is called by the name of Clement Danes in the gift of the Earl of Exeter. 2. We answer that Mr. Richard Dukeson is the incumbent, but sequestered and now in the possession of Mr.

* Mollyne (?)

George Masterson by order from the committee for plundered ministers. 3. We say that we have made enquiry concerning tithes, and we find them to amount to the value of three hundred pounds or thereabouts per annum, besides eighty-six houses built upon the Earl of Clare's land having no rate set upon them as we find. 4. We say that Mr. George Masterson by himself and his curate doth officiate the benefice and take the profits, and was put in by the authority before expressed with deduction of a . . . by the authority of parliament to Mrs. Dukeson. 5 & 6. We answer that we have no chapel and only one house called the parsonage house where the said Mr. Masterson now dwells. 7 & 8. We answer that we have taken a view of the act of parliament dated the eighth of June last past, and we find not anything to come within our enquiry.

ROLLS LIBERTY.*

Item.—That the parish of Dunstan's West, London, is of two distinct liberties, viz: London and Middlesex, and that the parsonage or rectory, whereunto belongs the cure of souls, stands in London, and is called by the name of Dunstan's West; and that part of the parish which stands in Middlesex is called the Rolls Liberty, which has neither parsonage nor vicarage thereunto belonging than that before mentioned. 2. That the rectory and vicarage aforesaid was about three quarters of a year last past in the hands of Mr. William Strong, but since that time there is no fixed minister but such as the 3. The true yearly value of the tithes of the several houses and tenements within the said parish within the City of London if duly paid, as by the tithe s . . . appear, is, per annum, 179*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The value of the tithes of the several houses in Middlesex called the Rolls Liberty, being part of the said parish abovesaid, thirty-seven pounds nineteen shillings and threepence; the value of the casualties, viz: burials, baptisms, and marriages is worth to the minister or curate, as the clerk informs, per annum, five and twenty pounds. There is vicarage house thereunto belonging, as the clerk informs, per annum, seventy pounds. Sum total . . . and two pounds and nine pence.

* The condition of the document renders it almost illegible.

There is no fixed minister to supply the cure and that the parliament has the vicarage of Dunstons from the Earl of Dorset . . . they . . . minister in the said living. 5. There is no chapel but the parish church of Dunstons whereto the said rent and tithes before. 7. The parish of St. Dunstons being . . so great an extent and populous that the inhabitants. any provision made for them to hear the Word of God preached. Therefore their humble desire is that they may have provision made for them either in the body of the Church or in some gallery near the pulpit either nothing more to be enquired of than is

SAVOY.†

Item.—Concerning the Savoy Hospital we are informed and do conceive that, before, there was a parish church called St. Mary le Strand standing within the liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . east part of Somerset House now stands; to which church residing within the said liberty of Westminster and Duchy . . resort to hear the word of God, which was anciently the parish church liberties. 2. That the said parish church with some houses in the time of King Edward VI., by the [Duke] of Somerset upon his promise to build them a better with for a minister; but being put to death was prevented before, in the interim, used means that the said parishioners residing . . . parcel of the Savoy in the Duchy Liberty where they communion and enjoyed all the ordinances of a Church . . for above . . hundred years and . . . contributed to the repairs thereof pews and gallery 3. That the said Savoy Hospital as we conceive and whether it be within the . . . of this inquiry, we humbly leave to the judgment of this honourable Court, nevertheless . . . to the . . . of this honourable Court we certify that the yearly revenue of the said

† The condition of the document renders it almost illegible.

hospital is about three hundred and
. of the master . . .
. . . four brothers, four sisters and other officers to the number
. . . persons in all for relief of the poor
there: that is to say, one hundred and four pounds per annum
to the and one hundred
pounds per annum to the other officers and the repairs of the
h comes to forty pounds per annum or
thereabouts, so that the master has . . . one hundred
pounds per annum not any houses, lands,
leases, rents, tithes, obventions
was or is due or payable to the said Church of Maries le
Strand or . . chapel of the Savoy other then is before
expressed the par to the deeds
concerning the foundation of the said hospital . . . That
Mr. John Bond is master of the said hospital of the Savoy, a
godly, preaching, and painful minister, who hath for this seven
or eight years past preached each Lords day in the morning
. . . . by him freely given, as we conceive and verily
believe. And the minister who officiates and preaches on the
Lord's day in the afternoon by the . . . and approbation
of the said Mr. Bond, is Mr. Robert Garret, a very godly and
painful preacher, who receives only the contributions . . .
. amount unto about twenty-five pounds per
annum as they verily believe the allowance for a
minister there. And they . . . that the said Chapel of the
Savoy may be made the parish church for the parishoners and
inhabitants Strand and Savoy
the said chapel to receive . . inhabitants
. . . . now resort unto

[a few lines quite illegible]

KENTISH TOWN, ALIAS PANCRAS.

Item.—We do present that John Ellborowe of Wennington, Essex, clerk, has at this present the parsonage of the church of Pancras in the County of Middlesex aforesaid which he holdeth by virtue of a will made by Margaret Busc, deceased, who had a lease thereof from Doctor Wynn, Dean of Pauls, dated 22nd April, 1637, 13 Charles I. to hold from

the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary then last past for 21 years, paying therefore yearly thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings and eight pence. There was another lease granted by the Dean and Chapter of Pauls to Sir Richard Perman of Chart, next Sutton Valence, Kent, knight, dated 1 February James I., for fifty years, of four acres of meadow called by the name of Parsons alias Parsonage close, lying on the north (?) side of Pancras Church aforesaid. The said Richard demised the said close unto Arthur Hart, citizen, and cook (?) of London and his executor, Thomas Hart, in consideration of ten pounds, and five pounds a year rent to be paid, demised the same and the remainder of the said term unto the said John Elborowe who holds the same by a deed dated the 18th of November Anno Domini, 1616(?); what the parsonage and that will be worth when the time is expired, we are not able to judge. Also, we do present that the church of the parish of Pancras is called by the name of Pancras Church, and stands in the fields, remote from any of the houses of the said parish. That there were certain lands given by deed or will for the repair of the said church and not otherwise, which lands were Sir Robert P, knight, Peter Benson and others, feoffees in trust by license granted them by the Lords of the Manor of Totenham and Centelowes Court disposed of as followeth: to wit, in consideration of 54*l.* to them in hand paid by Mr. Richard Gwalter, they did by lease dated first of June, 9 Charles I., 1633, demise to the said Richard four acres of the said land for 21 years at two pence a year rent, and in consideration of 27*l.* in hand paid by the said Richard, they did by another lease, dated 2 August in the year aforesaid, demise unto the said Richard two acres of the said lands for the term aforesaid for the like rent. We are informed that these monies and distinct for the building of the chapel that is now in the said parish, which is very convenient and fit for all the parishoners to come unto. There is also a lease dated 20th June, 9 Charles I., unto Thomas Ive, deceased, of seventeen acres of the said land for 21 years at 17*l.* a year rent, the remainder of which was assigned over unto one, Peter Benson and is now in his possession. All those lands when the leases are ended

we believe will be worth four nobles an acre the year. We do present that Mr. William Birthead [Birkhead?] is a godly, orthodox minister and is settled among us, with the consent and good liking of the parishoners, by order of the committee of plundered ministers, of the 7th March, 1650, and he hath for his present maintenance the vicarage of the said parish, which is, with the four acres of glebe land, and the tithes, which is four pence a cow and six pence a calf with tithe pigs and fruit, if the same be duly and truly paid him, worth 28*l.* the year. There is an augmentation of 50*l.* a year allowed him, but he can hardly get it. We do present that there is within the said parish one chapel very convenient for all the parishoners; there is another at Highgate very convenient both for those of Kentish Town and Hornsey parish, and for that end it was built; more we cannot say.

THE FAMILY OF SHEFFIELD, OF KENSINGTON.

CONTRIBUTED BY G. E. COKAYNE, CLARENCEUX
KING OF ARMS.

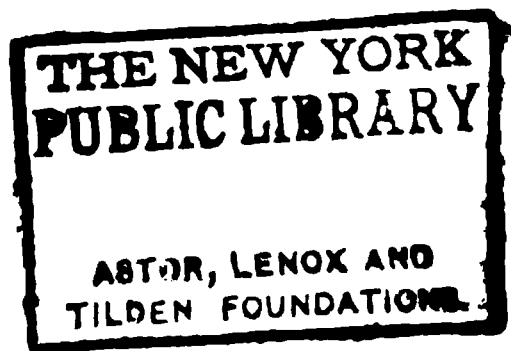
THIS pedigree is continued and amplified from that entered and signed by "James Sheffield," in the Herald's Visitation of Middlesex, 1663; the part therein given being here printed *in italics*.*

ARMS, *Argent, a chevron, between three garbs, gules; to which is added a note "Quære difference, having had 6 sonnes by his first wife, dame Ursula, da of Robert Tirwhitt, of Kettleby,"*

EDMUND (SHEFFIELD), EARL OF MULGRAVE, K.G., born about 1564: succeeded his father, 10 September 1568, as Baron Sheffield of Butterwicke, nominated K.G. 23 April 1593, created 5 February, 1625-6, Earl of Mulgrave, co. York. He married firstly, before 1590, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, by whom he had (besides nine daughters) six sons, all of whom died before him, one only

* This Visitation has twice been printed (1) by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. (1820, folio—Salisbury, pub. by J. Nichols, Parliament Street, London), and (2) by Joseph Foster (1887, royal 8vo.), "privately printed."

EDMUND, LORD SHEFFIELD, FIRST EARL OF MULGRAVE.



leaving issue, which became extinct 30 October 1735, on the death of Edmund, 2nd Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. He married secondly, 4 March 1619, *Mariana, daughter of Sir William Irving*. He died October 1646, in his 83rd year, at Butterwicke House, Hammersmith, and was buried at Fulham, Middlesex. Will dat. 10 April 1646, proved 29 Oct. 1646, 10 Dec. 1661 and 9 Oct. 1676 in C.P.C (141 Twisse). His widow died at Kensington, in or before Dec. 1661. Administration 7 October 1676, in C.P.C.

ISSUE BY SECOND WIFE.

I. The Hon. *James Sheffield*, of whom presently.

II. The Hon. *Thomas Sheffield*, eighth son, living unmarried 1640; died without issue.

III. The Hon. *Robert Sheffield*, ninth and youngest son, living unmarried 1640; died April 1646, without issue.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married 9 June 1645 at Kensington, Simon Thelwall, of Plas-y-Ward, co. Denbigh, and had issue.

2. Lady *Sarah*, living unmarried 1640.

The HON. JAMES SHEFFIELD of *Kensington, Esq.*, eldest surviving son of Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave, being his eldest son by second wife: was aged 20 (Marriage License, from Bishop of London, 20 April 1639), when he married 23 April 1639, at St. Peter le Poor, London, *Jane*,* sister of Charles, first Viscount Cullen, sixth and youngest daughter of Sir William Cockain [rectius Cokayne], sometime (1619-1620) Lord Mayor of London. He who, after 1658, was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Mulgrave, and who entered his pedigree in 1663 as above mentioned, died at Kensington in or before 1671. Administration 25 May 1671, and 9 November 1683, in C.P.C. His widow, who was baptized 27 February 1611-2, at St. Peter le Poor aforesaid, died at Kensington, was buried 22 September 1683, at Fulham. Administration 2 October 1683, in C.P.C.

* In Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, 1789 (vol. iv. page 332), this Jane is (erroneously), stated to have died unmarried.

ISSUE.

I. *Edmund* Sheffield, son and heir, baptized 31 December 1639, at Kensington, living 1663; died unmarried. Buried, presumably, 13 March 1675-6, at Fulham, as "Edward Sheffield, Esq."

II. *William* Sheffield, baptized 21 February 1640-1, at Kensington; living 1663, died unmarried. Buried, presumably, 7th March 1686-7, at Fulham.

III. *James* Sheffield, baptized 21 October 1642, at Kensington; living 1663, but died unmarried.

IV. *Robert* Sheffield, of whom presently.

V. *Charles* Sheffield, baptized 20 January 1644-5, at Kensington; *died in infancy*, and was buried there 5 August 1648.

VI. *John* Sheffield, baptized 24 August 1647, at St. Peter le Poor, London; *died in infancy*.

ROBERT SHEFFIELD, of Kensington aforesaid, afterwards of Clay Hall, in Barking, co. Essex, and finally of Kingsthorpe, co. Northampton, fourth son of the Hon. James Sheffield, above named; was baptized 14 October 1643, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields; was sometime (till 1710, and again from 1721 till his death), heir presumptive to the Earldom of Mulgrave. He married in or before 1668, his first cousin, the Hon. Dame Mary Cambell, widow of Sir Thomas Cambell, Bart., of Clay Hall, aforesaid (who was buried 2 September 1665, at Barking, co. Essex), daughter of Thomas (Fanshawe), first Viscount Fanshawe of Dromore, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cokayne above-mentioned. She, who was baptized 7 November 1635, at Ware, Herts, was buried 1 December 1701 as "Hon. Lady Cambell," at Barking aforesaid. He, having survived all his children, died without surviving male issue, 21 April 1725 at Kingsthorpe aforesaid, in his 84th year about ten years before the death (30 October, 1735) of his cousin Edmund (Sheffield), second Duke of Buckingham, etc., the last heir male of the family of Sheffield.

ISSUE.

I. EDMUND SHEFFIELD, born 25 July, and baptized 4 August 1676, at Barking aforesaid. Buried 11 February, 1678-9, at Fulham aforesaid.

II. JAMES SHEFFIELD, died young.

1. MARY, baptized 16 November 1658, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, died unmarried. Buried 13 September 1704, at Fulham.

2. JANE, baptized 17 March 1670-1, at Barking, died unmarried. Buried 20 February 1695-6, at Fulham.

3. ELIZABETH, married at St. James', Westminster, 31 July 1707 (Lic. Fac. 29 June), as his third wife, Oliver Le Neve, of Great Witchingham, Norfolk, who died 21 November 1711, aged 49, and was buried there. She died of apoplexy, s.p. and v.p., four months after her marriage, and was buried 8 November 1707, at Great Witchingham.

1. TRYPHENA, the only child who had issue; baptized 24 February 1679, at Barking; was unmarried in 1707, but married in or before 1710, John Morgan, of Kingsthorpe aforesaid, who was baptized 15 April 1671, and buried 31 December 1721, there. She died s.p.m. and v.p., and was buried there 14 March 1723, leaving one daughter and heir, Mary (Morgan), who married 5 May 1726, at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, Sir John Robinson, 4th Baronet, of Cranford, co. Northampton (who died 31 August 1766), and died 12 February 1734, aged 24, being buried at Kingsthorpe, aforesaid. This Mary is ancestress of the present family of Robinson, Baronets, who thus represent the family of Sheffield.

MRS. FULLER'S FREE SCHOOL AT WATFORD.

By W. R. CARTER.

THE most picturesque part of Watford is the path by which the faithful approach their Parish Church from the High Street of the town, and here on the left, at the end of the Vicarage Wall and facing the south side of the Church stands the old Queen Anne building, still known as Mrs. Fuller's Free School. No longer do the scholars issue therefrom, the boys in their "habits of lindsey woolsey with bonnetts tyed with orange coloured cardus ribbon," and the girls in "gowns, holland bands and quoives, and blue aprons of lindsey woolsey," as they did on Sunday mornings in bygone times, but still the Charity School, and the rest of the surroundings with their quaint old English forms lend an air of peace and rest, contrasting strangely with the busy street. How precious are these bits of the past! How real their soothing effect upon the mind, fit preparation for the holy offices of our ancient church!

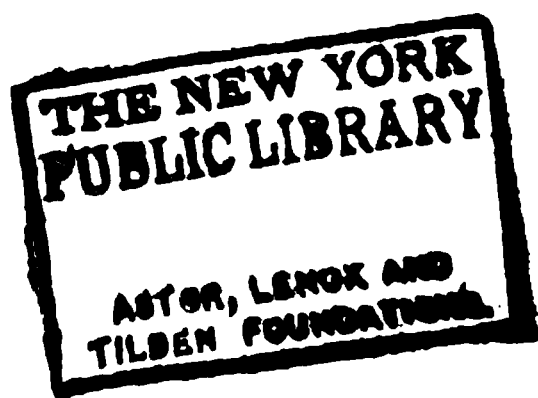
Everywhere the Free Charity Schools, of which this was a type, have been swept away by the necessity for better instruction for the poor than they were able to give. They have served their purpose and their day has gone. Now their story is of interest to those who remember them well; soon it will be history, read by the curious and the students of the past, but it will ever be a monument to the charity of the rich in providing Christian teaching for the deserving poor before the rulers of the people undertook the task.

Mrs. Fuller, the foundress of the Free School, belonged to the family of Chilcott, and was born in 1644 in the town of Tiverton in Devonshire. It would appear that "generosity ran in the blood" for in Tiverton there is a "Chilcott's English Free School" and over the entrance door is the inscription:—

"Robert Comin, alias Chilcott, borne in this town founded this Free Schoole, and endowd it with maintenance for ever. Anno Dni. 1611."

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THE FREE SCHOOL AT WATFORD.



Curiously enough too the first Chilcott of whom any mention can be found in the annals of Tiverton was nephew to Peter Blundell, the founder of "Blundell's School," at Tiverton, and is thus mentioned in his will:—

"I give Robert Chilcotte alias Comyn the sonne of John Chilcotte alies Comyn the said Robert Chilcotte alias Comyn is my servant to him I give twoe thousande powndes."

Thus we see that Mrs. Fuller belonged to a family of pious founders of schools and was brought up in a town where she could witness the good effects of her ancestors' generosity.

Over the entrance door of the Free School at Watford are the arms and crest of Chilcott, carved in stone, and beneath runs an inscription which records the date of the school's foundation.

"Anno Dni,. 1704. This Free School was built and endowed for the teaching of poor children at the proper cost of Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Watford Place, the only daughter of Mr. John Comyne, alias Chilcott, of Tiverton in Devonshire, and of London, Merchant, who dyed ye 11th of Novbr., 1709, aged 65. Silvester Chilcott, Gent., Brother of the Foundress of this School, has made an addition of £20 a year for ever."

It appears that Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller became a widow just before this date for the third time, and that henceforth she devoted her life to works of piety, her school being her chief care. Her portrait, painted by Jno. Woolaston in 1708,* used to hang at the end of the Schoolroom. It represents her in her widow's dress in the attitude of a teacher holding a book in her right hand, on the open pages of which are the words, "Daily read and practice the Holy Scriptures." Tradition says that it was her custom to visit her school daily in order to hear the boys and girls read the Scriptures, on which occasions she sat in a carved oak chair, which still exists, as well as the Bible which she was accustomed to use. From 1706 to her death in 1709 Mrs. Fuller personally directed all the affairs of the Free School, and paid all out-goings, but by a deed of gift, dated March 5th, 1708, she granted to Trustees the building and an endowment of £52 "for the teaching of forty poor boys and fourteen poor girles of Watford in good literature and manners."

* This will be reproduced as an illustration to the next part of this article.

The building, says Salmon, is fine both within and without. In the schoolroom, which is wainscotted, and hath a chimney piece, gilt and adorned, is the picture of Mrs. Fuller in her widow's dress, sitting with a Bible in her hand. On the middle of the roof her arms. On the wall at the lower end a stone inscribed :

An. Dom., 1709. Eliz. Fuller, widow, the builder of this school (by deeds enrolled in Chancery), hath endowed the same with the rent charge of £52, payable half-yearly for ever, and subject to the directions of her will.

	RENT CHARGE.		RACK RENT.	
	l.		l.	
Sarrat in Hertfordshire	24	50	
Creek in Northamptonshire	16	32	
Watford Place, etc.	08	30	
Swann Inn, etc., in Watford	04	18	

On the ground floor, besides the schoolroom, is the "Trustees Room" and a kitchen. The upper part consists of five rooms, two of which were allotted to the mistress and two to the master, the fifth being used as the girls' schoolroom. Over these are three attics. Externally, the building is a very good specimen of Queen Anne style.

Mrs. Fuller's intention was that her school should be intimately connected with the Parish Church and therefore the site she chose for it was on that extremity of her own grounds which bordered on the Churchyard, towards which it faced, and through which, from the door of the school to the door of the Church a pathway was laid out for the special use of the scholars. Her will contains the most exact directions for the management of the school and to it is attached, "Rules and Orders to be observed and obeyed by the masters and scholars of the Free School at Watford, built and established by the charity of Elizabeth Fuller, widow."

It is a matter of regret that space will not permit the whole of this last document to be reproduced here, for it forms most interesting reading.

"Imprimis" runs the first paragraph, "that a learned master be chosen in succession from time to time by my Executor during his life, and after his decease by my Trustees or the major part of them, one of sober and religious conversation, in communion with the Church

of England as now by law established, and well qualified to teach the said boyes to read and write English, and to cast accounts, whose salary shall be Twenty Pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly during the time of his Mastership and of his Clerkship to the Trustees."

Then follow directions as to the teaching of those "more than ordinary ingenious and deserving," and as to the instruction in the Church Catechism and "good helps and expositions" thereof, and in forms of prayer, graces and collects. No scholars were to "be absent, nor behave themselves irreverently, nor be given to lying, swearing, cursing, quarrelling, fighting, truanting, incivility towards their betters, disobedience or the like." The scholars were to repair to the said school every morning at 'six of the clock' from Candlemas to Allholantide," and the rest of the year at seven. Their mothers were required not only to "take particular care to keep the scholars cleane and washed and combed," but were moreover "in their turnes to sweep the galleries and pews in the Church belonging to this Charity, and from time to time to clean weed the path leading from the School to the Church."

The following rule is curious. It was religiously obeyed until the closing of the school some sixteen years ago.

"Item, I doe order that the Master every year, some one Lord's Day in April, accompanied with six of the ffree scholars, decently habited in their capps, bands, and coates, repair in the morning to the Parish Church of Bushey, to be present then and there at Divine Worship, and afterwards to see that the just weight and number of loaves be given to the poor, according to the direction of my Will, upon my tombstone, and enquire whether it hath been soe done every Lord's Day in that year, and whether my tombstone be preserved undisturbed and in good order and repair, and hereof shall make a true report to the Trustees or Governors on the visitation of the May Day following."

Such were some of the Rules and Regulations, and a 'learned master' in the person of one, Richard Redding having being appointed and a mistress who was doubtless learned too, the school began its career on an income of £52 a year. What an insight we get from this into the purchasing power of money in the days of Queen Anne! One pound a week was sufficient to maintain the master and mistress, to clothe forty boys and

twenty girls, to provide them with books, to purchase firing and lights, to keep the premises in repair, and lastly, to provide once a year "a proper dinner" for both the trustees and the scholars! The accounts show how all this was done, but we wonder what was the the price of coal when the Girls' School was warmed for a whole year for thirteen shillings and fourpence, and what was the temperature of the room when the little charity children arrived at seven o'clock on a winter's morning to commence the long tasks of the day! Doubtless the scholars of the Fuller's Free School in those times included many a

" whining school-boy with his satchel,
And shining morning face creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school."

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

October to December, 1898.

TO the list of meteorological and rainfall stations given in the January number of this Magazine (see p. 79) * may be added the following:—

County.	Station.	Height.	Observer.
Essex	Newport	208 feet	Rev. G. F. Tamplin.
Herts	Bennington	408 "	Rev. J. D. Parker, LL.D.
Berks	Abingdon	196 "	Joseph Fray.
"	Sandhurst	263 "	Sir W. J. Farrer.
Surrey	Addington Hills	472 "	T. Walker, M.Inst.C.E.

Bennington and Addington are stations of the Royal Meteorological Society conforming with our requirements that the observations should be taken in an uniform manner and with verified instruments, the index-errors of which are corrected. The rest are rainfall-stations at some of which other meteorological observations are taken and have been furnished by the observers for this quarter of the year.

On the other hand, returns have not been received from Regent's Park or Cranleigh, as promised, up to the time of this being sent to press.

* Owing to a printer's blunder the height above the sea of Hitchin, Winslow, and Slough was wrongly given here. Hitchin is 238 feet; Winslow, 309; and Slough, 80.

The Counties are distinguished in the tables which give the principal results of the observations by numbers as follows:—1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at 9 a.m.

Observations of temperature in Berkshire at Warfield near Bracknell, Cookham Vicarage near Maidenhead, and Sandhurst Lodge near Wokingham, give the following results for the County:—Mean: October, $51\cdot4^{\circ}$; November, $43\cdot2^{\circ}$; December, $42\cdot2^{\circ}$. Mean daily range: October, $15\cdot4^{\circ}$; November, $13\cdot1^{\circ}$; December, $11\cdot6^{\circ}$. It would thus appear that Berks is the coldest of the Home Counties and has the greatest daily range of temperature, but this cannot be positively asserted in the absence of information as to the exposure of the instruments.

The temperature was high in every month in the quarter, December showing the greatest excess. The rainfall, also, was above the average, and although the excess was but little, except in October, it came at the best time to make up for the drought of the earlier portion of the year in its effect upon the underground reservoir of saturated chalk from which is obtained a great part of the water-supply of London and nearly all the water-supply of the Home Counties outside the London district.

Rainfall, October to December, 1898.

Stations	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Stations	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Sq.	2·96	1·94	2·54	4. Slough	2·78	2·12	2·14
„ Harefield	2·86	2·12	2·32	5. Abingdon ..	4·97	2·67	2·09
2. Newport	2·61	1·98	2·81	„ Bracknell	3·54	2·87	2·60
3. Royston.....	2·73	2·40	3·05	„ Cookham	2·62	2·33	2·48
„ Hitchin	2·46	2·31	2·81	„ Sandhurst ..	3·81	3·51	2·62
4. Winalow	3·17	1·82	3·18	6. Dorking	3·83	4·76	3·41

Mean (20 stations): October, 2·95ins.; November, 2·53ins.; December, 2·56ins.

The year closed with boisterous weather. On Tuesday, the 27th of December, there was a severe gale which did considerable damage. In Hertfordshire, chiefly about Hitchin, Hertford, and Hoddesdon, trees were blown down, large branches broken off others, stacks unthatched, sheds unroofed, and slates, tiles, and chimney-pots blown off the roofs of houses.

METEOROLOGY.

October, 1898.

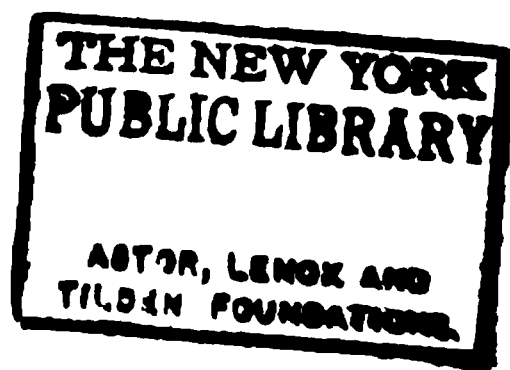
Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
2. Halstead ..	53.8	47.5	60.1	12.6	35.8	69.0	85	7.0	1.57	11
„ Chelmsford.	53.1	46.3	59.8	13.5	32.9	68.1	84	7.0	2.30	14
3. Bennington.	53.0	47.1	58.9	11.8	34.1	69.6	86	7.8	3.16	14
„ Berkhamsted	52.4	46.1	58.6	12.5	36.8	70.9	90	7.8	2.78	15
„ St. Albans..	52.9	47.0	58.8	11.8	36.2	70.3	90	6.6	2.83	14
6. W. Norwood	53.3	47.6	59.1	11.5	37.3	67.4	86	6.7	2.79	16
„ Addington..	53.2	48.8	57.7	8.9	39.5	64.3	86	7.0	3.25	20
7. Margate ..	55.4	50.9	60.0	9.1	43.4	65.2	84	7.6	2.02	12
Mean	53.4	47.7	59.1	11.4	37.0	68.1	86	7.2	2.59	15

November, 1898.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
2. Halstead ..	45·4	39·1	51·8	12·7	26·0	60·9	93	7·0	2·09	13
„ Chelmsford..	44·7	38·0	51·3	13·3	24·5	60 0	94	8·3	2·03	18
3. Bennington	44·5	38·9	50·1	11·2	25·5	59·3	93	8·0	1·97	19
„ Berkhamsted	44·7	38·5	50·9	12 4	24·8	61·0	94	8·1	2·71	15
„ St. Albans..	44·5	38 9	50·1	11·2	26·2	58·2	93	7·8	2·28	17
6. W. Norwood	45·8	40·1	51·5	11·4	27·5	60·4	90	7·5	2·53	18
„ Addington..	45·5	40 8	50·2	9·4	27·0	57·9	89	7·0	3·60	18
7. Margate ..	47·5	42·6	52·5	9·9	30·0	61·7	88	7·2	2·65	14
Mean.....	45·3	39·6	51·0	11·4	26·4	59·9	92	7·6	2·48	16

December, 1898.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
2. Halstead ..	43.5	38.2	48.8	10.6	25.0	56.0	88	7.0	2.65	11
„ Chelmsford..	44.0	37.7	50.2	12.5	23.2	57.6	87	7.9	2.30	12
3. Bennington	43.8	38.7	48.9	10.2	25.3	55.8	88	7.1	2.59	17
„ Berkhamsted	44.3	39.0	49.7	10.7	24.1	56.1	88	7.1	2.68	15
„ St. Albans..	43.8	38.7	48.9	10.2	26.0	56.4	86	7.9	2.38	17
6. W. Norwood	44.9	39.6	50.2	10.6	27.8	57.4	85	7.7	2.48	16
„ Addington..	44.1	39.8	48.3	8.5	29.0	55.2	84	8.0	2.76	16
7. Margate ..	45.1	40.4	49.9	9.5	27.5	57.3	84	7.8	1.22	13
Mean.....	44.2	39.0	49.4	10.4	26.0	56.5	86	7.6	2.38	15



CHALFONT ST. PETER.

BY THE REV. F. H. WOODS.

CYCLISTS who ride from London to Aylesbury, and they are many, a few miles after leaving the Oxford Road pass through the quaint village of Chalfont St. Peter. A few half-timbered houses, one or two gabled roofs, and possibly a solitary smock, and above all the ford across the Misbourne, the little village stream, will perhaps strike them as interesting survivals of a bygone age. Fords, locally called "splashes," are a common feature in the neighbourhood, though for the most part they only survive in less frequented spots.

The ford to the right and left is crossed by two foot bridges, and opposite is the Church, an imposing building, but possessing little architectural interest. The old Church fell in 1708, and a new one was erected in 1714. The cost was estimated at 1,520*l.* and the necessary money obtained in part at least by collections in surrounding churches. In a list of briefs in the old Parish Register of All Saints' Church, Hertford, occurs the following :—

"Jan. 18, 1710, collected upon Calfont Church Brief.

Buckinhamsh 2*l.* 6*s.*"

A similar notice is found in the books of the Parish Church of St. Paul's, Walden :—

"For Chalfont St. Peter's Church Damage, 1,520*l.*

and upward. Collected June ye 4th, 1710 ... 00 01 03"

It would have taken a great many collections of this sort to make up the required sum.

The fate of the old Church is referred to in an entry in the Church Register for 1708, which, in translation, reads :—

"Memorandum. Our Church of Chalfont St. Peter fell on July 8th, in the morning of the above-mentioned year, when Thomas Smart was vicar."

The word *Concidit* used in the Latin seems to imply that the building collapsed rather than it was, as tradition says, burnt down. A similar entry records its rebuilding: "Our Church of Chalfont St. Peter was rebuilt in A.D. 1714"; this entry is also in Smart's handwriting.

The style of the Church was typical of the period. It was constructed of red brick and had round-headed windows. Besides the broad nave there was a battlemented tower and a short chancel. Some forty years ago the Church was Gothicised more or less by Street, who inserted decorated windows and built an enlarged chancel terminating in a large window of five lights. The chancel was divided from the nave by a broad and severely plain arch. The choir, however, does not begin with this arch, but beyond the limits of the original chancel. It is raised by two steps and is divided from the Church by a low oak screen. On the south of the chancel was built a short aisle now used for the organ and as a sacristy. The tower was left unchanged, and the ceiling as well as the character of the outer walls preserve unmistakably the original features of the Queen Anne Church. Though the alterations were architecturally unsatisfactory, and practically somewhat inconvenient, the Church is nicely furnished and imposing. It is only fair to add that Street was not responsible for the paintings and other decorations on the chancel walls. The well-proportioned southern porch was put up in 1887, in memory of J. N. Hibbert, Esq.

The Church has several stained-glass windows put in at different dates and representing very different styles, some of them being very beautiful. The best are those by Kemp, one on the south side of the sanctuary, containing figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, is in memory of the last vicar's wife; the other, in the centre of the north wall of the nave, represents the risen Saviour giving His last commands to St. Peter after the miraculous draught of fishes. The window near the pulpit by Clayton and Bell, is of excellent design, but the colours are not so rich. These two last, as well as the great window at the east end, were inserted in memory of members of the Hibbert Family, who for many years owned Chalfont Park.

From an archæological point of view by far the most interesting objects in the church are the memorial brasses which survived the re-building of the church. These taken out of their matrices have been varnished over and placed so as to form part of the decoration of the chancel, an arrangement which, however indefensible in principle, has the advantage

of allowing them to be easily seen. The earliest dates from 1398, and the inscription runs as follows:—

**Hic jacent Willms Whappelode senior et Elisabeth ux'
ejus quondam ux' Willi Restwold Armig'i qui quidem
Willms Whappelode obiit xx° die mens' Novembr' A° Dni
M°ccc°lxxxviii°. quorum animabus propicietur Deus.
Amen.**

[“Here lies William Whappelode, senior, and Elizabeth his wife, sometime the wife of William Restwold, Esq., the which William Whappelode deceased on the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1598, on whose souls God have mercy. Amen.”]

The figures of William Whappelode in full armour, and his lady in the dress of that period, both with their favourite dogs at their feet, are very well executed. The Whappelodes were a family of importance, and for some time lords of the manor. There is also another very similar brass to a later William Whapplelode and his wife Margery, with the following inscription:—

**Hic jacent Willms Whappelode et Margeria ux' ejus filius
dni Will'i et Elisabeth' quondam Seneschallus domus
reberendissimi in Xpo patris et inclytissimi domini, domini
Henrici Cardenal' Angl' et Epi Wynton, qui obiit xvi° die
Novembr' A° dni millm'o cccc°xli°. Quorum animabus
propicietur Deus. Amen.**

[“Here lie William Whappelode, and Margery his wife, son of Sir William and Elizabeth, some time the steward of the household of the most reverend Father in Christ, the most illustrious lord, the Lord Henry, Cardinal of England and Bishop of Winchester, which deceased on the 16th day of November, A.D. 1446, on whose souls God have mercy. Amen.”]

Between these two brasses there is one depicting the figure of a Priest in full vestments, which bears the following inscription:—

“Of yor charite pray for ye soule of Sir Roberte Hanson, sumtyme vicar of this churche of Lytyll Myssenden, which deceased the xxvth day of August A° Dni M°v°xlv., whos soule God pardon.”

Robert Hanson was instituted in 1532. The list of vicars engraved on a tablet in this church is unfortunately very inaccurate and useless for historical purposes. No less than five vicars who held the living during the period are omitted, and many, like Hanson (1500) and Robert Hall, are wrongly dated. The latter certainly was not instituted before 1636, in which year Bradshaw's name is still given as Vicar in the Register, and a reference is also made to him in a letter quoted below, whereas in the tablet his date is given as 1617. The name Swanbow should be Swanhow.

Long before Hanson's time the great tithes had been the property of the monastery of Little Missenden, which in this instance appointed the same vicar for both cures. Little Missenden is a village some eight miles nearer Aylesbury. These tithes have, through the dissolution of the monastery, since passed into the hands of laymen and become secular property. An earlier brass, now mounted upon oak, bears an inscription which has to do with two vicars of the Parish, "Pray for the soule of Rose Edgeworth mod' (mother) to Mr. Roger Edgeworth doctor of divinite and to Sir John Edgeworth bachelor of art sumtyme vycarys of thys Church which Rose dyed the first day of November in the yere of our Lord God, A thousand cccccxxix. and lyeth bureyd here under this Ston." There are also brasses to Sir George Brudenell, bachelor of laws (died 1522), "Wyllyam Wheytte, and Alys, ys wyffe" (died 1525), and Robert Drury, Esq. (died 1592). The first of these was the lord of what was known as the Brudenell manor, which at this time was distinct from the Chalfont St. Peter's Manor. There was also and still continues to be a third very small independent manor attached to the Vicarage. The Brudenell manor no longer exists. But the property, together with Chalfont House, became, in the latter half of last century, the property and residence of the Poet Charles Churchill, and on his decease in 1785, was sold to Thomas Hibbert, Esq. The present possessor, Captain Penton, purchased the House and Park from a descendant of Thomas Hibbert in 1889. The Drurys were for about a century, up to 1626, the lords of Chalfont St. Peter manor. It was this Robert Drury's father, also Robert Drury, who,

when the monasteries were dissolved, bought from Henry VIII. the advowson of the living (both Rectory and Vicarage) for 594*l.* in A.D., 1539. He died in 1577, and is described in the Register as "that venerable man Robert Drury, Esquire, Lord of the Manor and Patron of this Church."

Several of the more modern monuments are interesting in one way or another, such as that of Mr. William Courtney, who died December 5th, 1770. "N.B. And left an annuity of 400 Pounds Stock in the Four per cents., and the Moneys Ariseing from that Annuity to be Disposed of in Bread for Ever, for Eleven Poor Unmarried women. Eleven loaves one to Each and the Clerk One which is twelve to be Given in ye Church Every Sunday after Divine Service." The loaves are still given, but for many years they have been given in the Vestry, and not in the Church, being placed in a box for the purpose. From a once white marble slab, now stained with age, we learn that the mind of Mrs. Mary Viney (died 1817) was as pure as the tablet under which her mortal remains are deposited. The footstone on a grave in the Churchyard has carved upon it a winged grinning skull, surmounted by an hour glass, bones, palms, etc. (a strange blending of the emblems of death and immortality!) and underneath is the text, "And I Said Oh that I had wings like a Dove for then would I flee away And be at rest." The date on the headstone is illegible, but the style points to about 1740-70.

The Church Registers are singularly complete. They date from the year 1538, when they were first ordered by Act of Parliament, with scarcely a break down to the present time. They contain several matters of local interest, and I trust that I may be permitted to give a more detailed account of them in a future number.

The name Chalfont has given rise to a good deal of discussion. It has frequently been explained as "hot spring." But there are no hot springs in the place, and how comes it that if the name was Norman French, such a hash of it was made in Domesday? The Rev. A. L. Mayhew, a very high authority on middle English, after a careful study of the word and its cognates (Chalfield, Chalford, Chalgrove, and possibly Charlbury and Charlgrove) came to the conclusion that *Chal* is

the equivalent of *Kald* (cold) as pronounced in Ancient Mercia. *Kald* became *Ceald* (pronounced Kyald). This again became softened into *chald*, just as *ceaf* became *chaff*. We have a double instance of a similar change in *church* from *kirk*. Chaldfont, in rapid pronunciation, would naturally become Chalfont. Locally the first syllable is always pronounced "Charl." Mr. Mayhew has since told me that the derivation of *Chal* from A. S. *Cealc* (chalk) is also quite possible.

How early there was a settlement here it is not now possible to determine with certainty. The discovery of a single bronze axehead is too slender a ground for basing a theory upon. More light is thrown upon the subject by the discovery, a few years ago, in enlarging the cricket ground at Chalfont Park, of some Roman coins and other remains. But these would not necessarily imply more than the existence of a solitary villa, and that more than half a mile from the village.

(*To be continued*).

BANNERS BORNE AT THE FUNERAL OF HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, FROM ST. JAMES' TO WESTMINSTER.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY OWEN

(GWENRHIAN GWYNEDD).

THE Heraldic MS. belonging to Mr. Wood-Acton, from which Lord Dillon took his interesting description of Queen Elizabeth's hearse, given in *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries* for October, 1898, also contains "The Proceeding of ye funerall of the right high and mightie Prince Henry of Wales, Erle of Chester and Carick, from St. James to Westminster, on Monday the 7 December, 1612." The procession is too long to print here, but the order in which the banners were borne, and the names of those who carried them may be of interest.

First came the standard, eight or nine yards in length; gules, charged with a lion, passant, guardant, crowned, or, and

with another beast which strongly resembles the greyhound—badge of the House of York, except that it is depicted as being or and not argent. The Heralds could doubtless enlighten us as to what animal is here represented. The standard has on a chief argent the cross gules of St. George. It was carried by Sir John Wynne [or Winn] of Gwydir, co. Carnarvon, who was created a baronet by King James at Whitehall, 14 May, 1606. His second son and successor, Sir Richard Wynne was Groom of the Bed-chamber to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and afterwards Treasurer to Queen Henrietta Maria.

Secondly came “ye cornett” azure, charged with a roundel azure, *sic*, [this should be gules], rayed or; thereon a plume of three ostrich feathers argent, penned or, enfiled by a coronet of the last. The motto *Ich Dien* should appear on a scroll azure; but the scroll is here depicted argent and uninscribed. This “cornett” was carried by Sir Roger Dalison of Laughton, co. Lincoln. He was created a baronet in 1611. His son, Sir Thomas, fell gallantly fighting for the King at Naseby in 1645; the title then became extinct.

Thirdly came the banner of the Earldom of Carick. Or a saltire gules, on a chief of the same a lion passant, guardant, or. This was borne by Sir David Fowles or Foulis, a Scotchman who accompanied James I. into England, he was granted Ingleby House, Co. York. Fourthly. The banner of Chester, borne by the Lord of Effingham. Fifthly. “The baner of ye Dukedom of Rothesay, borne by ye Baron of Kinlosse.” Sixthly. The banner of Cornwall, borne by the Lord Clifford. Seventhly. The banner of the Principality of Scotland, borne by Viscount Fenton [created 18 March, 1606]. His father, the Earl of Mar, was guardian to King James. Eighthly. “A baner of ye Principality of Wales, borne by ye Viscount Lisle”; this was Robert, son and heir of Sir Henry Sydney, President of the Court of the Marches of Wales; he was created 4 May, 1605. The arms on this banner were Quarterly I. England (first and fourth France, second and third England). II. Scotland. III. Ireland. IV. Wales—gules and or, four lions passant, guardant, counter-changed; the arms of Prince Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. Welsh people are anxious to

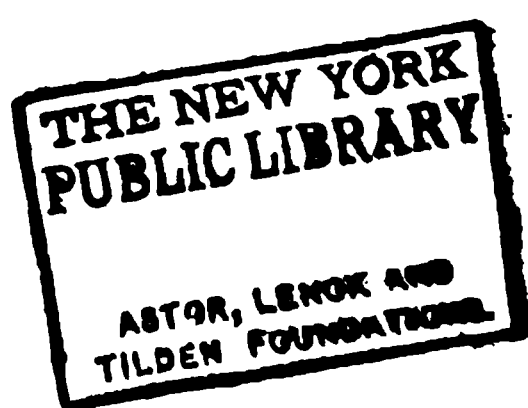
know if the arms of Wales were thus used at the funeral of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales on April 13, 1751? Ninthly. "The great Embrodered Baner of ye Prince's Armes." This showed the Royal Arms as borne by King James, with the label of cadency. It was borne by "ye Erles of Montgomery and Argile." Philip Herbert, second son of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, was created Earl of Montgomery in Wales, 4 May, 1605.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SHOP AT LINGFIELD.

BY GEORGE CLINCH.

THE Wealden district, which includes large portions of the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, has many features of peculiar interest to lovers of the antique and the picturesque. Its isolation from the great centres of civilization, in consequence of the poorness or absence of roads until comparatively recent times, has caused it to retain many characteristics which are almost mediæval in their old-fashioned quaintness. Among the chief of these must unquestionably be placed its timber and half-timber houses and cottages. These buildings have been preserved to our day entirely in consequence of the absence of those disturbing forces—the modern builder and restorer—that have played such serious havoc with the environs of London and the districts along the sea-shore. The latter, having become popular as sea-side resorts have unhappily, in many cases, been brought up to date to meet the requirements of the modern sea-side visitor, with the result that many of the features which would have constituted attractions in themselves had they been suffered to remain, have been swept away.

Lingfield, among many other Wealden villages, has been fortunate in preserving much of its old-fashioned flavour, and in spite of the fact that at certain periods of the year it is a great centre of attraction to members of the racing fraternity, it retains several old houses of a most interesting character, as well as its village cross, and an adjoining stone "cage."



In the centre of the village, and under the very shadow of the noble collegiate church, still stands, in a wonderful state of preservation, the early sixteenth century shop shown in the accompanying illustration. From the plan it is clear that the building was originally constructed for the purpose to which it is now devoted, and as shops of this early date are of great rarity it is particularly gratifying to find that this example has been suffered to remain with few and unimportant alterations to the present day.

The natural tendency is for shops, perhaps more than any other class of buildings, to be altered to suit such new requirements as considerations of attractiveness to customers or rivalry of competitors demand, and it would probably be impossible to find in London or in any similar centre of commerce in England a similar instance of a shop of so early a date.

But Lingfield still lies outside the radius of those keen competitive influences which have had the effect of obliterating in more populous districts well nigh everything that was deemed old-fashioned. In this shop at Lingfield, erected about the year 1520, the timber shop-front still remains, but the fact that this front has been protected by glazing of more recent date makes it rather difficult to represent this remarkable feature clearly by photography. An architectural drawing of it, however, may be seen in the fourth volume of *Surrey Archæological Collections* (plate opposite page 271).

Originally the shop does not seem to have been glazed, but probably the windows were secured by wooden shutters hinged at the bottom to the sills on the tops of the stall-boards and could be turned down when required for the display of wares. Two sides of the shop have an oversailing upper story, and this is secured in position by the ingenious use of large girders crossing in the centre, and dragon-beams, or diagonal timbers firmly mortised, tenoned, and pinned, to the timbers at the angles. The upper story has its spaces between the timbers nogged up with bricks arranged in a pleasing variety of forms.

Lingfield contains several other timber buildings in an excellent state of preservation, and well worthy of attention on account of their construction as well as for their picturesque exteriors and charming rural surroundings.

THE BRASSES AND INDENTS IN ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

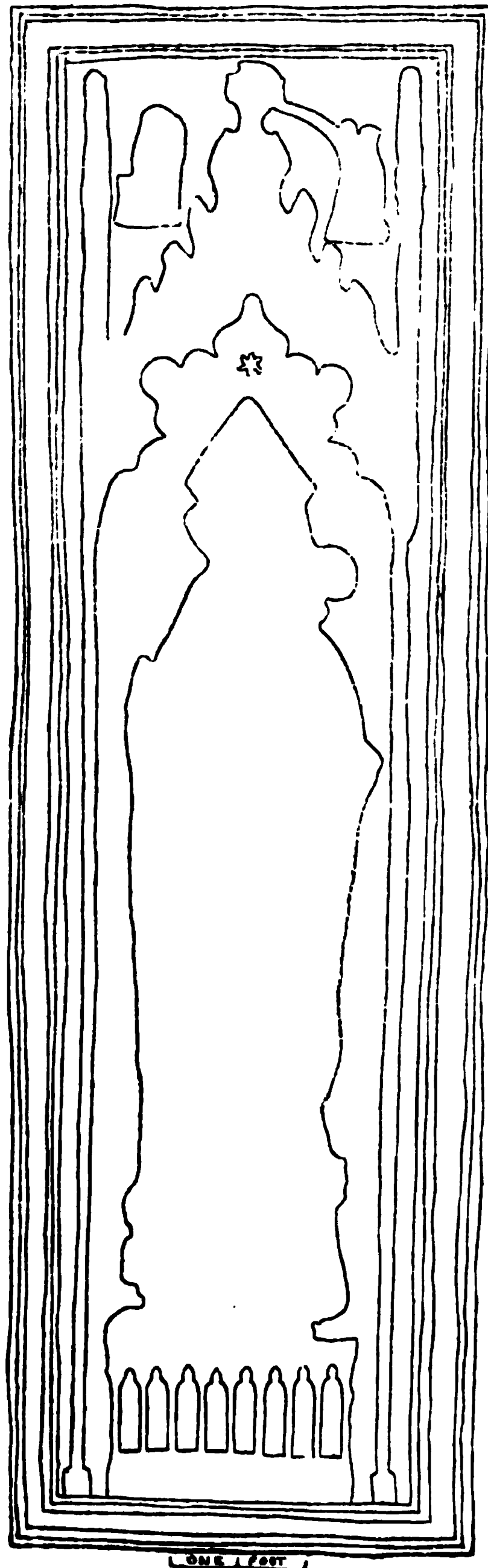
(Continued from p. 25.)

No. 14. In the presbytery, a modern brass to the memory of Dr. Henry B. Nicholson, who was for thirty-two years rector of the Abbey Church, rural dean, honorary canon of Rochester, and proctor for the Archdeaconry of St. Alban in the convocation of the clergy. Born 6th of April, 1795, and died 27th July, 1866. The brass has upon it a cross, the emblems of the evangelists and a shield of arms. Around the border is the text:—HERE HAVE WE NO CONTINUING CITY BUT WE SEEK ONE TO COME WHEN THE CHIEF SHEPHERD SHALL APPEAR YE SHALL RECEIVE A CROWN OF GLORY THAT FADETH NOT AWAY. Size of brass, 48 inches by 24 inches.

No. 15. The slab for Abbot de la Mare's brass. For description see No. 13.

No. 16. Slab in the presbytery, with indent only covering the grave of Abbot Hugh de Eversden, the 27th Abbot of the Abbey (1308-1326). He commenced to re-build the Decorated bays in the Nave, and completed the Lady Chapel. The stone, which is in a very defaced condition, shows the Abbot with mitre and crosier and a beast, probably a lion, at his feet. Over the figure is a large crocketed canopy, supported upon shafts terminating in pinnacles, and around on the outside is an indent for a marginal inscription. The bottom of this stone is broken off. Size of slab, 120 inches by 45 inches.

No. 17. Slab in the presbytery, with indent only, over the tomb of Abbot Richard Wallingford (1326-1335). This Abbot was the son of a blacksmith, and was a great student of astronomy and mechanics, devoting much of his time to clock-making. The indent shows the Abbot with a mitre and crosier, and a beast at his feet, below which is a small arcading of eight arches. Over the head of the Abbot will be seen a star with six points, referring probably to his proficiency in



ONE FOOT

No. 17. ABBOT RICHARD WALLINGFORD.
A.D. 1335.

astronomy above alluded to. The figure of the abbot stands under a somewhat heavy crocketed canopy, supported by pinnacled side shafts. Above the canopy are two figures, that on the left being probably the kneeling figure of the Virgin, and that on the right the Angel Gabriel with a scroll probably bearing the Salutation, forming a representation of the Annunciation. Around is a marginal inscription with an indent for a thin fillet of brass on either side. A valuable sketch of the brass which was formerly on this slab, was made by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, in 1643, when the brass must have been almost complete. This sketch shows the Abbot fully vested with a lion at his feet. The figures above the canopy are omitted. At the bottom is shown a piece of the marginal inscription, on which are the following Norman French words [*tes*]te esglise, in Lombardic characters. Size of slab, 141 inches by 48 inches. *See illustrations.*

No. 18. Slab in the presbytery of a Flemish brass to Abbot Michael Mentmore (1335-1349). The brass which lay upon this slab was placed there by Abbot de la Mare in memory of his predecessor, about 1375. It was apparently destroyed before John Philpot visited the Abbey in 1643 as he suggests only that it was similar to that of De la Mare, and gives the marginal inscription:—

HIC JACET DOMINUS MICHAEL QUONDAM ABBAS HUIUS MONASTERII BACELARIUS IN THEOLOGIA OBIIT PRIDIE IDUS APRILIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESSIMO TRICENTISSIMO QUADRAGESIMO NONO EJUS ANIMA PROPICIATUR CÆLIS SALVATORI.*

The Rev. Charles Boutell offers as a suggestion that a portion of a Flemish brass formerly in the possession of Mr. Pugin, and now in the British Museum, formed a part of Abbot Mentmore's brass, but Mr. Mill Stephenson has ascertained that Mr. Pugin obtained his brass from abroad, it is therefore improbable that it could have come from St. Alban's Abbey. Size of slab, 114 inches by 60 inches.

No. 19. Indent only in the presbytery, of a small full-length figure with a foot inscription. Size of slab, 45 inches by 24 inches.

* The Latin here is as given in John Philpot's MS.



No. 17. SKETCH MADE IN 1843 OF ABBOT
WALLINGFORD'S BRASS.

No. 20. Brass in the presbytery of an half effigy Benedictine monk (now loose on the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry) wearing a tunic or gown and a cowl. A scroll, now lost, issues from his mouth, and bore the words:—

Misericordia tua Domine adjuvabat me

(Thy Mercy, O Lord, held me up), Ps. xciv., 18.

The portion of the scroll given in the accompanying illustration is taken from a rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries. Above the scroll is the indent for a shield. Size of slab, 60 inches by 24 inches. Height of brass figure, 12½ inches.

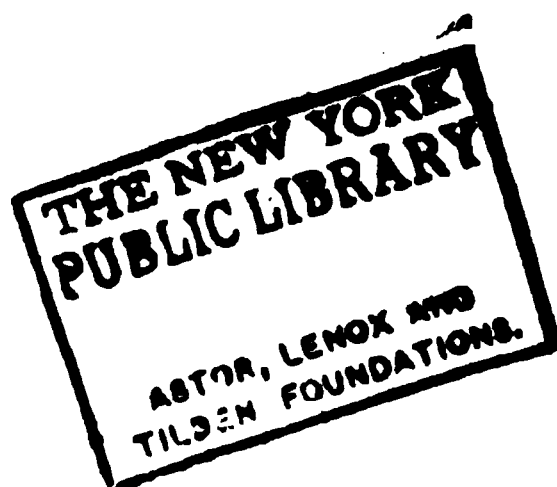
No. 20. Half Figure
of Monk.

No. 21. Slab in the presbytery with portions of the canopy and inscriptions in brass to the memory of John Stoke, Abbot of St. Albans,* who commenced his abbacy in 1440, and died in 1451. Although he had had some experience of authority as Prior of Wallingford, this Abbot seems to have been wanting in that strength of character which was essential to rule efficiently so large a monastery as St. Albans. His monumental brass was probably placed over his tomb by his successor, Abbot John Wheathampstede, and when complete it must have been a very good example of the engraver's art of its period. There is a sketch of this brass, here reproduced, made by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, in 1643, when it was apparently perfect, and drawings of parts of it are in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, from which the head as shown on the illustration given here, is copied. Nothing is now left of the brass figure, but the abbot appears to have been represented fully vested, with a mitre, jewelled and crocketed, upon his head. He holds in his left hand the charter of confirmation to the monastery, with the great seal attached, which he obtained from King Henry VI., while in his left arm rests his crosier, and his right hand is raised in Benediction. On the left hand side of his head is a scroll bearing the words, **Celica regna bone videntur queso patrone**. Close beside his head, on the left hand, is another scroll, now lost, but which,

* There is a brass to Prior Thomas Nelond, A.D., 1433, at Cowfold in Sussex, the canopies and shafts in which are almost exactly similar to the brass of Abbot Stoke.

Scale _____ Feet

No. 21. ABBOT JOHN STOKES, A.D. 1451.





No. 21. SKETCH OF ABBOT STOKES'S BRASS MADE IN 1643.

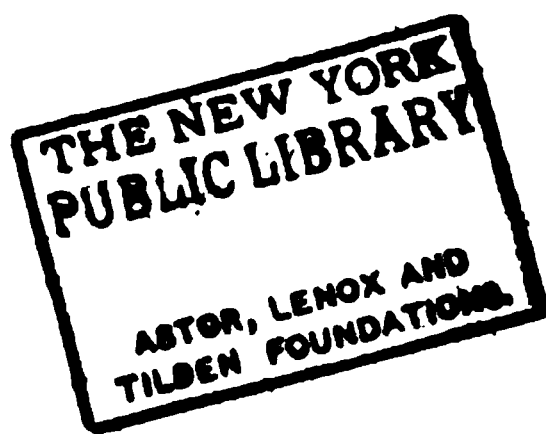
according to Gough, bore the words, **Penas compesce requiem da virgula Jesse**, and on the right hand side is a scroll, a portion of which still exists, and the rest, except the first letter, is, in the illustration here given, taken from a rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries, **De precor Amphibale solvens ad sidera sume**. Over the figure is a fine triple canopy with double side shafts, connected by flying buttresses and terminating in crocketed pinnacles. In the pediment of the middle arch of the canopy are the arms of the Abbey, and above, upon a pedestal under a small canopy, was a figure of the Virgin, now lost. At the top of the finial, on the left hand, was the figure of St. Alban (now lost, but reproduced here from a rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries) with his arms, *argent, a saltire or* on a shield above his head, and at the top of the finial on the right hand side was the figure of St. Amphibalus, now lost, but reproduced here from Gough, with his arms *gules and or, quarterly, four lions rampant counterchanged* above his head. Both these shields were inlaid with colour. At the foot was the following inscription, now lost :

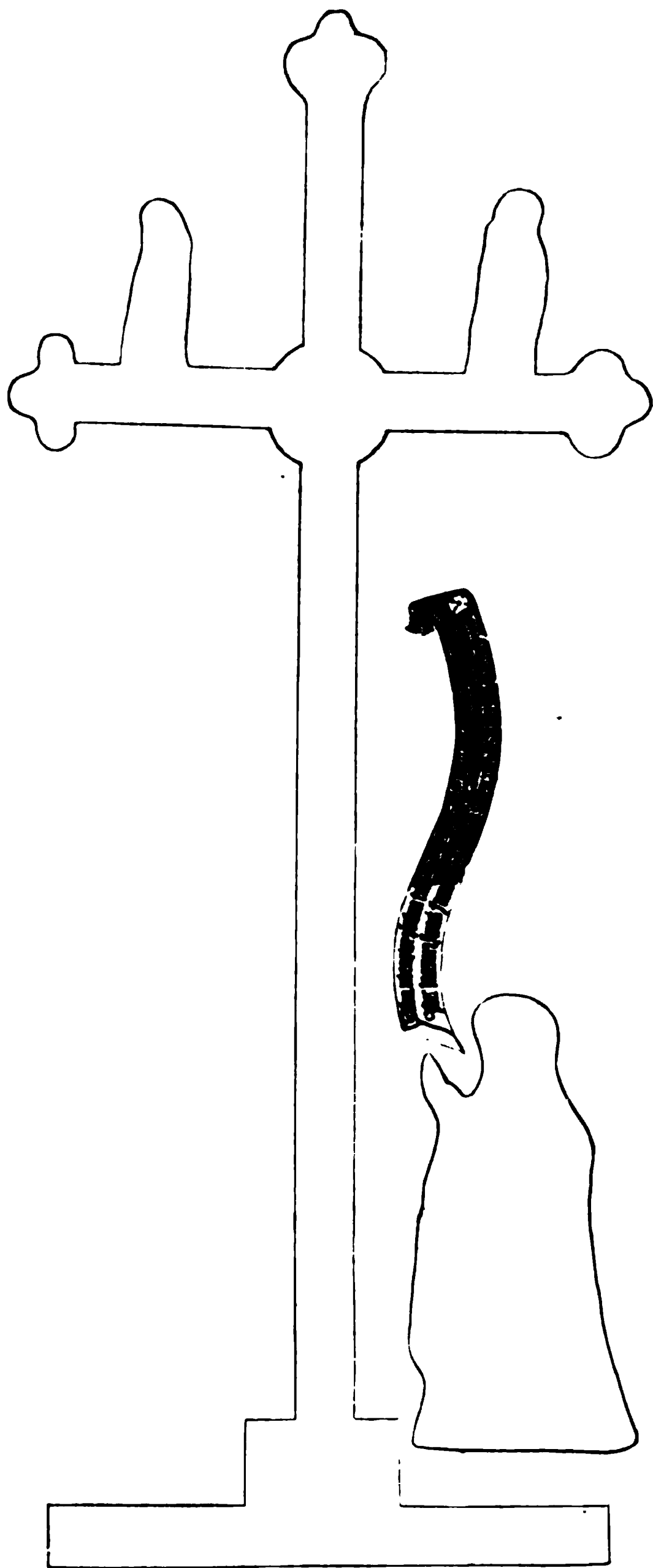
**Hic jacet oblitus Stoke stans velut ardua querens,
Semper in adversis perstitit intrepedus
Wallingford prior hic gregis hujus pastor et abbas,
Donec ei requiem celsa Dei pietatis.**

The marginal inscription is as follows :—

**Vir crucis et Christi tumulo jacet insitus isti
Carcere de tristi salvetur sanguine Christi
[Arma crucis sumpsit intrando] religionem
Mundum contempsit [propter celi regionem.
Hic studuit claustrum pondus suffere laboris
In studii studio Bravium percepit honoris
Flatus fortune gradus paciens] tolerabat
Gaudia tristitias [equali lance librabat
Nil adversa timens nec multum prospera curans
Se medio tenuit per ferrea tempora] durans
Omni gestura constans nil triste timebat
Omni pressura laudes Christo referebat
[Armis] justicie cinctus deitatis amore
Hostibus ecclesie restitit in facie
Ad tumulum procures mors impia transferet omnes
Ut puerilis amor defluit omnis honor.**

Size of slab, 130 inches by 53 inches. See illustrations.





No. 22. FLOREATED CROSS AND KNEELING FIGURE.
15TH CENTURY.

No. 22. Slab in the presbytery, with indent only of a floriated cross having a circular device at the intersection of the arms. On each of the horizontal arms of the cross is a small full length figure, the one probably of the Virgin, and the other of St. John. The cross stands upon a step, which rests upon the foot inscription, and on the right hand side is the kneeling figure of a monk from whose mouth issues a scroll, a portion of which still remains in brass, the missing part in the illustration here shown, being taken from a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. The scroll bears the following lines:—

**Salva Redemptor plasma tuum nobile Signatum sancto
vultus Tui lumine
Nec lacerari sinas fraude demonum Propter quos mortis
ersolvisti precium**

Save, Oh Redeemer! Thine ennobled workmanship, marked with the sacred light of Thy countenance, suffer not those for whom Thou hast paid the penalty of death, to be destroyed through the deceit of devils.

Date, 15th century. Size of slab, 84 inches by 31 inches.
See illustration.

No. 23. Slab in the presbytery with brass to the memory of Robert Beauner, a monk, who, during the first abbacy of Abbot John Wheathampstede, conferred many gifts upon the Abbey. He is said to have been of seventy years and more in 1454*, so that it is probable that the date of his death, and consequently the date of the brass is not long subsequent to this time. He is represented in the habit of a Benedictine monk, consisting of a tunic or gown and a cowl. Between his hands, which are held up in the attitude of prayer, is a bleeding heart, which was inlaid with colour, and is charged with six drops of blood. The drawing of the figure is poor, its length being disproportionately great. From the left side of the head is a scroll bearing the words:—

Cor mundum in me crea Deus

See Registrum Abbatie Johannis Whethamstede secundæ. (Rolls Series) l. 127; Mr. Riley in this vol. and the Amundesham Annals has mis-read the name for Beauver and Beaver.

Make in me a clean heart, oh God. (*Ps. li. 10*). Below the figure is the foot incscription as follows:—

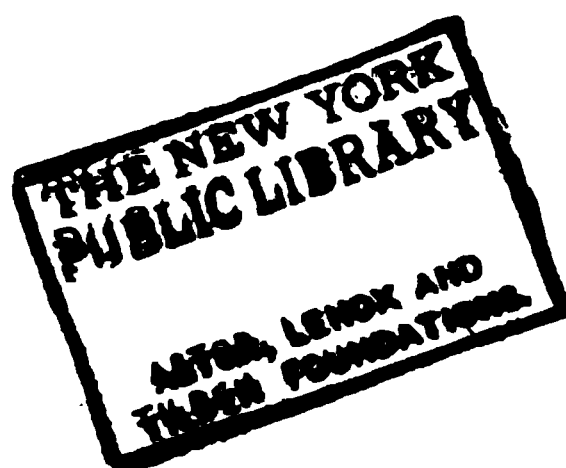
**Hic jacet frater Robertus Beauner, quondam hujus
monasterii monachus, qui quadraginta sex annis |
continuis et ultra ministrabat in diversis officiis,
majoribus et minoribus, conventus monasterii | pres-
cripti, videlicet, in officiis tercii prioris, coquinarii,
refretorarii, et infirmarii, et in | officiis subrefretorarii,
et speciarii conventus, pro cuius anima fratres carissimi
fundere preces dignemini | ad Iudicem altissimum
piissimum dominum Ihesum Christum ut concedat
sibi suorum veniam peccatorum. Amen.**

Here lies brother Robert Beauner, formerly monk of this monastery, who, for forty-six years and more continuously ministered in divers offices, greater and less, of the convent of the monastery aforewritten, that is to say, in the offices of third prior, kitchener, refectorer, and infirmarer, and in the offices of sub-refectorer and spicerar of this convent. For whose soul may you deign, Oh most dear brethren, to pour out prayers to the Most High Judge [and] the Most Pious Lord Jesus Christ, that he may grant to him pardon of his sins. Amen.

Height of figure, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Size of slab, 76 inches by 32 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 24. Slab in the presbytery with brass of Sir Anthony Grey son and heir of Edmund, first Earl of Kent, who died in the lifetime of his father in 1480. The figure of Sir Anthony, which is very beautifully engraved, is shown with long straight hair, his head resting on his helmet and mantling, which form a pillow. Except for a collar of mail he is clad in plate armour, and the brass is a good illustration of the fashionable excess in the armour of the period. Around his neck is the Yorkist collar of, alternately, suns and roses adopted by Edward IV. after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. The cuirass is of globular form and the pauldrons or shoulder pieces are very large and composed of four plates overlapping, while the coutes or elbow pieces are of a most extravagant size. The "shell back" gauntlets resembling the shell of a tortoise have long peaked cuffs. He wears a short skirt of taces or plates

1



covering the thighs, with two tuilles strapped in front. The genouillières or knee pieces, like the coutes, are peculiarly large. On his feet are sollerets or shoes of plate armour which are long and pointed, and he wears long spurs. His sword, which has a short heavy hilt, hangs from a narrow belt girded round the waist and slopes from his right to left. The hilt of a dagger or misericorde can be seen on his right side. A portion of the foot inscription is given in Carter's St. Alban's Abbey, as follows :—

. knyght son and heir to Edmond erle of Kent
 d the fourth hole sister to our sov'raine Lady the
 yere of our Lord A. 1480 and of the Kyng
 ke; on whose soule God have mercy. Amen.

Some doubt has been cast upon Carter's reading of this inscription because, so far as is known, Sir Anthony Grey died unmarried. His brother George, who succeeded on the death of his father to the earldom of Kent, did marry Anne Woodville, daughter of Earl Rivers and sister of "our sovereign lady" Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV.

At the four corners of the slab are the indents for shields all apparently alike. *Quarterly, I and IV Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief three torteaux for Grey of Ruthin, II. and III. quarterly 1 gules, seven mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, for Ferrers of Groby, 2 and 3 Barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets, gules, for Valence; 4 or, a maunch gules, for Hastings.* One of these shields, which had apparently been inlaid with colour, was found in an old iron shop in London and is now on the board in Wheathampstede's chantry. Length of brass figure, 38 inches. Size of slab, 92 inches by 27 inches. See illustration.

No. 25. Slab in the presbytery showing an indent only, very much worn, of the figure of an unknown ecclesiastic, probably a monk, having a scroll issuing from his mouth. Below the figure is a foot inscription, and under all a large rose. Date, probably 15th century. Size of slab, 96 inches by 34 inches.

No 26. Slab in the presbytery, very much defaced with the indent of a Tau cross, at the foot of which are the kneeling figures of a man and woman. Below is a foot inscription, and

above the cross is a device now too indistinct to be made out. Around is the indent for a marginal inscription with roses or emblems of the evangelists at the corners. Date, early 16th century. Size of slab, 105 inches by 48 inches.

No. 27. Slab in the presbytery, showing the indent of the figure of Henry Grimbald in priest's vestments, below which is the foot inscription in brass, as follows :—

**Orate pro anima Henrici Grimbald capellani | qui
obiit primo die mensis Octobris anno Domini |
m^occ^oxxij^o, Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.**

Pray for the soul of Henry Grimbald, chaplain, who died on the first day of the month of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1522, to whose soul may God grant mercy. Amen. Height of figure, 19½ inches. Size of slab, 64 inches by 28 inches.

No. 28. Slab in the presbytery, with an indent only of a small figure of a priest with foot inscription.

Height of figure, 16½ inches. Size of slab, 60 inches by 24 inches.

No. 29. Slab in the presbytery, with an indent for the figure of Richard Stondon, a priest, now lost, but a sketch of which, by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, is here reproduced, which shows a priest fully vested, with his hands upraised in prayer, and on the orphrey of his chasuble are the words :

Jesu Christ, Mary's Son

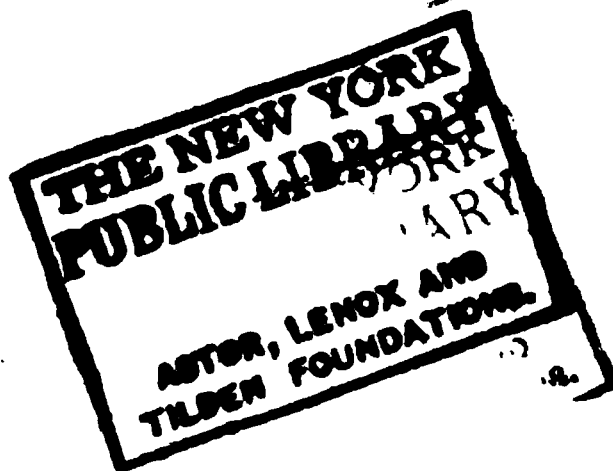
Have mercy on the soul of Sir Richard Stondon, priest.

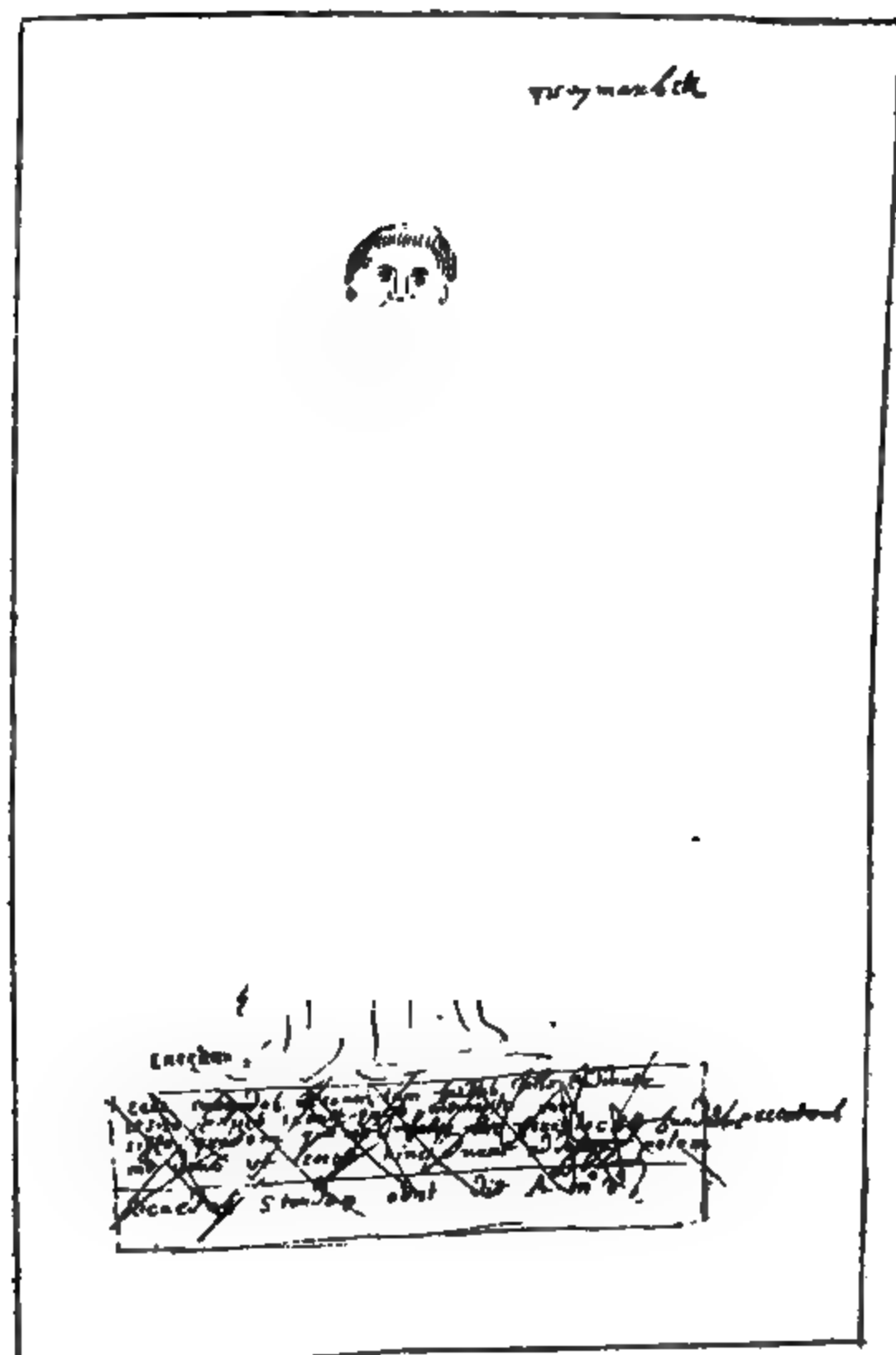
Below the figure is the following foot inscription :—

**Ecce sacerdos eram, jam factus vile cadaver,
Et cito pulvis erit, queso memento mei
Siste gradum qui me teris hic et funde precatus
Me Deus ut levet hinc ducat ad usque polum.
Ricardus Stondon obiit — die — An^o m^occ^o —**

Behold ! a priest I was, now I am a worthless corps. And shortly I shall be dust. I seek to be remembered. Stay your step you who walk over me here, and utter prayers that God will raise me from hence and lead me to heaven. Richard Stondon died on the ——— day of ——— in the year 15—.

The brass was evidently prepared in the lifetime of Richard Stondon, and the date of death never filled in. The date is





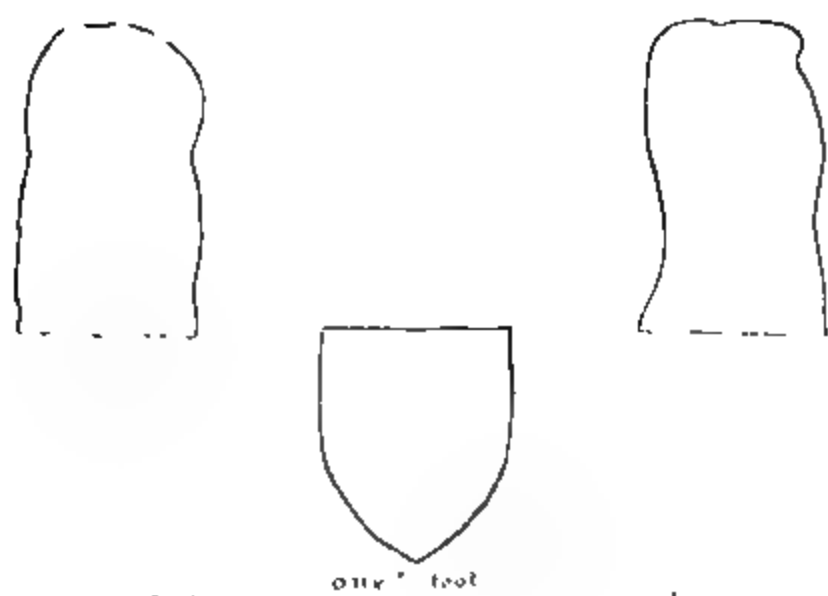
No. 29. SKETCH OF BRASS OF RICHARD STONOR MADE IN 1643.

the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Height of figure, 39 inches. Size of slab, 87 inches by 42 inches. *See illustration.*

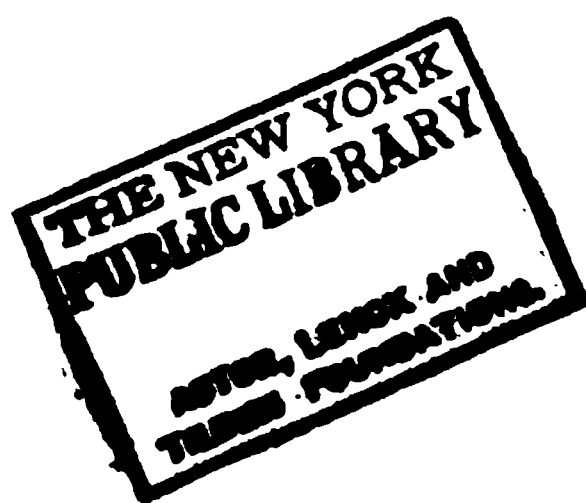
No. 30. Slab in the presbytery covering the grave of Abbot John de Berkhamstede, who ruled over the Abbey from 1291 to 1302. This slab, which is the oldest now existing in the Abbey, has been entirely denuded of its brasses. The indents show the figure of the Abbot, apparently fully vested, standing upon two beasts. His left arm holds his crosier, while his right hand is raised in benediction. Over the figure is a crocketed canopy of early form, supported upon shafts terminating in pinnacles. The marginal inscription, in Lombardic characters let into the stone, with an indent for a brass fillet on each side, is in Norman French, and runs as follows :—*[Le abbe Johan gist] ici Deu de sa alme eit merci Ws ke par ici passes Pater e Ave pur l'alme priez e tous [ke pur l'alme priunt Deu karaunte ans e karaunte jours de pardun averunt]*. The Abbot John lies here. May God have mercy on his soul. Ye who may pass by here, say a Pater and an Ave for his soul, and all who pray God for his soul shall have forty years and forty days of pardon.

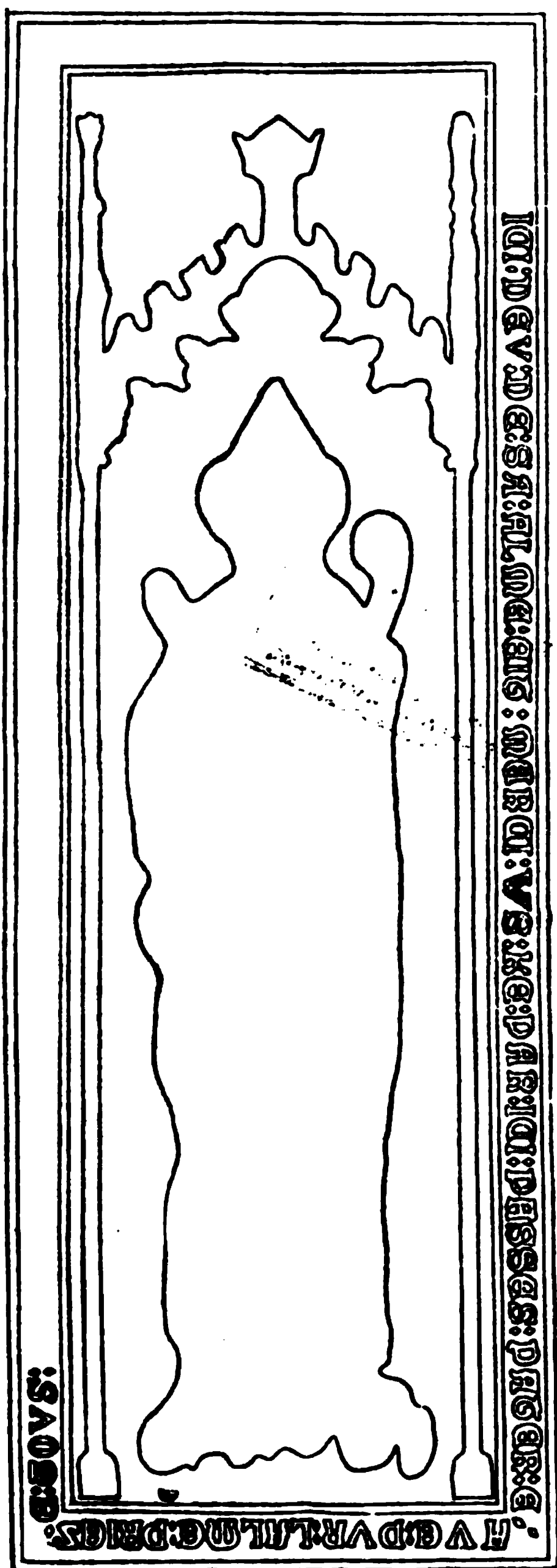
Only a portion of the marginal inscription is sufficiently distinct to be shown in the illustration given here, but the greater part of the remainder can be traced in the stone. Size of slab, 121 inches by 42 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 31. Slab in the presbytery with the lower portion in brass of the figure of Bartholomew Halley, and the brass figure complete of Florence his wife; both brasses are placed upon the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. This Bartholomew Halley, as he is generally known, though sometimes called Halsey, is frequently found as a witness to charters relating to the Abbey. In 1453, as member for the County of Hertford, at the parliament held at Reading, he successfully upheld the Abbot's claim to the monastery of St. Nicholas of Pembroke against Jasper, Earl of Pembroke; and in 1465 he and Peter Halley, his son, described as *literati* of the dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield, and of Lincoln, were witnesses to the election of

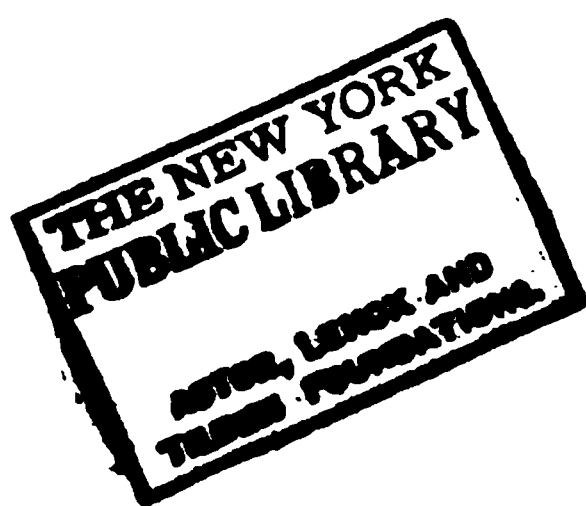


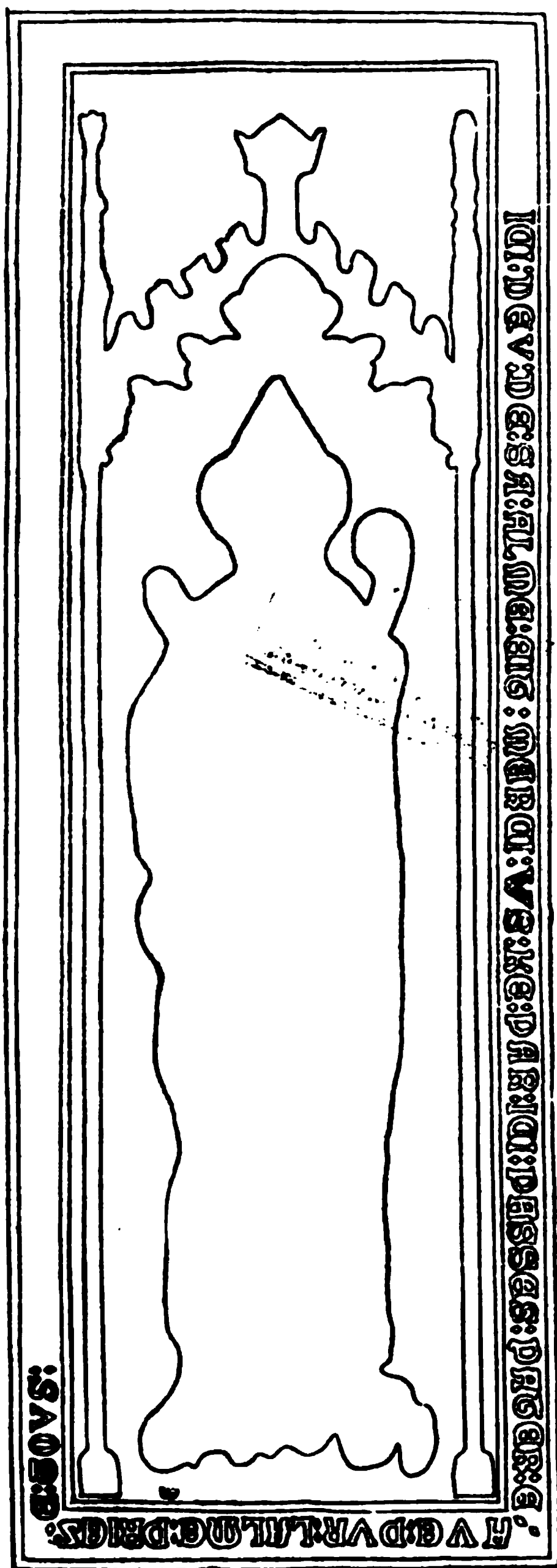
No. 31. BARTHOLOMEW HALLEY AND FLORENCE HIS WIFE. A.D. 1468.





No. 30. ABBOT JOHN BERKHAMSTEDE. A.D. 1302.





No. 30. ABBOT JOHN BERKHAMSTEDE. A.D. 1302.

William Albon as abbot. He died in 1468, and by his will* directed that his body be buried in the monastery of St. Alban, beside Florence his wife. The indent shows the upper part of the figure of the husband bare-headed, and his hands evidently upraised in the attitude of prayer. The lower portion of the figure which exists in brass is clad in plate armour, and stands upon a dog. It shows the taces or series of plates forming a sort of skirt, with tuilles or pointed plates attached to the lowest tace, the cuissarts and jambarts, or coverings for the legs above and below the knees, with genouillières or knee pieces, and on his feet are long pointed sollerets and long spurs. The sword hangs diagonally from right to left by a plain belt. The lady wears her hair in the reticulated or netted form of head-dress raised on both sides of her head, over which is a coverchef or veil which sinks into the hollow between the raised hair on both sides. She is dressed in a simple robe with a collar and cuffs of fur. Her hands are raised in the attitude of prayer, and at her feet is a small dog wearing a collar of bells. The foot inscription is now lost, but a rubbing of a portion of it is in the collection at the Society of Antiquaries and is here reproduced. It was placed upside down† and runs as follows:—

**Here lyeth Bartholomew Halley and Florens his wyfe
[of your] cbarite sey for these tweyn sowlis a Pater
and [an Ave.]**

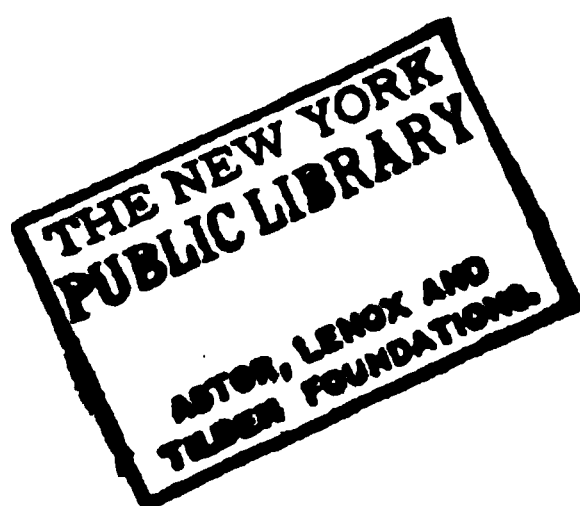
Below are indents for two sons and two daughters, under which is the indent for a shield. Date 1468. Size of slab, 71 inches by 30 inches. *See illustration.*

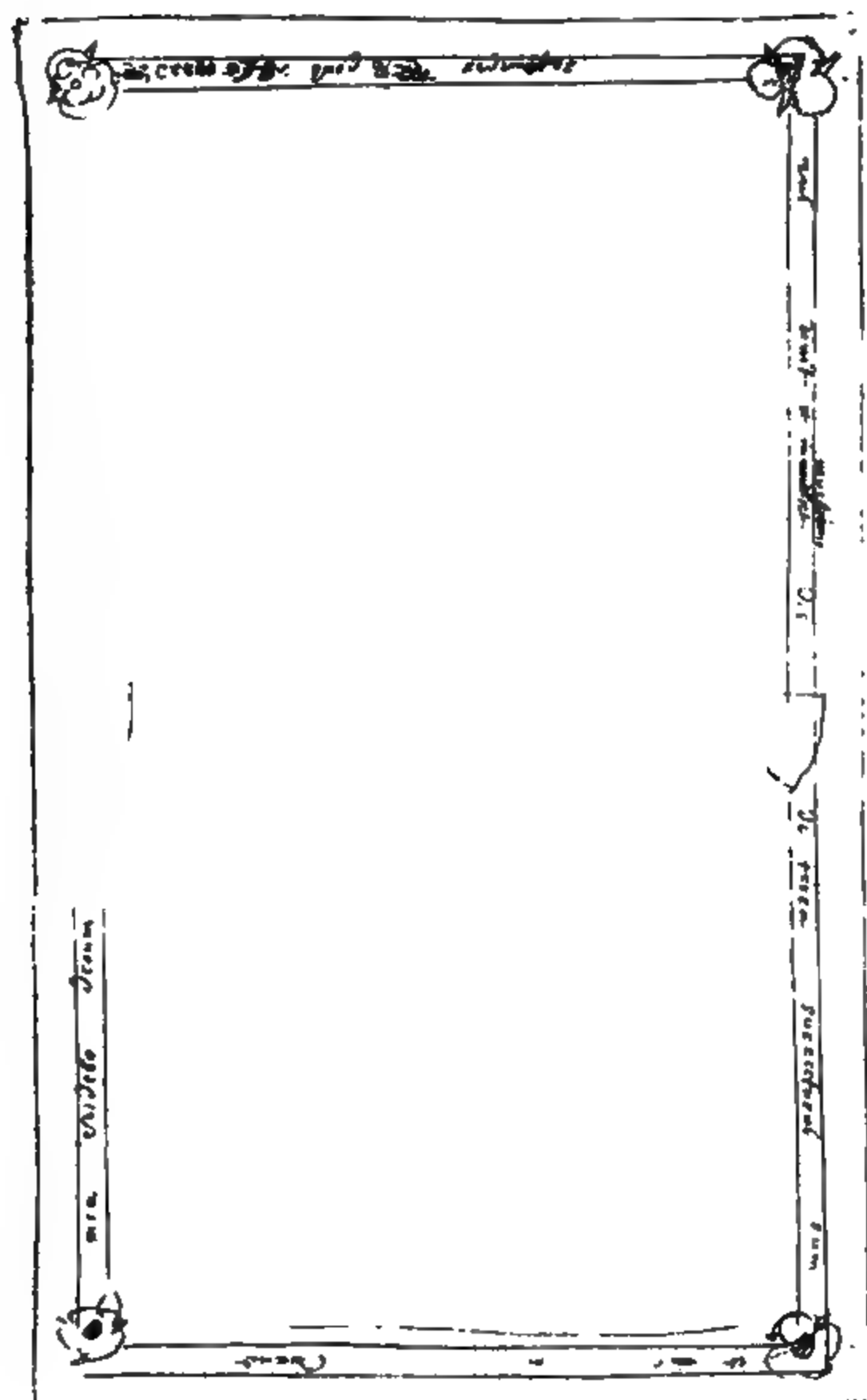
No. 32. Slab in the presbytery, with the mutilated brass and indent of a mitred abbot or bishop. From the date of the work, the brass must have belonged to either Abbot John de la Moot, who died in 1401, and, according to the *Gesta Abbatum* and a survey of the Abbey Church made in 1428, was buried in the Chapter House; or to Abbot William Heyworth, who was promoted to the See

* Wills at Somerset House, Archdeaconry of St. Alban, Stoneham, Bartholomew Halley.

† as so shown on the rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries, and the only fit when it is placed this way up.

No. 32. SUPPOSED ABBOT DE LA MOOTE.
A.D. 1401.





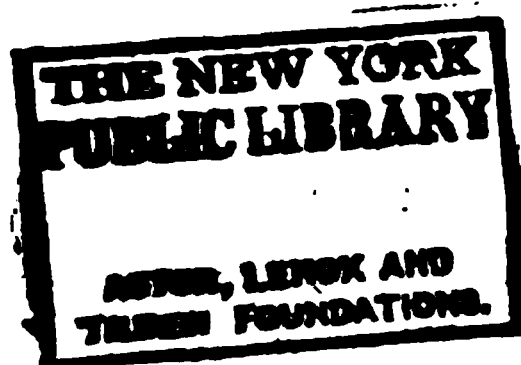
No. 32. SKETCH OF BRASS SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABBOT DE LA MOOTHE. A.D. 1401.

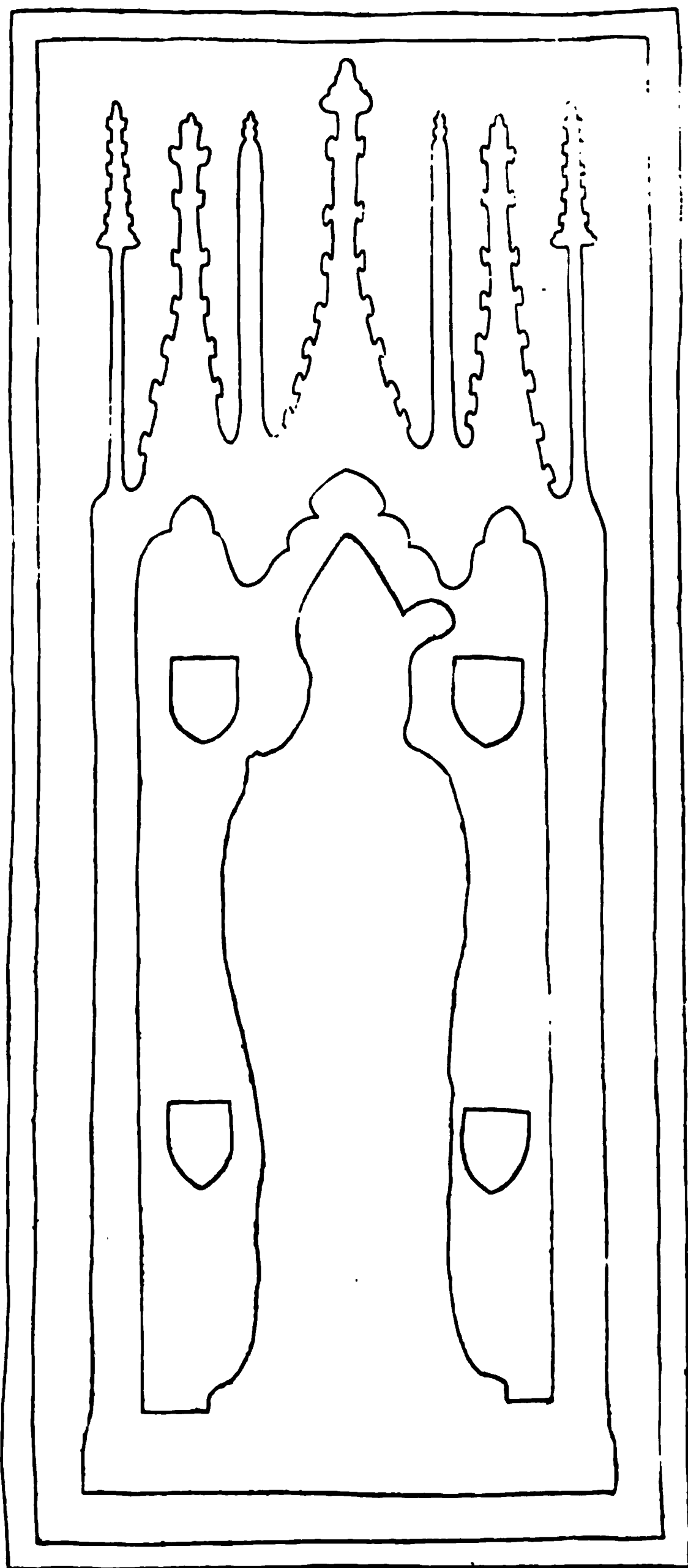
of Lichfield in 1419, and died in 1446 or 1447, and was buried in the retro-choir. In either case the stone must have been moved to its present position from another part of the Abbey. The design of the brass, and the fact of the arms of St. Alban being shown in a prominent place, point to the fact that the brass belonged to Abbot de la Moot. We obtain particulars of the upper part of the figure of the Abbot from a sketch by John Philpot, made in 1643, which shows him fully vested, wearing a crocketed mitre. His hands are encased in jewelled gloves, the right being raised in the attitude of benediction, while the left holds the crosier which has a crocketed crook. The lower portion of the figure only is now extant, and is shown in the accompanying illustration in solid black, the portions in outline above being taken from a tracing of a rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries. These show the lower part of the chasuble, the jewelled glove on the left hand, the staff of the crosier with a portion of the vexillum encircling it just above the hand, and the embroidered maniple hanging from his left arm; below the chasuble is the dalmatic with a fringe, from under which appear the embroidered and fringed ends of the stole, and under these is the alb with its apparel of orphrey work. A portion of the brass on the left hand side has been broken away. The figure stands under a crocketed canopy, in the pediment of which is a shield bearing the arms of the Abbey. The canopy shafts terminate in pinnacles and between the pinnacles and the canopy are devices showing a heart bearing the word *credo*, and surrounded by rays. There are also indents for two other circular devices on either side of the lower part of the effigy, but as to what they contained, there is no record. The foot inscription exists and runs as follows :

**Hic quidam terra tegitur peccati solvens debitum
Qui nomen non imponuntur in libro vite est con-
scriptum.**

Here is one covered with earth paying the debt of sin, to whom a name is not given. May it be written in the Book of Life.

Around is a portion of the marginal inscription taken from Job xix., 25.



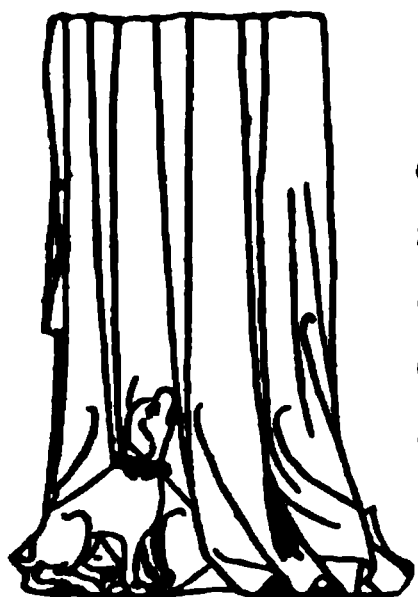


ONE FOOT

No. 33. ABBOT JOHN DE MARYNES. A.D. 1308.

[Credo quod redemptor] meus vivit et in novissimo die [de terra surrecturus] sum et in carne [meo videbo Deum Salvatorem meum]

Between each word is a grotesque animal and at the four corners of the marginal inscription were the symbols of the evangelists, the only one now remaining being the winged ox of St. Luke in the bottom right hand corner. Half way down the marginal inscription on each side are indents for shields, which according to John Philpot's sketch bore the



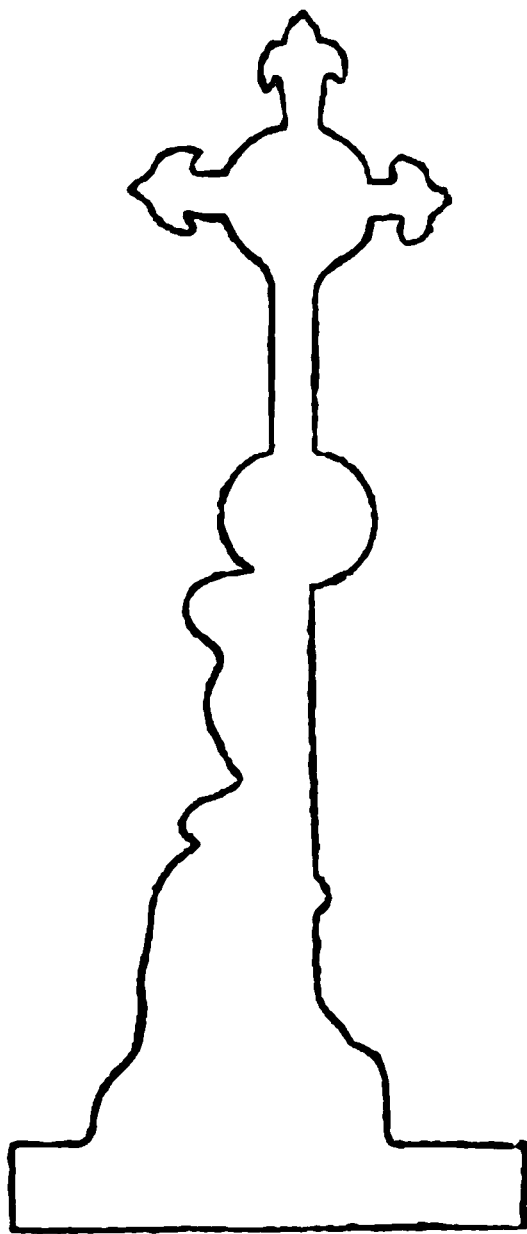
No. 32. Palimpsest on figure of an Abbot.

five wounds charged with five drops of blood. On the reverse side of the lower portion of the effigy is the lower part of the figure of a lady at whose feet is a small dog wearing a collar of bells. The engraving is of about the same date as that of the Abbot on the other side and probably formed a portion of a brass spoilt in the workshop. The remains of the effigy are in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Size of slab, 108 inches by 45 inches. *See illustrations.*

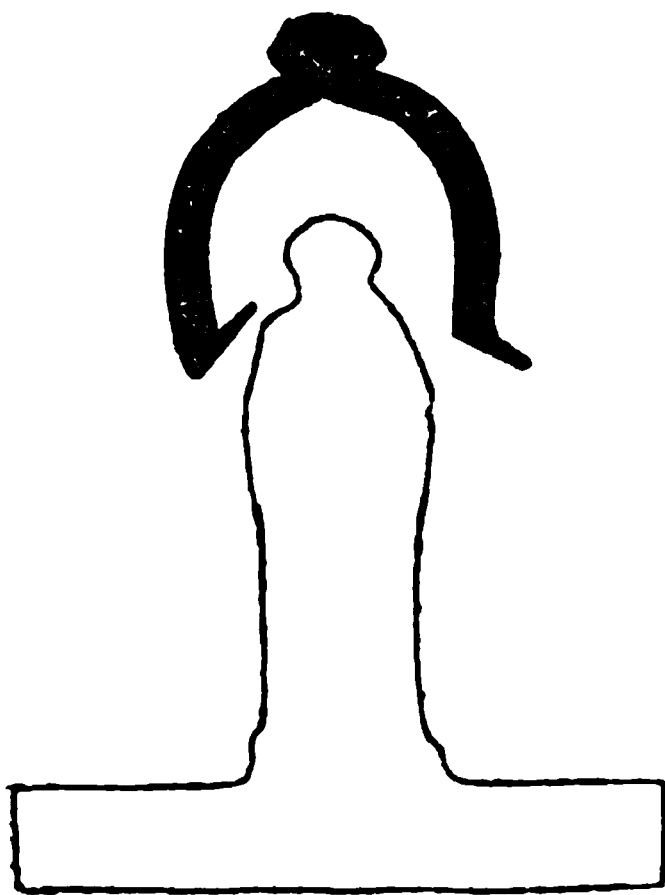
No. 33. Slab in the presbytery with an indent only for the effigy of Abbot John de Marynes, who died in 1308, and who was apparently represented on the brass fully vested, holding a crosier in his left hand and his right raised in the attitude of benediction. He stands under a triple crocketed canopy with four pinnacles. Between the effigy and the canopy shafts are the indents for four shields, two on each side, and on the outside is the indent for a marginal inscription. Size of slab, 122 inches by 57 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 34. Slab in the presbytery, with an indent only, showing the effigy of a priest fully vested, above whose head is a scroll, and under whom is a foot inscription. There is an indent for a marginal inscription, at the four angles of which were roses or the symbols of the Evangelists. Date, probably early sixteenth century. Size of slab, 84 inches by 36 inches.

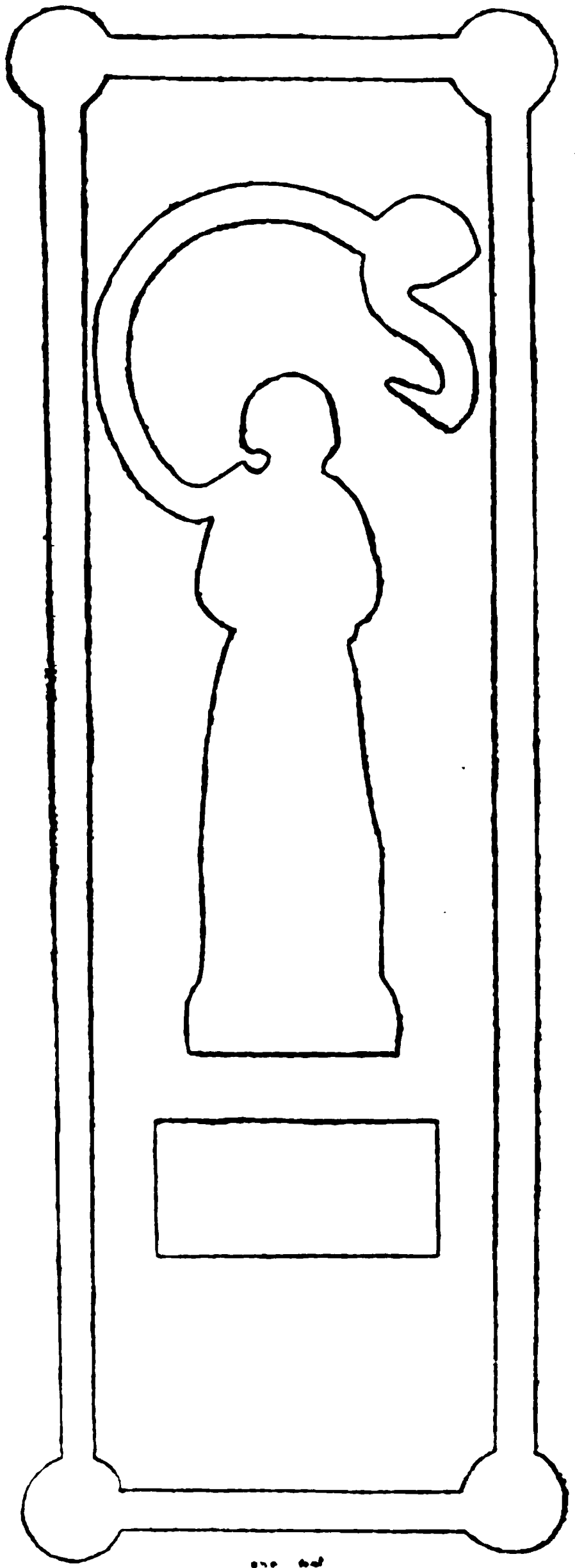
No. 35. Slab in the presbytery showing an indent only of the kneeling figure of an ecclesiastic at the foot of a floriated cross with a device at the intersection of the arms. From the figure issues a scroll, twisted round the shaft of the cross, and



No. 35. FLOBIATED CROSS
AND KNEELING FIGURE.



No. 37. A PRIEST, LATE 15TH
CENTURY.



No. 36. A CIVILIAN, EARLY 15TH
CENTURY.

below is the indent for a foot inscription. Size of slab, 65 inches by 29 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 36. Slab in the presbytery with indent only showing the figure probably of a civilian, from whose mouth issued a peculiarly long twisted scroll, below is the indent for a foot inscription, and around is the place for a marginal inscription, at the corners of which were circular devices. Date, probably the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Size of slab, 77 inches by 30 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 37. Slab in the presbytery with indent for the small effigy of a priest and foot inscription, over the head of the figure is a scroll bearing this verse:—

**Te rogamus, te laudamus, Mater Jhesu Christi
Ut intendas et defendas nos a nece tristi.**

We pray thee, we praise thee, oh mother of Jesus Christ
That you will preserve us and defend us from bitter death.

Date, late fifteenth century. Size of slab, 74 inches by 30 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 38. Slab in the presbytery, showing indents only for the figures of a man and wife, foot inscription, two daughters and two sons. The indents of this slab seem to correspond with the sketch made by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, in 1643, of the brass of Robert Fairfax, Doctor of Music, and Agnes his wife.* The sketch shows the husband in a doctor's robe trimmed with fur, his hands being raised in the attitude of prayer, the wife is dressed in a long garment and wears the "butterfly" head-dress. Her hands are raised in prayer. The foot inscription, according to Philpot, ran as follows:—"Pray for the soules of Master Robert Fairfax, doctor of music and Agnes his wife, the which Robert deceased the xxiiij day of October the year of our Lord God M^o V^o xxj on whose soules Jeshu have mercy.† Amen."

* In Add. MSS. 9064, p. 122, is the sketch of an unknown brass in St. Alban's Abbey, which is apparently the brass for Fairfax and his wife.

† The date on Philpot's sketch is indistinct, it looks like 1571, but as Letters of Administration were granted to Agnes, the widow, on 14 November, 1521, I think it may be taken that 1521 is the year intended by Philpot, the third figure, which has a line through it, he probably meant to be crossed out. This would make the date correct.

very much



No. 38. SKETCH OF BRASS OF ROBERT FAIRFAX AND AGNES HIS WIFE.
MADE IN 1643.

This Robert Fairfax was a very famous musician. He is supposed to have been born about 1470, and was appointed organist at St. Alban's Abbey during the last few years of the fifteenth century. The organ upon which he played was given by Abbot John de Wheathampstede in 1438, and was considered the finest in England. He was *informer chori* or chanter at the Abbey in 1502, and took his degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge in 1504, and at Oxford in 1511. He appears to have become a gentleman of the King's Chapel in 1509, and was appointed a poor knight of Windsor in 1514. He composed many songs, and a Mass, supposed to have been specially composed for the Abbey. He died apparently at

St. Albans on 24 of October, 1521, and Letters of Administration* were granted to his wife Agnes on 14 November following, to administer the goods of Robert Fairfax, Doctor of Music, of the parish of St. Andrew [now the Abbey parish], St. Albans. Size of slab, 66 inches by 31 inches. See *illustration*.

No. 39. Slab in the presbytery showing the indent only for the brass of a man and his wife, foot inscription, six sons and seven daughters, similar to No. 38. Date, about 1500. Size of slab, 51 inches by 36 inches.

ESSEX CHARITIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE determination of the Essex County Council to enquire into the County Charities suggests to me that a useful purpose will be served if some small space is devoted, in each issue of this Magazine, to the subject of this enquiry. Under the heading "Notes and Queries" we shall welcome any facts which correspondents may send us bearing on the history of Essex Charities, and I propose to give short extracts relating to them, taken from that series of documents, at the Public Record Office, which series has yielded so much curious and, I trust, useful information in regard to the charities of Hertfordshire.†

HARLOW.

On 6 July, 1600, an order was made by the commissioners under the Act 42 Elizabeth, upon the petition of the poor parishioners of the Parish of Harlow, which recited that John Godself, sometime of Harlowe, yeoman, surrendered a copyhold tenement with a garden and two acres of land thereto belonging held of the manor of Harlow, to Anthony Bugge, gent., Christopher Sompner, and William Sompner, their heirs and assigns, for ever, to the intent that the profits thereof should be distributed to the poor of the parish of Harlowe which

* Wills, etc. at Somerset House, Archdeaconry of St. Alban, Wallingford, p. 180. The details of Fairfax's life are taken from the Dict. of Nat. Biog. but the date of his death has not been hitherto known.

† Petty Bag Charity Inquisitions, Depositions, &c.

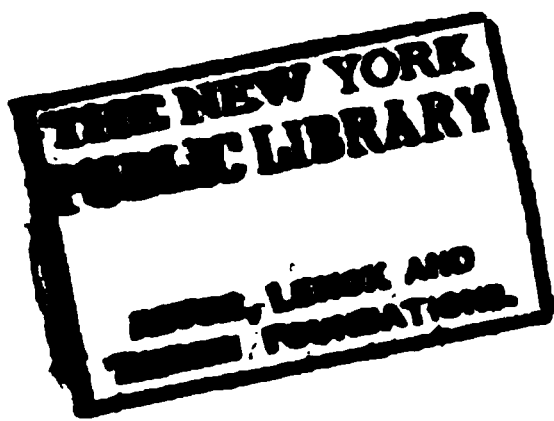
persons were admitted by two copies bearing date respectively 9 June, 1568 and 28 May, 1572. About one rood of the said ground was by the said feoffees aliened, by surrender to Robert Bateman and his heirs and by conveyance of surrender had come to the hands of one Nicholas Sibley, of the said parish, yeoman, who employed the profits thereof to his own use. It was decreed that the said Nicholas Sibley should surrender the said land to the said feoffees to be employed for the use of the said poor.

COLNE WAKES, CHAPPEL, GREAT TEY, FORDHAM, ALDHAM,
MOUNT BURES, COLNE WHITE, AND EARL'S COLNE.

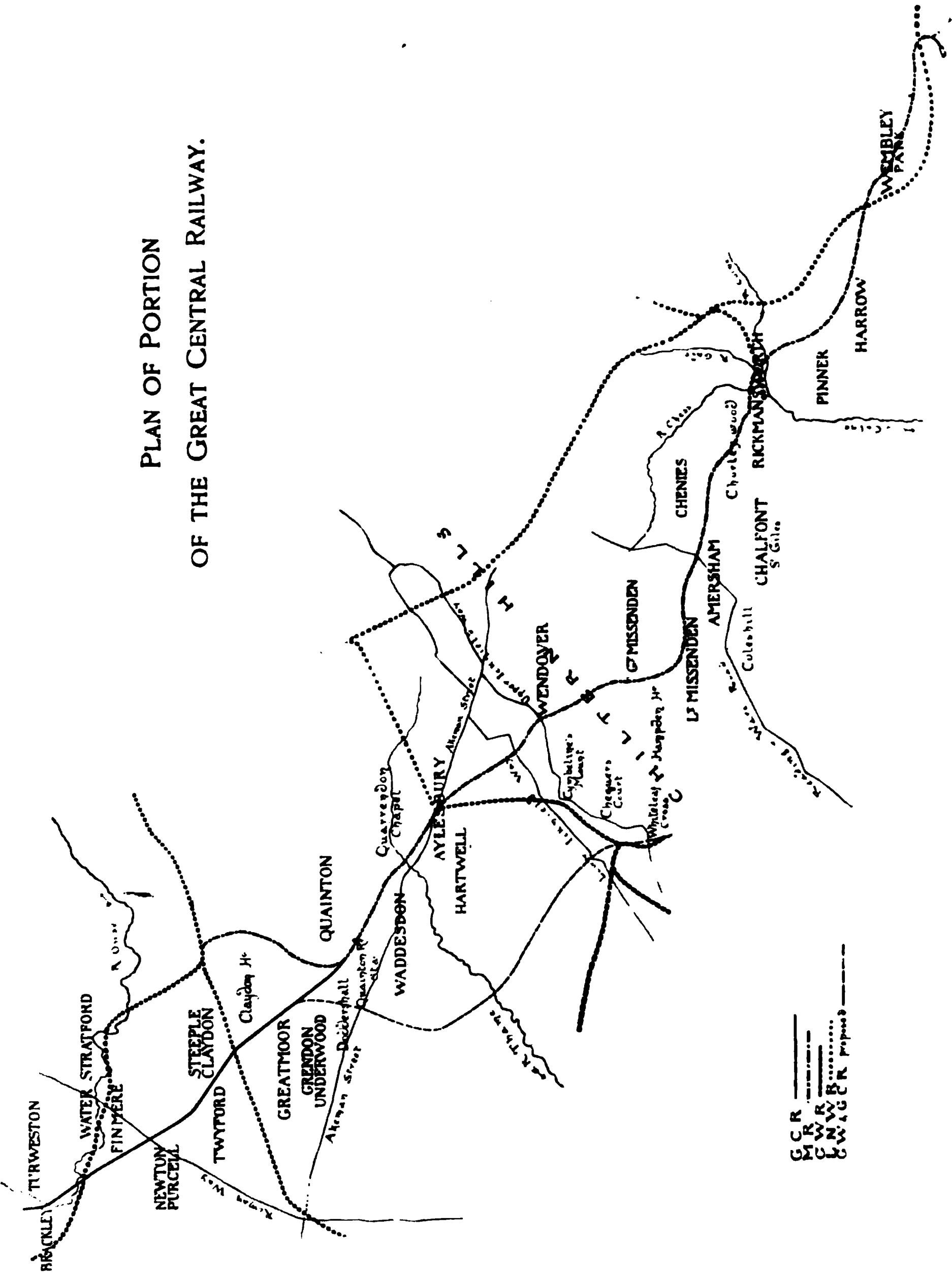
On 25 September, 1600 an order was made at the Lion, at Kelevedon in a cause between the poor people of certain parishes in Essex and the poor people of the French Congregation in London and others, against Christian Turner, widow, executrix of John Turner, Esq. It was found by inquisition that John Turner, late of Croppinge Hall in the parish of Colne Wake, Esq., deceased by his will dated 6 October, 20 Elizabeth, gave the following sums to the poor men's boxes of certain parishes, viz.:—Colne Wake, 40s.; Chappell, 10s.; Much Tey, 13s. 4d.; Fordham, 10s.; Aldham, 10s.; Mount Bures, 10s.; White Colne, 6s. 8d.; and Earl's Colne, 20s. These sums to be paid within one year of his decease. He also left to the poor strangers of the French Congregation in London, 6l. 13s. 4d., to be paid within a year; and he willed that Christian his wife, executrix, should during her life pay yearly to some godly preacher to preach the gospel truly, 5l., "if it shall please God to suffer the same in England so long; and if not, that then the said payment to cease."

John Turner died within a year of making his will, at Colne Wake, and his said widow had not paid the said legacies. She confessed that "in July last was 21 years since the death of the said John Turner," and showed acquittances for the sums of 6l. 13s. 4d., "given to the poor of the French Congregation in London," and the payment of various sums to the poor-boxes of the several parishes named in the inquisition, and the payment of 5l. to Mr. Nicholas Chalenor, deceased, formerly preacher of Colchester; but confessed that she was 20 years in arrear with the yearly sum of 5l. to any preacher according to her husband's will, &c.

"It was ordered that in performance of the will and for the better encouragement, and to the intent these persons under-named being now godly preachers and of the poorest sort, shall with the greater zeal hereafter preach the gospel of Jesus



PLAN OF PORTION OF THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.



G C R —————
 M C R —————
 C W R —————
 C N W R —————
 C W & G C R —————

Christ truly," she, the said widow, or her assigns, should, before 20 December next, in the south porch of the church of Colne Wake, pay the sum of 100*l.* in form following:— 10*l.* each to Thomas Sterne, Thomas Newman, Edmund Turner, and Henry Cornwall; and 5*l.* each to Isaac Joyner, William Blythe, John Farrer, Peter Lambert, William Reade, Ralph Wharton, W. Leake, Thomas Sympson, Robert Dusdon, Thomas Lowe, Samuel Withers, and John Hastye.

(To be continued).

THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

BY FRANCIS E. ROBINSON, M.A.

THE opening of the Great Central Railway for passenger traffic on the 15th of March, has connected London with the North of England by a fourth trunk line. Originally of modest dimensions, and known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, this railway has now assumed a more ambitious title in keeping with its greater aims.

In these pages we need not deal with engineering details or facts of construction, but as one of the chief objects of this Magazine is to popularise topography, we may follow the course of the line from the point where it enters the Home Counties, and briefly allude to some of the places of interest, which it has rendered more easily accessible.

A pleasant trip which I was privileged to make a few months ago in the company of Mr. Haig Brown, the courteous Superintendent of the line, started from the large new station at Nottingham, which was then not much more than a skeleton. Twenty miles further north, at Annesley, the London extension joins the old M.S. & L. line, and from that point runs practically due south, until it begins to take a more easterly direction on entering Buckinghamshire. Gliding smoothly and quickly over embankments and through cuttings, we realize the varied character of the soil of this county. For the most part it consists of rich loam, strong clay, chalk, and loam upon gravel; the Chiltern Hills which intersect

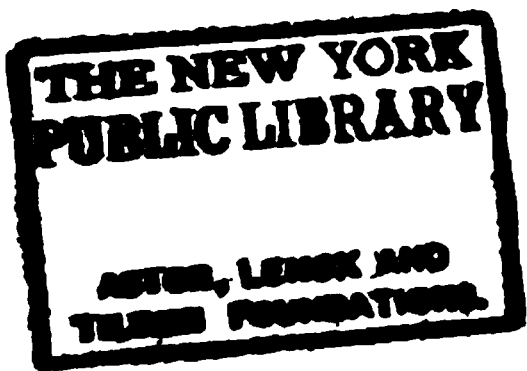
the County from Oxfordshire in a north-east direction to Bedfordshire, being, of course, chalky, as the name implies. Bleak and bare as these hills now are, it is hard to believe they were once so covered with beechwoods as to be almost impassable. An Abbot of St. Albans cleared away some of the timber on account of the shelter it afforded to thieves. The highest point of the Chilterns is near Wendover, 905ft.

The ' Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds ' was first appointed to suppress the robbers who frequented these hills. The office is now merely a nominal one in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, by giving it to members of the House of Commons who wish to resign their seats, enables them to do so as they accept an office "of honour and profit under the Crown."

In the Vale of Aylesbury, so noted for its fertility, the farmers of old were tempted, by the richness of the soil, to become, indolent and to neglect all artificial means of improving their lands. Perhaps the most pleasing scenery in this neighbourhood lies about Amersham and Missenden, diversified as it is with hill and vale, arable, meadow, and woodlands.

The new railway crosses the river Ouse between Brackley and Turweston by a fine viaduct of twenty-two arches, built of blue brick, and a mile or so further on cuts the Banbury branch of the L. & N.W.R. A short run, and not far on our left lies Water Stratford, whose church is noted for the circular arch in its doorway. It is enriched with Saxon ornaments, including a figure of Our Saviour within an oval compartment, supported by two angels carved in *basso relievo*.

Leaving Fimmere on the left, we cross an old Roman way near Newton Purcell, and our south-easterly course is continued until Twyford is reached. Here are to be found curious brasses of the Giffards and a monument of a crusader, supposed to be Sir John Giffard. On the left lies Steeple Claydon where the " Camp Barn " bears an inscription which states that " around this spot an army of the Parliament under the command of Cromwell was encamped, March 1644 ; and on the 3rd of that month advanced from hence to the attack on Hillside House." Claydon House, built originally temp. Henry VII., but almost entirely rebuilt by the second Earl of Verney, lies to the S.E.



OLD VIEW OF HARTWELL HOUSE, BUCKS.

A few miles further on our run we reach Greatmoor, where the new line which the Great Central hopes to make in conjunction with the Great Western, will diverge. This, when completed, will provide the former company with an alternative route to London. Looking from Greatmoor to the south, we can almost see Grendon Underwood, a place celebrated in the old Buckinghamshire rhyme as "the dirtiest town that ever stood." It was here, according to Aubrey, that Shakespeare picked up from the constable some of the humour in his "Midsummer Night's Dream." Near Quainton Road Station the new line joins that of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the two companies will for the present use the same metals as far as Harrow, from which point the track has been widened to accommodate the extra traffic.

Before reaching Quainton Road we pass near Doddershall on the right. The house was built in 1639 and contains much old furniture and carving. Some verses, written by Pope in honour of Lady Say and Sele, could at one time be seen written on one of the windows. The soil around Quainton is noted for its fossils. The Church contains some good brasses, and in the chancel are monuments to the Dormers. Passing Waddesdon on our right, and crossing both the river Thame and what is supposed to be the old Akeman Street, we reach a marshy meadow, in which stands all that remains of Quarrendon Chapel, the old home of the Lees, which contains five monuments of the family, and where Queen Elizabeth once spent two days. Almost due south, on the opposite side of the line is Hartwell, where the exiled Louis XVIII. and the Duchess of Anjoulême lived from 1810 to 1814. An old engraving of the house is reproduced on the opposite page, but the place is so full of interest that the reader must be referred for its history to the "*Aedes Hartwellianæ*."

Our run brings us now to Aylesbury, the British Aeglesburge—once a borough returning two members to Parliament, and enjoying other charter privileges which it has ceased to enjoy, and is now seeking to regain. The Grey Friars had a home there; but the chief place of interest in it now is the church of St. Mary, which was built about A.D. 1250, and contains a curious sacristy. The line follows pretty closely the

Banbury-London Road, crossing first the Lower Icknield Way, and a mile or so further on the Upper Way at Wendover. This town was represented in five Parliaments by John Hampden. The Church (1637) contains a curious brass, giving a pictorial pedigree of the Bradshaw family.

At this point some beautiful views of the Chilterns can be had, and nestling at the foot lies Chequers Court full of valuable pictures and numerous relics of the Cromwell family, which will give it an absorbing interest in view of the coming celebrations of the Protector's birthday. On Cymbeline's Mount, close by, are traces of an old encampment. Through a natural dene, five miles in length, we glide along to Missenden. Away on the right lies John Hampden's seat, naturally full of historical associations, and north of it, cut in the chalk on the side of a lofty hill, White Leaf Cross can be seen for miles around.

At Missenden the Austin Canons founded an Abbey in 1133, and some slight traces of its flint walls are to be found. The pretty scenery continues when we have crossed the Reading—Ware Road near Amersham. A short walk southwards takes us to Coles Hill, the birthplace of Waller, the poet, and turning to the east we reach Chalfont St. Giles, where John Milton took refuge from the Plague of London. On the other side of the line we see Chenies, perhaps the most charming village in the county. Deriving its name from the ancient family of Cheyne, it has been associated with the Russell family for more than three centuries. In the old Manor House, originally the property of the Sapcote family, Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1570. What remains of it now is used as a farmhouse. At Chorleywood, we enter Hertfordshire, and in cutting through the Common the chalky nature of the soil is very noticeable. Rickmansworth comes into view as we reach the confluence of the Colne, the Gade, and the Chess. A hundred years ago the meaning of the name was more obvious as it was then spelt Rickmereswearth—"Ric," in Saxon, meaning Rich, "Mear," a pool, and "Wearth" or "Weard," a piece of land watered by more rivers than one. The place possesses a peculiar picturesqueness and old-world calm which readily accounts for its growing popularity as a residential neighbourhood.

We need not dwell on the remaining portion of the line (for it has been for several years open to the public), as it makes its way through Pinner, past Harrow, and Wembley Park. At Finchley Road the new line leaves the Metropolitan and burrows its own way into the large new terminal station at Marylebone.

A KENTISH YEOMAN AND HIS WILL.

BY HERBERT MONCKTON, TOWN CLERK OF MAIDSTONE.

THE lapse of years is unfortunately obliterating all time-honoured and familiar terms. Soon we shall have to search our Dictionaries to ascertain the meaning of words used and well-known half a century ago. I well remember my grandmother replying to the usual salutation and enquiry after her health, that she was 'Ellinge,' and I venture to assert that now-a-days not one person in a thousand would understand the meaning of the word, and yet it was universally made use of at that period, and so it is with the term 'Yeoman' which, although in some measure more familiar to our ears, is still, as to its true meaning and significance, almost unknown.

The term is dying out, perhaps rather more by the alterations of agricultural conditions than anything else. The time when every man farmed his own land only, is now a thing of the past. The facilities in these days of acquiring the use and occupation of other people's lands have put an end unfortunately to that proper feeling of ownership which was the strength and backbone of the country, and the pride in early days of the Kentish Yeoman. We find on a careful examination of the origin of the word, that it is derived from 'geman' a villager. A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a freeholder, not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

"Gentlemen should use their children

As the honest farmers and substantial

Yeomen do theirs."

LOCKE.

The old Dutch term 'gemein' means a commoner, one undignified with any title of nobility.

"Spring crestless yeoman from so deep a root." SHAKESPEARE.

Again the position may also have included the highest class of those who in feudal days waited at their lord's table on State occasions, and conducted the ceremonies.

“ A jolly yeoman, marshall of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats.” SPENSER.

Although the ‘Yeoman’ was not confined to the county of Kent, it is obvious that the Kentish Yeoman was incomparably in advance of all others, and indeed of some persons elsewhere in higher positions.

“ All blessed with health and as for wealth
By fortune's kind embraces,
A yeoman grey shall oft out-weigh
A knight in other places.” DURFEY'S SONG.

The following example of a Kentish Yeoman's Will of nearly three hundred years ago, is somewhat unique in its way ; giving strong evidences of the industrious habits of the race at that period. The testator, Thomas Elimestone, lived and died at Leeds, near Maidstone, he was the occupier of his own freehold land ; his clothes were made upon his premises, he was a carpenter, and joiner, and the art of turning was also well-known to him, and he was a miller and ground his own corn. Such a combination of callings one rarely meets with in these times—perhaps the present generation may do worse than take a leaf from the records of the past ; and then again the time will come when it may be said with some truth :—

“ A gentleman of Wales,
With a Knight of Cales,
And a lord of the North Countrie ;
A Yeoman of Kent,
With his yearly rent,
Will buy them out all three.”

From a legal point of view the Will is of some interest ; as the testator being evidently of a distrustful turn of mind, makes a singular provision by appointing an ‘overseer’ as well as an ‘Executor.’ What the particular duties of the ‘Overseer’ were intended to be is somewhat difficult to determine, may be a kind of ‘Watch-dog’ on the unfortunate Executor—but the peculiar frame of mind of the Testator is

still further evidenced by the last closing scene of his life when it appears, according to tradition, that he summoned his two Attorneys to his bed-side, and insisted on one placing himself at his right hand, and the other at his left hand, so that he might die, as far as possible, like his Saviour.

“In the name of God, Amen, the twelfth daie of October in the sixt yeare of the raigne of our Most Gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Kinge Defender of the Faith, etc. I, Thomas Elmestone, of the parish of Leedes, in the Countye of Kent, yeoman, sicke of bodie but of good and perfect memorie; God be praised, doe make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to saie) ffirst I comend my soule into the handes of God my maker hoping assuredlie through the onelie meriettes of Jesus Christ my Saviour to bee made pertaker of life everlasting. And my body to be buried in the churchyard of Leedes.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Thomas Barham, of Leedes, the sonne of Nicholas Barham, my Loom with all manner of implements belonging unto it whatsoever. Alsoe I give unto Robt. Barham, of Leedes, twentie schillings of good and lawful money of England to bee paid him by my Executor. Item. I give and bequeath unto William Barham and Margarett Barham, of Leedes, the brother and sister of the said Thomas Barham ffive shillings a peece to bee paid them by my Executor. Item. I give and bequeath unto Charitie Browne the daughter of Nicholas Browne, of Leedes, the bedstedd and bedd and boulster, sheetes and covering and blanketts as now it is wherein I lye. Alsoe I doe give to the said Charitie Browne the cubbard in the roome where I now lie. Item. I doe give and bequeath unto Jane Browne, the wiffe of Nicholas Browne, the great chest in the room where I now lie, and all my wearing apparrell or whatsoever is in that chest I give to her husband, Nicholas Browne. Item. I doe give to the said Jane Browne the brasse pott in the kitchen and all other things and implements, shelles (*sic*) or whatsoever there is, except the table there. Item. I doe give to her, the said Jane Browne, the bedstedd above in the chamber with the bedd and boulster and all other bedd cloathes there to him belonging. Alsoe I doe give to her all that is not given in the chamber where I now lie, all manner of implements, shelles (*sic*), or whatsoever is there that is not given before. Item. I doe give and bequeath unto John Millgate and Elizabeth,

his wife, to each of them one of my linnen shirtes and all the reste of my shirtes I give to Nicholas Browne and his wife. Item. I doe give to Nicholas Browne my turning lade with all manner of turning tooles belonging unto him, with a joyners bench with all manner of other tooles, billes, axes, with all manner of other things there, and wood and a quearne, tubbes and whatsoever other implements in that roome. Item. My will and mynde is and I give and bequeath unto my brother John Elmestone and to his heires and assignes for ever my house and houses, garden or gardens, orchard close or closes with all manner of buildings with their appurtenances or any thing thereunto belonging or appertayning which is not formerly given, lyeing and beeing in the parish of Leedes, to him and his heires for ever. And I doe make and ordaine my brother, John Elmestone, my sole Executor of this my last will and testament. And all the rest of my goodes unwilled I give unto my Executor, my ffuneral expenses beeinge discharged and my legacies beeing paid halfe a yeere after my decease by my Executor. And I doe appoint my well beloved ffrend, Water Crompe, of Leedes, to be overseer of this my last will, whereunto I have sette my hand and seale the daie and yeare above written.
Thomas Elmestone.

The mark of

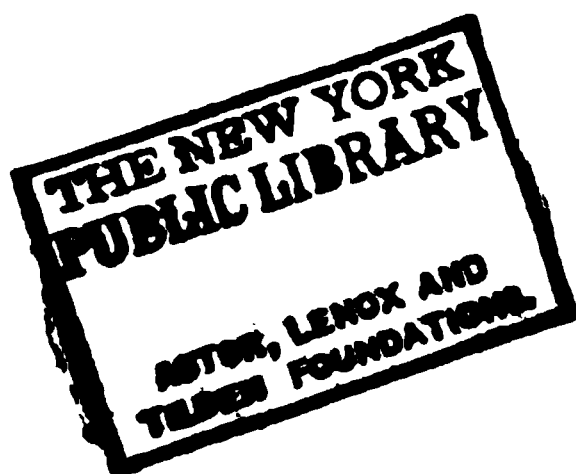
Sealed in the presence of { John Millgate.
George Day.

Proved 22 day of October, 1630."

KING GEORGE II.'S DEPARTURE FROM HARWICH IN 1752.

THE view of Harwich in the seventeenth century, given in the last issue of this Magazine, has been so much appreciated that we are induced to reproduce another, and later representation of the port which, if it does not give so clear a view of particular buildings, is interesting as showing an assemblage of craft of different types.

The plate is undated, but the event commemorated can be fixed with certainty: the departure, in 1752, of George II. on his annual visit to the continent. In the engraving, which is of large size, the names of the vessels represented are given.



These cannot be read in the reproduction opposite; but it is stated that Lord Anson was on board the *Charlotte*. From the log-books of that vessel we find that the only occasion on which she was at Harwich, under the circumstances described, was in 1752. Commanded by Captain Pratten, she sailed from the Thames at the end of March, 1752, and reached Harwich at four in the afternoon of the 30th of the month. On the following day Lord Anson—who in the previous June had become, actually as well as virtually, First Lord of the Admiralty—put off (presumably he had travelled to Harwich by land), and went on board the *William and Mary*, on which he hoisted his flag, all the ships saluting him, and he returning “7 guns.” Next morning the King’s Hanoverian mistress, the Countess of Yarmouth [Harmouth, as the log-book calls her], went on board the *Mary*, and, shame to relate, was saluted by seven guns. On the 1st of April the King embarked on the *Caroline*, which, says the log-book, “hoisted the Standard at the main topmast head, Anchor and Hope at the fore topmast head, and the Ujohn (*sic*, for Union?) at the mizen. . . . We all saluted his Majesty with seven guns each; the ships in the Road they all saluted.”

The ships lay at Harwich waiting for favourable weather till April 6, when, at 7.30 a.m. they weighed; “when passing the fort [Landguard] they saluted his Majesty with all pieces of cannon belonging to the fort.” The ships then anchored. At 2 o’clock the next afternoon they weighed, and Landguard Fort saluted as before. At 4 the men-of-war and sloops joined company and saluted his Majesty. The Hanoverian King and his Hanoverian Mistress, with their escort of ships, the *Charlotte* amongst them, then sailed across the German Ocean and on April 8 anchored off “Gorey.” There “his Majesty went on shore in the boat with the Standard in the bow. Lord Anson went ahead with the flag.”

PLACES IN THE MARKET POSSESSED OF LITERARY OR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(Continued from p. 83).

HASLEMERE, SURREY.—Lythe Hill, 43 miles from Waterloo. Acreage about 1,517 acres (house and gardens about 47 acres). The large drawing-room contains bronze work executed by Mr. A. Gilbert, A.R.A., from designs of Mr. George Aitchison, A.R.A., and in the second drawing-room are four large fresco panels by Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A. (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater, 80, Cheapside, E.C.)

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 32).

SINCE I commenced giving in these pages notes of the Petty Bag Inquisitions and Decrees relating to Hertfordshire Charities, a more complete list of that class of documents has been compiled. The list brings to light the existence of the depositions taken at the enquiries held, and these depositions sometimes contain interesting and additional local particulars. Prior to the date I have reached in my notes, A.D. 1635, there is but one set of depositions, relating to Hertfordshire, those taken at Walkern in 1630, in the enquiry as to the charities of Yardley, dealt with in *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* for January, 1898 (Vol. IV., p. 13). In future I shall deal with the depositions when giving notes of the enquiries at which they were taken.

Yardley. Depositions of Robert Sell, of Risdon, yeoman, aged about 95 (*sic*), Knows a parcel of ground in Yardley called Bedwell Vallye, sometime held by Thomas Shotboul, Esq.; it lies in a bottom and abutts on the west on Bedwell Layne, and is meadow ground. One acre there belongs to the poor of Yardley. About 60 years ago, Edward Shepperd and Richard Halfehyde, being then

feoffees for the poor, sold the grass growing on the said acre to Leonard Humberstone, of Yardley, and the money so received was to be distributed to the poor. One end of the said acre abutts upon Bedwell Layne on the west; on the north it lies along by the hedge next a field then common and now enclosed, in which hedge there stood an oak called Poore Man's Oake; the said acre extends beyond the said oak. On the south and east the said acre abutted on the land of Master Thomas Shotboul.

Robert Sykes, of Yardley, clerk, aged about 47, has often heard that a little pasture close, lying at Yardley Church End, called the Playstall, wherein the Towne Butts stand, whereon stood a tenement, wherein James Webb last dwelt; one piece of ground lying at the north gate of Yardley Churchyard, whereon stood a tenement, wherein last dwelt one Harvey or his widow; and a piece of ground lying in Bedwell Vallye near Bedwell pond, are Towne grounds. About Michaelmas, 1628, the Lady Eliz. Gryffen showed witness a copy of a court roll of the manor of Yardley, dated 2 or 3 Edw. 6, wherein two customary tenements lying at Yardley Church End, and one acre of meadow lying in Towne Meade, *alias* Bedwell Valley, were granted by the Lords of the Manor to six feoffees for 101 years. It was mentioned that the said premises were in the tenure "*inhabitantium villæ de Yardlye.*"

Edward Shepperd, of Walkern, yeoman, aged about 80, knows a parcel of ground called Towne Meade, or Bedwell Valley, or Churchmeade, in Yardley; it lies in a valley between Cromer and Haire Street. About 50 years ago, John Garritt, *alias* Bacon, being sometime before church-clerk of Yardley, told witness that one acre of meadow in Churchmeade belonged to the poor, and that he had made hay there for their use, and that he was able (if necessary) to set it out. He knows other lands and tenements which anciently belonged to the said poor; three or four of the said tenements stood just between Mr. Shotboul's house, now in the tenure of defendant, and the parish church of Yardley. There was one fair long house standing between the church-gate and the vicarage, and one other tenement standing within four or five poles of the churchyard, next towards More Greene, wherein Leonard Humberstone dwelt, who enjoyed with it one pasture close adjoining called Playstall, which witness knows was for many years employed for the benefit of the poor.

James Webb, of Clothall, carpenter, aged about 70, says that his father-in-law, Leonard Humberstone, told him that one acre of meadow belonged to the poor, but that the churchwardens of Yardley had lost the evidences thereof,

Witness lived for 20 years in a tenement on the east side of Yardley Churchyard and for the same, and for a close called Plaistalls, paid to the churchwardens of Yardley 18s. per annum, and 2s. per annum to the lord of Yardley Burye.

The witnesses on the defendant's behalf do not give us so much information.

Edward Stringer, of Risdén, labourer, aged about 68, was bailiff to John Shotboulte, of Yardley, esq. for two years, and served him and his father as labourer for about 38 years; he knows a piece of meadowe in Bedwell Vallye called Church Meade containing about four acres, enclosed ever since he knew it, lying between the land late of Thomas Shotboulte, gent., called Connyclappers or Connyboroughes on the east, and the lands of the said Thomas Shotbolt, and the lord of Yardley on Hoggelers Hill on the west; the one head abutting on the land of the said Thomas Shotbolt and James Bardolfe towards the north, and the other head abutting on Bedwell Layne, south-west. The said Churchmead was reputed to be parcel of the inheritance of John Shotbolt, and of the jointure of Mary Shotboulte his mother.

Other deponents were the aforesaid Robert Sykes, who knew of no acre of land lying on the west of Bedwell Valley, now claimed to the use of the poor of Yardley; Edward Shepperd; John Heyday (?) of Yardley, labourer, aged about 70; John Austin, of Yardley, yeoman, aged 50, and John Halfhead (?) of Yardley, gent. (?) aged about 60.

James Webb, of Clothall, carpenter, aged about 70, knows a close in Yardley at the east end of the Church, now in the occupation of Robert Sykes, clerk, called Plaistall. Until about 15 years ago witness lived in a house belonging to the town of Yardley, and held the said ground, called Plastall, at the yearly rent of 18s., which he paid to the Churchwardens. Has only known of one house standing on Plaistall, and in that only Leonard Humberstone and witness have lived. It was pulled down about 13 years ago. Plaistall contain about five roods.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THURROCK.—What is the correct derivation of this word, found in three neighbouring South Essex villages (but not to my knowledge anywhere else), viz.: West Thurrock, Grays Thurrock, and Little Thurrock? The first-named has an ancient church in an isolated position in the marshes between the high road and the Thames bank, and local tradition makes it to have been a resort of pilgrims journeying Canterbury-wards in the Middle Ages.—WOODFORD SOWRAY.

BLECHENHAM: LOYERSLEY.—In the celebrated grant of King Eadgar to the monastery of Thorney, which, though known to be a forgery, can hardly be later in date than 1100, two Middlesex names are mentioned in the list of lands given to the monastery: Bleccenham and Lotheseslege. These names are said to have entirely vanished. In the opinion of Messrs. A. S. Napier and W. H. Stevenson ("Anecdota Oxoniensia—Early Charters," p. 97), Bleccenham lay between Hampstead, the Watling Street, and the River Brent. The name was in existence sometime after the Norman Conquest, for a Thomas de Blechenham is mentioned in a fine relating to Hendon in 10 Henry III., and another of the same name in 8 Edward II. in a fine relating to Hendon, and in another relating to Finchley (Hardy & Page, "Middlesex Fines," pp. 17, 88, 89). Lotheseslege is said by Napier and Stevenson (*l.c.*) to have lain between Hendon and Brockley Hill, and about Edgware. I should be glad to learn if these names survive in local memory. Sometimes a word, which has escaped the notice of the Ordnance Surveyors, will be found in a clump of trees or an isolated farmhouse. Both places were probably situated within the boundaries of the modern parish of Hendon.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

JAMES II.'S STATUE AT WHITEHALL.—In a news letter, dated 2 September, 1690, we read:—"Yesterday the Queen dined at Kensington. Her coach and horses stood in the Square of Whitehall, and upon a sudden fright the horses rushed upon the late King's effigy and defaced it. The harness

of the horses was so entangled about the Statue that one of them was killed by struggling." (His. MSS. Comm. xii., part vii., p. 288).—A. T. WATSON.

THE SOUTH LONDON SUBURBS IN 1740.—In describing the country around London in the days of George II., a writer furnishes this interesting general survey. First declaring that the river sides from Richmond to London are . . . so full of beautiful buildings, charming gardens, and rich habitations of gentlemen of quality that "nothing can equal it." He continues, "It is impossible to view these countries from any rising ground and not be ravished with the delightful prospect. For example, suppose you take your view from the little rising hills about Clapham if you look to the East, there you see the pleasant villages of Peckham and Camberwell, with some of the finest dwellings about London; then turning South, we see Loughborough House near Kennington; the Duchess of Bedford's at Streatham; other fine seats about Croydon; a whole town of fine houses at Carshalton, Sir Nicolas Carew's and others at Beddington, Sir Theodore Janssen's, and that lately built by the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough at Wimbledon; other fine houses at Tooting; besides a very great number in Clapham itself. On the south-west also you have Mr. Harvey's at Coomb, formerly the palace of the aforementioned Make-King, Earl of Warwick and from him called Coombnevil . . . and looking North, behold, to crown all, a fair prospect of the City of London, the most glorious sight at present that the world can shew, or, perhaps could since the sacking of Rome." This enthusiastic admirer of the Thames Valley further declares that "not even the country for 20 miles around Paris, though that indeed is a kind of Prodigy, can equal it."—W. S.

WILLESDEN OLD RAILWAY STATION.—Just before reaching the present junction station, stands, on your left as you travel from Euston, a building much resembling in style the old station at Pinner; is this the station at Willesden that was used before the place became a junction?—H.

A CRANFORD SIGN.—After whom is the public-house "Peggy Bedford" at Cranford named?—C. T. M.

HENDON RESERVOIR.—The discussion and agitation which has taken place with reference to the condition of the River Brent, has drawn attention to the reservoir at Hendon, which, appears to be the subject of several Acts of Parliament ; among others 33 Geo. III. c. 80, and the Regents Canal Company's Reservoir Act, 1851 ; but although the Act of 1851 authorised the enlargement of the reservoir, the circumstances under which the reservoir was made, or under what authority it was made, have not appeared. I shall be glad if any light can be thrown upon this subject.—J. WARBURTON.

LADY WELL.—Is there any authentic record indicating the precise locality of this well, which gave the name to an adjoining hamlet, and to the station on the S.E.R?—W. S.

GROVE FARM, THE BANKS, WHELPLEY HILL, near BERKHAMPSTED.—This is a large moated enclosure with remains of buildings including one apparently Early English. Where can information be found or references to the history of the place?—ERNEST SWAIN, 'Little Nalders,' Chesham, Bucks.

DULWICH OR SYDENHAM WELLS.—Is there any history or description of this place of resort ? I find it alluded to in an old work as a place "where great crowds (*sic*) of the lower class of people throng every summer from London, to drink the waters there and at Streatham, and the rather, because it lies so near London, that they can walk to it in the morning and return at night." This was early in the last century. When were these "wells" closed?—W. S.

CHARLES II'S HOUSE ON HOUNSLOW HEATH.—In one of the Lord Chamberlain's records (Vol. 742, p. 457), I noticed the following warrant, dated at Hampton Court, 15th July, 1666, by the Lord Chamberlain :—"These are to certify that by the command of the King's Most Excellent Majesty I have taken the house called Gresham's Farm situated on Hounslow Heath in the parish of Hampton in the County of Middlesex, for the use of the King's Majesty. And I do give leave unto Peter Allatt to dwell in the said house until I shall give him notice that his Majesty hath occasion to make use of it. For what purpose did the King require this house?—J. BIRCH.

PRONUNCIATION OF KENTISH PLACE-NAMES.—After an absence of a few years from my native village, Horton Kirby, Kent, I have returned to live there; but I find that the old pronunciation of the names of many places in the county is passing, nay, has passed, away. Fawkham, which used to be called "*Fakeham*," is now "*Forkham*"; Dartford, which was always "*Darford*," now usually sounds the "t." Darenth, which we never failed to pronounce "*Darn*," is now a word of two syllables, and so is the river Darent (which the sporting papers *will* spell with the final "h.") The river was "*Darn*" also, when I was a boy; but the old name is now thought profane. The "av" in Faversham used to resemble the "ev" in "ever," but the same letters are becoming like the "av" in "have." Bromley and "comely" were once a joy to poets, but now the only possible rhyme is "Tom lay," and the muse is silent. Trotterscliffe is still called *Trosley*—but in this case they are beginning to spell it as they pronounce it. Wrotham is still "*Rootham*," and Ryarsh, "*Rash*." Meopham remains "*Meppam*," and Eynesford is commonly *Anesford* (as heretofore), with an occasional lapse into "*Inesford*"; but how long will the combined effects of Railways and Free Education spare even these traces of the past.—GEORGE B. RASHLEIGH.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—"A Tour through Great Britain," published about 1740, gives the following as the origin of the name:—"Near this (Blackheath) is a vast hill, used as a Butt for Archers, and in great request among the neighbouring people, till King Henry VIII's time; whence it took the name of Shooter's-hill." Is this the true source of the derivation?—W. S.

RARE PLANTS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—The following rare plants were found in the summer of last year, growing at the upper end of Worley's Pond, Sopwell, St. Albans, which had been filled in the previous year with soil taken from the gravel pits above. *Stachys annua*, *Verbascum Blattaria*, *Papaver dubium*, *Papaver hybridum*, *Datura Stramonium*. Excepting *Papaver dubium*, I have not seen any of these plants growing in the neighbourhood.—H. G. MOON.

CRESSY AND THE HOME COUNTIES.—A most interesting work on the subject of Cressy has recently been published by General Wrottesley, whose industry has recovered the names of some thousands of all ranks engaged in the famous expedition of 1346. The archers summoned for the Home Counties were:—

Berks	120	Essex	200	Bucks	100
Kent	280	Herts	100	Middlesex	60

I do not notice Surrey. London also was called upon to furnish 320 archers, in addition to 100 men at arms, and 500 other armed men; while armed men, or hobelars, were to be supplied from the following towns:—

Colecestre	20	Hych'	2	Wycombe	6
Ohelmesford	4	Royston	6	Canterbury	20
Branktre	4	Berkhampsted	6	Rochester	10
Stortford	5	Watford	3	Maydenston	10
Walden	6	Abyndon	10	Derteford	4
Waltham Holy Cross	4	Redyng	20	Gildeford	4
Hertford	6	Newbury	6	Kyngston	4
St. Albans	15	Walynghford	4	Farnham	3
Ware	6	Newport Pagnel	4		
Baldock	10	Ayllesbury	5		

The Canterbury contingent, however, among others, was retained for defence of the sea coast. Some were afterwards reduced: Waltham and Berkhamsted to two each, St. Albans to eight. Of the last, seven lived to return home. Their names were William de Brompton, William de Tidenhangre, Henry Godeselawe (? Godefelawe), John Smythewyke, John Tidenhangre, John Branescome, and John le Slope. And from Watford, Hugh de Bromham, and Richard de Rameshulle.—
W. H. B. B.

LORD BERKELEY'S "UGLY" HOUSE AT RICHMOND.—In Mr. J. J. Cartwright's "Wentworth Papers"—a remarkably vivid and interesting picture of life in the early years of the last century—are some letters from Lord Berkeley of Stratton to the Earl of Wentworth at Twickenham, in which the writer refers twice to the house he had taken at Richmond. First on 21 July, 1713, he says "I am now settled in an ugly house at Richmond, yet what I like better then anything in London at this time of year, when one is poyson'd with stinks and smoke." Again, early in the next month, he emphasizes the ugliness of his house:—"I am in a very ugly house at Richmond, but like the airings about it very much. I was uneasie at first with

thinking that one could never be alone in a tounesoe full of company, but find one is seldom hurt by the things one is afraid of." Where, I wonder, was this ugly house and did it deserve the adjective the noble owner applied to it?—M. H.

TOTTENHAM COURT.—Whilst inspecting by the courtesy of the Marquis of Salisbury certain ancient plans of London buildings, preserved at Hatfield House, some of which plans I hope to reproduce in these pages, I noticed a "plott" of Tottenham Court, then Crown property, made by William Necton on 6th April, 1591. The house and land adjoining are mapped out, and a memorandum states that there belong to the site, two other closes, over and above the pastures mentioned in the "plott." One close was "in Kentish Town, in the country, distant one mile," and the other, consisting of four acres, lay in the Parish of St. Pancras. These closes had been demised to Sergeant Haynes, who seems to have been tenant of Tottenham Court, by the Earl of Arundel, and the late Earl of Leicester. There were besides two closes "lying next the park pale" of Tottenham Court which the Sergeant also held, together with the "after pasture"; he yielding "50 loads of hay to be delivered at the Mews for and towards her Majesty's provision there." The Surveyor goes on to state:—"I find one Daniel Clarke, one of her Majesty's servants, doth now dwell on the site of the said house, which is a very slender building of timber and brick, and hath been of a larger building than now it is. For some little part hath been pulled down of late to amend some part of the house now standing, which hath been repaired of late by Alexander Glover, heard there." The part amended consisted, apparently of "two rooms, whereof one room containeth in breadth, within the walls, 15 foot, and in length 24 foot; and the other room is 15 feet broad, and in length 34 feet, very greatly decayed; which will cost to be repaired 60*l.* at the least." The Surveyor goes on to describe the main building, "the said chief house, the stable and two barns, and a little close called Pond Close with the Orteyard (*sic*), and the two closes called Murrells, mentioned in the plott, are used to be fed with her Majesty's cattle, at the discretion of her Majesty's officers."—THE EDITOR.

REPLIES.

THE BEQUEST OF HUGH CHAPMAN TO WARE CHURCH.—(*Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. p. 205). That an Alderman of Cambridge, who was born in Norfolk, should remember a Hertfordshire church in his will, seems to require some explanation. The Visitations for Cambridge (Harl. Soc., Vol. 41, p. 83) give it: Hugh Chapman, of Cambridge, married Ann, daughter and heir of John Mardock, or Madocke, of Mardock, in the parish of Ware, Co. Hertford.—M. W. B.

OLD SOMERSET HOUSE (p. 11).—The tombstone of Edmund Fortescue, Esq., of Cookham, is corrected in a foot note to "of Cookhall." Tombstone and correction are both wrong: the place meant is Cookhill, in the parish of Inkberrow, co. Worcester. The dissolved nunnery of Cokehyll, or Cookhill, was granted by Henry VIII. to Nicholas Fortescue. Many entries of this family occur in Weethley and Inkberrow Parish Registers, and the chapel of the nunnery still contains monumental inscriptions. Cookhill Nunnery is only a few yards from the Warwick border. Cokhulle, Coukhulle, Kockhulle, are some of its spellings.—WILLIAM BRADBROOK, M.R.C.S., Bletchley, Bucks.

OLD FLAUNDEN CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD (p. 84).—The ivy-grown ruins of the little church were well known to me up to ten years back when my visits ceased on the death of my relative the late vicar, the Rev. Bryant Burgess. I am glad to hear that the remains of the wall-paintings or drawings yet survive, and I trust that they may be copied and reproduced in the pages of this Magazine. Their preservation is probably due to the desertion of the ruin, and its remoteness from the high-road. The church was dismantled some sixty years ago, and since then the ivy, growing most luxuriantly, has threatened to hide every architectural feature, to prevent which obliteration the late vicar would, from time to time, with his own hands reduce the growth, an operation in which I have assisted.

The old edifice had been small and unimportant, yet true to mediæval type, and in its time sacred to "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," and to Richard Prince, gentleman (d. 1743), who had beautified it, provided a communion table of grey marble, and wainscotted and railed the little sacrarium. The altar-tomb of this Richard Prince and his wife is the chief feature in the overgrown and neglected churchyard. Its inscription sets forth that he was last of a family that had possessed an estate in the parish three hundred years.

Cussans (*Hist. of Herts* III. Hund. Dacorum, 176) says, I suppose, all there is to be said about the little, almost forgotten place, except that he has omitted reference to the frescoes. There is yet a cottage or two near, remains of those which once clustered round the church, and indeed made use of its walls as a lean-to. Clutterbuck, in an excellent engraving, represents the place as it was seen in his day. The sustentation of the crumbling walls, and of the few features they yet contain, depends entirely on the charity and reverence of Lord Chesham whose estate surrounds them.

The small and simple new church of Flaunden, built in 1838, is, with the village, about a mile distant from the ruin. It is distinguished as the very first work of Sir Gilbert Scott. One of the bells of the old church hangs in its little turret (two others mysteriously disappeared in the transit!) and the old communion plate, a piece of which was the gift of the above named pious Richard Prince, is still used.—WM. L. RUTTON.

A PARISH REGISTER QUERY (*p.* 85).—I believe the first Act of Parliament inflicting a tax on the birth of humanity was that of 6 and 7 William and Mary, c. 6 (1694), and was entitled: "An act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, and Burials, and upon Bachelors and Widowers for the term of five years, for carrying on the War against France with vigour." Upon the birth of every child, except children of those who receive alms, 2s.; of the oldest son of a duke, 30*l.*; of a marquis, etc., in proportion. The 24th section enacts that all persons in holy orders shall keep a register of persons married, buried, christened, or born in their parish, under a penalty of 100*l.* in

default. The taxes on births, marriages, and burials were continued indefinitely by 7 and 8 William and Mary, c. 35 (1695), which act imposed a penalty of 40s. upon the parents who neglected to give notice to the Vicar, etc., of the parish, of the date of birth of any child. The act 23 George III., cap. 67 (1783), enacted that after October 1, 1783, the sum of 3*d.* shall be paid on burials, births, marriages, and christenings, which tax was extended to Dissenters by 25 George III., c. 75. These taxes were repealed by 34 George III., cap. 11. For many years a portion of the income of the bell-man of St. John's Church, Perth, was derived from a fee of 2*d.* levied on the parents of every child born in the city. About the middle of the present century objections were raised to the tax, and in not a few cases payment was refused, but on the sheriff being appealed to, the claim of the bell-man was held to be valid. In 1876 the bell-man died, and the Town Council appointed a successor at a salary of 17*l.* per annum, and the impost on births was abolished.—EVERARD HOWE COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

The Stamp Act of 1783 (23 Geo. III. c. 71) imposed a duty of 3*d.* upon every entry in the parish register. This Act was repealed in 1794. In Fenny Stratford Register, year 1783, is the entry, "from the 1st of October, 1783, the day the Stamp duty on Births and Burials took place"; for several years from this, each entry has after it the words "Recd. the 3*d.*" or "Pauper."

REVIEWS.

English Cathedrals Illustrated, by Francis Bond, M.A. (George Newnes, 6s.)

In this concise guide book to the English and Welsh Cathedrals, Mr. Bond not only points out to the visitor what there is to be seen but how and in what order the different parts of each church should be examined, so as to obtain the greatest amount of interest and instruction. His somewhat ambitious task has been successfully performed considering the limited space to which the work is confined, though in his anxiety to make his survey of stone and mortar complete he has omitted much that is to be found illustrative of the mediæval decorative arts. Space forbids any detailed criticism of the work which is much wanted in these days when pedestrians and cyclists abound. Of the cathedrals coming within the purview of this Magazine, Canterbury of course stands first, and as regards this, Mr. Bond has given us a critical account of the gradual growth of the church as we now see it, in which he does not spare the design "made in France" of William of Sens. Mr. Bond is not an admirer of Wren, but his story of that hybrid design, neither classic nor Gothic, adopted for St.

Paul's Cathedral is full of interest. There is a short and perhaps a little hurried account of Rochester. St. Albans fares better in this respect. It is a pity, however, to perpetuate the error that the cross recently cut in the wall of the north transept there for a totally different purpose, marks the traditional site of the martyrdom of St. Alban. Mr. Bond assumes that the nave of Paul de Caen's Church extended to the present west front, which is a very questionable point. The book has a large number of excellent illustrations, but it is a great pity that the author did not give us ground plans which are indispensable to the student and a great assistance to the casual visitor. As with all good things we close this book with the feeling that we want a great deal more of it.

The Homeland Association's Handbooks—Maidstone District, by W. S. Martin and B. P. Row; Tonbridge District, by the same authors; and Westerham District, by G. Thompson. (London, Beechings, 6d. each.)

These are delightful little books; they have good maps, are charmingly illustrated and wonderfully cheap. As we read them we long for the more genial weather that will enable us to explore, without catching cold, the different districts described. The historical part is, as a rule well done, and enough of the past history of the places described is given to make the reader wish to know a little more. This, of course, we will find in the *Home Counties Magazine*!! But it is not (we take it) as local histories that the authors or publishers would desire these volumes commended; they are framed as useful guides for the walker, rider, driver, or cyclist who intends spending a day, or longer, in any of the districts with which they deal, and they admirably fulfil their purpose.

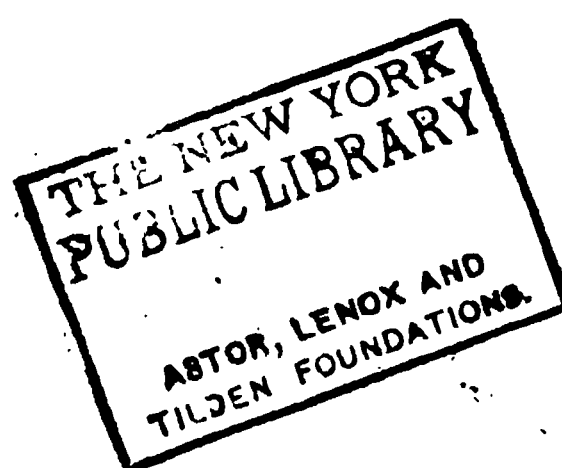
The History of Landguard Fort. By Major John Henry Leslie. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s.)

Great diversity of opinion, writes Major Leslie, "appears to have existed as to whether Landguard has always been situated in Suffolk, or whether it was not at one time in Essex." The author inclines to the belief that it was always in Suffolk, but the existence of the doubt is an excuse for noticing this history of the fort in these pages. The book demands a notice here from the large amount it contains relative to Harwich. There was some kind of defensive work at Landguard apparently as early as the reign of Elizabeth, but the first regular fort was built there in 1626. That building stood till 1716, when a new fort was commenced which was completed in 1720. This, in turn, underwent re-construction in 1871.

The condition of the fort seems to have been often unsatisfactory; Major Leslie says this on the testimony of those who were qualified to speak. The Governor in 1672 writes: "This place is in the most miserable condition of any fort in Europe. Everyone who sees it and considers its importance, wonders that no greater care is taken to secure it."

Early in Queen Anne's reign there was in the fort a company under the command of Captain Richard Steele, who a few years later left the army to follow literature. On 23rd May, 1702, he writes to the famous Duchess of Marlborough, that he has been "forced to creep up cursed, bleak, batteries at night, to look for French privateers," and to visit his sentries at all hours, "they are so raw and ignorant." In another letter he relates how sick men at the fort "lie in their beds exposed to all the injuries of the weather."

About the governors and lieutenant-governors of the fort Major Leslie has a good deal to tell us, and he reproduces many of their portraits. We cannot say we consider these reproductions satisfactory. Certainly, the most notorious lieutenant-governor was Capt. Philip Thicknesse (1753-1766), who was continually at loggerheads with those over and under him. Many incidents in the life of this turbulent man are narrated terminating with his resignation of office "by the King's permission." Whilst Thicknesse was at Bury St. Edmund's, undergoing a trial for uttering a scandalous libel on Lord Orwell, his post was filled by Captain James Marsh, of whom Thicknesse writes:—"The Captain, in order to ingratiate himself in the neighbourhood, had given a ball on a Saturday night to the neighbouring ladies; the chapel, a consecrated one, was appointed for the dance; the Communion table for the punch and negus. About four o'clock on Sunday morning the ball broke up, but not before Sir John Barker and many of the gentlemen were completely drunk." Marsh was tried for his conduct; and it is indicative of the sentiments of the King and the court, that he was only found guilty of indiscretion!



THE GREAT KENTISH VOLUNTEER REVIEW OF 1799.

BY HERBERT MONCKTON, TOWN CLERK OF MAIDSTONE.

ONE hundred years ago, when the Irish Reign of Terror was being firmly and wisely dealt with by Lord Cornwallis, and when across the channel the whole continent, fired by the ambitious designs of Buonaparte, was in a state of agitation, and re-sounding with the clash of arms, a remarkable demonstration of a patriotic character took place in one of the fairest and most romantic spots of Kent.

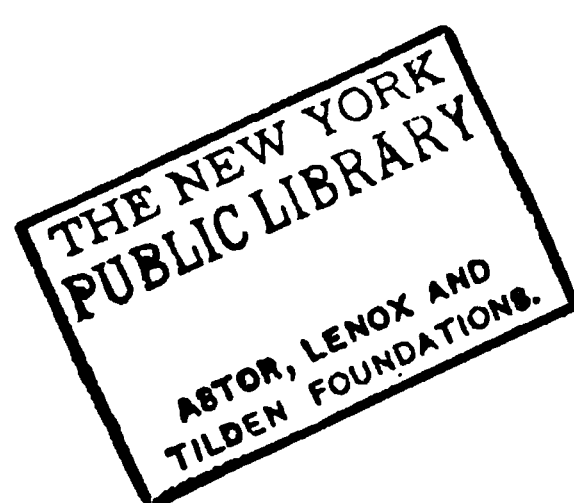
In the ancestral home of the Wyatts, Tuftons, and the Marshams, at the Mote next Maidstone, in the summer of 1799, the united force of the Kentish Yeomanry and Volunteers assembled in review before King George III., to repel the impending and threatened invasion of the French Dictator. The Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Lord Romney, invited them to the Mote Park on the 1st of August, the anniversary of the Battle of the Nile, to be reviewed by their Sovereign, and entertained by his lordship. With colours flying and bands playing, and wearing oak sprays in their hats, the Volunteers marched into Maidstone on the evening of the 31st of July. The next morning at five the Infantry began to move into the Park, soon followed by the Cavalry, and at nine o'clock the whole force occupied the ground of Review. It comprised nearly 6,000 men under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-General Fox; the cavalry being commanded by Gen. Sir Robert Laurie, bart. Forty-two Kentish towns and villages contributed the infantry, and the largest single brigade, which belonged to Maidstone, numbered 267 men.

The brilliant scene which the park presented is depicted in a large engraving by Alexander, a reproduction of which is here shown. On the rising part of the lawn at the back of the old Mote House, a marquee, festooned and wreathed with flowers and oak boughs, and carpeted with baize, had been erected for the King and the Royal Family; in close proximity were several other large marquees for the Ministers and county nobility.

Arranged in two divisions within sight of the royal tent were 91 tables, erected at the cost of 1,500*l.*, and extending, if placed end to end, a distance of seven miles and a half. Upon these tables were laid cloths, 12,000 plates, and knives and forks for six thousand persons. The park was thronged with 30,000 visitors awaiting eagerly the arrival of the Royal party.

The King and Queen Charlotte, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Sophia, their two daughters, and Prince William of Gloucester, the King's brother, had left Kew Palace at half-past five in the morning. They breakfasted with Earl Camden at the Wildernesse, near Seal, where they were joined by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and many of the nobility. After some delay, the journey was resumed, and on approaching the county town, at half-past eleven, the King mounted his grey charger, and passing over the bridge under a triumphal arch of fruit and hops, commenced his progress through the town. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Town Hall and All Saints Church Tower; and the High Street was crowded with the *élite* of the county and town. Every window was decorated, and filled with inhabitants, whilst over-head festoons of oak boughs and streamers of coloured bunting spanned the peaked gables of opposite houses; handkerchiefs were waved, and the loud and hearty cheers broke out to drown the tramp of the horses. Another triumphal arch in Stone Street was erected by Mr. Stacey, having, suspended from its centre, a large portrait of His Majesty, and surmounted by an immense crown and the Royal Standard.

When the Park was reached the roar of guns boomed on the ear, and their Majesties were met by the Duke of York, Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, Mr. Dundas, the Secretary of State, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Windham, the Secretary for War, and Earl Spencer, first Lord of the Admiralty, who had each a spray of oak in his hat. A heavy shower of rain drove the Queen and Princesses to the Royal marquee but the weather quickly brightened and remained fine for the rest of the day. The Volunteers were drawn up in double line extending from one end of the park to the other, with the cavalry and a train of artillery in the background. The brigades marched past twice, and the review concluded with a sham fight.





Pavilion in Mote Park, Maidstone.

Their Majesties were then conducted to the Royal marquee where an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation, and the High Sheriff of the county had the honour of knight-hood conferred upon him.

A sumptuous feast was served to the Royal guests, whilst the ministers and nobility were entertained in an adjoining tent; the fare supplied by the generous hospitality of Lord Romney for the enormous banquet included 60 lambs in quarters, making 240 dishes, 700 fowls, 300 hams, 300 tongues, 450 dishes of beef, 440 pies, 220 joints of veal, seven pipes of wine, and sixteen butts of beer. Lord Romney proposed his Majesty's health, and, after other toasts had been given, the Royal party left for Kew at six o'clock.

Before leaving the town the King released the insolvent debtors in the county prison, and after dusk the town was illuminated. The following day the remains of the feast were distributed to six hundred poor people living in Maidstone.

On the 6th of August Lord Romney was presented by the citizens of Canterbury with the freedom of the City, and on the 3rd of September following, the Volunteer officers of the county resolved to commemorate the review by the erection of a pavilion in the Mote Park. A circular building 30 feet high with a dome supported by nine doric columns, was subsequently raised bearing the inscription. "This pavilion was erected by the Volunteers of Kent as a tribute of respect to the Earl of Romney, Lord Lieutenant of the County, MDCCCI."

On this historic spot—which was the scene of this great display of martial patriotism with its enrolled battalions of Kentish men arrayed before their Sovereign and his Court—we shall see in the present year, exactly a century after, another but more peaceful review of agriculture assembled from all parts of the kingdom by the graceful permission of the present owner of the estate (Alderman Sir Marcus Samuel), and under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. May such review be in like manner honoured with the presence of Royalty!

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE predicted improvements in the southern railway service by the South Eastern and Chatham Amalgamation are already in evidence. We have really fast trains running between Hastings, Ashford, Sandgate, Dover, Margate and Ramsgate, and the promise of an extension of this service, westward as far as Plymouth; this will be a blessing to those who desire to spend their holidays at different points along the coast. There is, too, an express from St. Paul's, via Maidstone and Ashford, to the south eastern watering places—a boon that Maidstone will appreciate. The Brighton, though not yet in the “hotch potch,” is catering well for the public and will doubtless do more when it gets its own line from Croydon to Red Hill, and its new station at Victoria. The latter will cost over a million and cover the property, between the existing line and Buckingham Palace Road, and between the Grosvenor Hotel and Ebury Bridge. As most of us have no doubt seen, the railway from Holmwood to Cranleigh will not be made, but an improved service to and from the latter place, via Horsham, is put on.

The Great Central is to have its line from Calvert to Princes Risboro' which will give an independent approach to London by the new Great Western line. Aylesbury naturally opposed the measure; that charter-seeking place must now play up to the Metropolitan line to get fast trains to London, the fastest at present takes 1 hour 24 minutes to run from Baker Street!

Though many of the Light Railway Schemes in the Home Counties have fallen through, many have not; and we shall probably soon have this kind of railway very much in evidence. We hear of a South-East Essex Light Railway from Shoebury to Pitsea *via* Rayleigh; and the district lying south of the ruler-made line from Tunbridge to Ashford will also be thus opened up in the neighbourhood of Headcorn and Tenderden.

Were Margate merely merry and not healthy, many a Londoner would spend his holiday there, for, in the matter of holiday resorts, the Londoner is conservative, and his ancestors have probably made Margate the scene of their annual outing from the days when, soon after the middle of the last century, such outings became recognised institutions. Before the first steam boats, with preternaturally tall funnels, carried their living freights from the Thames to Margate, Londoners flocked thither in hoys and coaches.

But Margate is healthy as well as merry, and what is more it grows healthier. According to the report made for 1898 by Dr. Scatcliff, and Mr. John Stokes, F.R. Met. Soc., the death rate has gone steadily down since 1893, and was in 1898 but 13.5 per 1,000. The water supply proved sufficient for the great strain upon it during last year's drought, though why—with the sea at hand—it was wasted for drain-flushing and road watering, is not clear. Moreover, the place seems to possess—and the fact is of great importance to invalids—a wonderfully equal temperature, day and night, and to be honoured by the presence of his Majesty the Sun at times of the year when he is wont to withdraw himself from public view.

It is satisfactory evidence of the interest now taken in things antiquarian that the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Thames should, under the leadership of their present Mayor, Dr. Finney, have celebrated what they imagined to be the seven hundredth anniversary of their charter with so much festivity on April 26 last. It is perhaps only an additional sign of this interest that the worthy burgesses were a year too soon in their celebrations! As King John came to the throne on Ascension Day, 1199, April 26 in his first year, the date of the charter, can only have been in 1200. However, as Mr. J. G. Black points out, in "King John and Kingston," this charter was not the first obtained from the Crown by the men of Kingston; it followed one, whose date is now unknown, so that Kingston may have been celebrating the seven or perhaps even the eight hundredth anniversary of its freedom. Better to be too early than too late in these matters! At any rate Dr. Finney's successor

will next year have the opportunity of correcting his predecessor's error, and of repeating the festivities on, if possible, an even grander scale.

The majority of our readers will, by this time, be aware of the intention of Messrs. Constable & Co. to issue "the Victoria History of the Counties of England," so that there is little need to refer at large to the matter; suffice it to say that a detailed prospectus of the scheme for each county will shortly be ready. The necessity for a new history of nearly every county in England is apparent to anyone who has much to do with existing works of the kind, good as many of these certainly are; and the probability is that the need will be largely met by the volumes of the new series. We do not predict for these volumes perfection, but let us do all we can to make them as perfect as possible. We appeal therefore to the owners of material relative to the history of the Home Counties, not accessible to ordinary enquirers, to place that material at the disposal of the general editors of the new histories—Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday and Mr. G. Laurence Gomme. By so doing they will be rendering a public service.

The contents of the great State Paper Office at Hatfield House is—thanks to the permission of its noble owner to make it public—being gradually dealt with by the Historical Manuscripts' Commission. The last volume of the calendar to the Marquis of Salisbury's documents treats of those for the year 1597. It would be out of place here to refer to the calendar as a contribution to general history, but there is much topographical information as to the Home Counties which calls for comment: there are interesting particulars as to the levies; Burghley suggests Hertford Castle as fitting place of custody for the lawless laird of Buccleuch, and John Norden, a man whose labours in the field of topography entitle him to a niche in the temple of fame, is commended by Burghley to the justices of the different shires as a fit object "for some voluntary benevolence or contribution" towards the prosecution of his labours, his "estate and ability being no way answerable to his

good mind." We also learn much as to the then recent building operations around Clement's Inn, though "field upon field" yet lay between Drury Lane and Grays Inn.

The new street from Holborn to the Strand will demolish one building which is of considerable interest—the Sardinian Chapel, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is the oldest place of worship in London in the hands of Roman Catholics, having been erected at the close of the Great Rebellion as a private chapel for the Sardinian Ambassador; but it soon became recognized as a place of worship for London Romanists generally who, under diplomatic shelter, might observe their faith unmolested by the intolerant laws that prevailed. The fact that this was so was recognized by the "No Popery" rioters in 1780. Mrs. Kenyon, the wife of the future Chief Justice, thus describes the mob's action on that occasion: "they have taken all the images and everything within the chapel that they could find and pulled all to pieces and burnt before the door; broke the windows, and burnt the frames and doors of the chapel."

The Thames is attracting a good deal of attention just now for various reasons. The Thames Salmon Association is considering whether or not the time has yet arrived for endeavouring to re-stock the river with the king of fishes. Mr. R. B. Marston thinks not, but doctors differ, for so good a fisherman as Sir Herbert Maxwell considers that, though the water may be foul between London Bridge and the Nore, it is no worse than the Liffey or the Tyne, through which salmon pass freely to the sea.

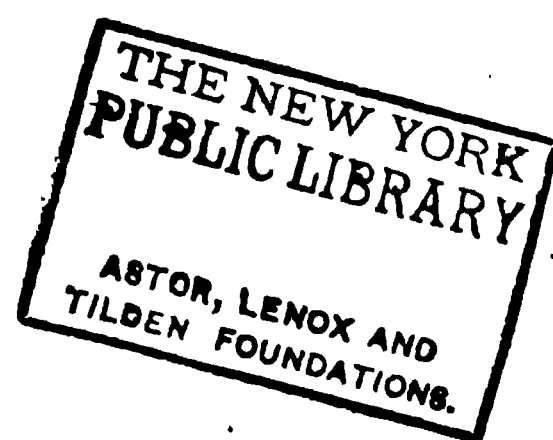
Then we have a "Thames Preservation League" which is formed from members of the Commons Preservation Society and its district committees, the National Trust for places of historic interest and natural beauty, the Selborne Society and other like bodies. The league seeks to guard public rights on the Thames, and has drawn forth an angry protest from Mr. Stuart Moore, who evidently regards public rights as private

wrongs. We sympathise with him in one respect, he complains of the absence of adequate means of keeping order on the river during the boating season.

No doubt public rights need guarding on the Thames highway as they do in the matter of field paths. So we welcome the new league, as we do a new local Field Path Association—dealing with Watford and its district. Professor Attfield has, for this latter organization, succeeded in gaining the sympathy and support of most of the neighbouring landowners, which is pretty good evidence that they regard this as no law-breaking body, but a useful institution for *defining* public rights. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred Sutton, Waterslade, Watford.

Once again North London is to be congratulated on acquiring a new open space. This time Dollis Hill—an estate of nearly 100 acres—for 50,000*l.* The Willesden District Council has contributed 30,000*l.* of this sum, and the Middlesex County Council 12,500—Hampstead and Hendon have also contributed. The estate was, as will be generally remembered, the residence, for many years, of Lord Aberdeen, and there the late Mr. Gladstone often stayed. The gift by Mr. E. North Buxton, of 28 acres to the Corporation of London for the enlargement of Epping Forest, will also be welcome to residents north of the Thames. By the way let us hope the Corporation will not spoil the fine old Tudor building at Chingford, known as Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge, which, we see, is about to be "restored." The word has an alarming sound!

From information afforded by Mr. V. James, F.S.A., curator of the Maidstone Museum, we learn that further evidence has recently come to light of the existence of people of the Bronze Age in the neighbourhood of Maidstone. With an interment in "Parish Field" gravel-pit have been found a fine bronze flat celt, and two bronze knife-daggers, with ornamented blades. The bones of the left upper arm and leg of the skeleton were stained green through proximity to this metal. It is to be hoped that the "finds" may be placed in the Maidstone Museum.



Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller.
Foundress of the Free School at Watford.
From a portrait painted by John Woolaston, in 1703

Another function—besides that in Mote Park, Maidstone, to which we refer elsewhere—is to be held this year in Kent. On the 9th October the annual congress of Lawyers will take place at Dover on the invitation of the Kent Law Society. The Incorporated Law Society was founded in 1825 by Royal Charter, and comprises at present about 10,000 members. The country meetings are held in different parts of the kingdom once a year—last year the meeting was at Swansea. Papers are read and discussed, followed by excursions to all places of interest in the neighbourhood. At Dover there will be a reception by the Mayor at the Maison Dieu, followed by a ball; an excursion to Boulogne; and visits to Canterbury, Dover Castle, and Sandwich. About a thousand members are expected to attend.

MRS. FULLER'S FREE SCHOOL AT WATFORD.

BY W. R. CARTER.

(Concluded from p. 128).

THE minute books and accounts of the school have been carefully preserved from the time of its foundation, and if the story of a Charity School is of interest to any student of past times, in them he may read it in full. As an example of their contents let us glance at the picture they present of the first master, Mr. Richard Redding, who ruled for forty-six years; truly a goodly period of service, and few there be among the number of his professional successors who can boast of so long a career.

I am sorry to confess, however, that, apart from the length of his service, I can find no note of any special merits that he possessed. Doubtless he was "learned," and of "sober and religious conversation," for these were necessary qualifications for the office he held; but, alas! his temper, there is too much evidence to show, was not so well governed as a learned, sober and religious man's temper should be. Perhaps it was sorely

tried. His income was small and his work was hard. From February to November his tormentors—I mean his pupils—arrived at six o'clock in the morning and remained all day, and even in the winter months they were with him but one hour less. Saturday was no holiday and Sunday was scarcely to him a day of rest, for the Saturday afternoons were set apart by the stern "Rules and Regulations," not for football and cricket, but for "catechising the children in the Church Catechism, and by good helps and expositions inculcating into them the right understanding thereof." These exercises recommenced on Sunday morning at eight a.m., and were followed by the services of the day. Alone, unaided, all day and every day there were ever with him forty boys of all ages, sizes and stages of acquirement, whom he must struggle to control, to instruct and to employ. May we not imagine that the consciousness of comparative failure may have done something to sour his temper, whatever it may naturally have been? "Mischievous is bound up in the heart of a child," and when damage was done, as no doubt it sometimes was, by his scholars, the poor man suffered in pocket, and, we may be sure, therefore, in temper too, for it was his duty to keep in good repair, at his own expense, all glass windows and doors with their locks and keys, latches and hinges, bolts and bars.

Out of school hours he had to keep a sharp look out that no damage was done in the churchyard, with regard to which frequent complaints were made, and to generally regulate the conduct of the boys in their play on the Almshouse Green which then lay in front of the school. What wonder is it that he forgot to carry out some few of the many "Rules and Regulations," and "Directions of the Founder's Will."

At the very first meeting of the Trustees his neglect of various duties was the chief matter of enquiry. "Had he heard the girls say their Catechism, as directed by Mrs. Fuller's Will?" He owns that he has not, and an order is thereupon made "that the mistress henceforth do carry the girls under her care to the master every Saturday morning about eleven of the clock." The invariable answer to enquiries as to the performance of duties was "he owned before them that he had not done so." On one occasion the Trustees turned a bed out

of their Council Chamber (the Trustees' Room) which Richard Redding had set up there for the use of his family. He never forgave them, but prudently vented his wrath on a person of less importance than his rulers. It appears that the mistress had received permission to use the Trustees' Room to teach school during "the summer season," because her girls were "lyable to suffer in their health for want of air and the closeness of the girls' room." Nine years afterwards it was discovered that the poor woman had not been able to take advantage of this considerate arrangement, because the terrible Richard Redding had, "in opposition and disobedience to the said order, twice turned the mistress, who teaches the said girls, out of the said Trustees' Room, and also her girls, and *thrown some of the forms out of the window and others downstairs*, and refused to let the said mistress teach school therein."

The Trustees of course, did their best to protect the schoolmistress from future assault and severely censured the turbulent dominee. We cannot help, in passing, pitying the forty boys under his care. The schoolroom was on the ground floor, and the windows were high, so that it is comforting to know that, at least, they did not share the fate of the mistress' forms.

Neither Redding's virtues nor his successes during half a century of rule induced the Trustees to put on record any appreciation of them. "Mr. Richard Redding being dead since the last meeting" runs the minute in the book; which then goes on to speak of necessary repairs and a month's trial for his successor.

James Hackman, the new master, is responsible for one alteration, which is thus recorded in the minute book. "The said trustees, finding great inconvenience in the children going home to breakfast from the hour of eight to nine, both in winter and summer, and thinking it would be better for the children keeping at school from their time of coming till they leave their morning school, they order and direct that for the future the children from Lady Day to Michaelmas come to school at seven in the morning, and from Michaelmas to Lady Day at eight in the morning, and that the children have no time for breakfast after their coming to school in the morning."

(June, 1753). Poor creatures! The new arrangement must have been quite as inconvenient to them as the previous interruption for breakfast had been to the Trustees.*

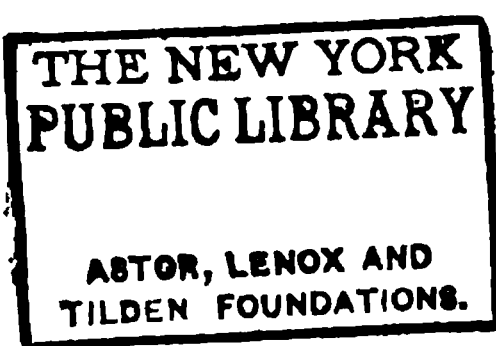
At this period it was found difficult to make both ends meet, but fortunately for the Charity School, benefactors came forward from time to time to help its funds.

The following bequests were received by the trustees:— 200*l.* left by Mary Prinn in 1760; 400*l.* by Thomas Meadows in 1767; 1,100*l.* by Cornelius Denne in 1805; 224*l.* 11*s.* by Thomas Day in 1822; 1,000*l.* by Elizabeth Whittingstall in 1824; 200*l.* by Sir Charles Deacon in 1843; 50*l.* by Mr. Clapham in 1859; 100*l.* by Mr. John Finch in 1864, and 1,000*l.* by Mr. John Dyson in 1868. The original endowment of 52*l.* per annum was, by these additions, brought up to about 230*l.* during the last years of the school's existence.

Apparently, during the first half of this century, the school was carried on with no great difficulty with the income it possessed. The Trustees took a great interest in its management and, in rotation, visited it every month, making a memorandum at each visit of the state of the attendance book, and of the names of boys and girls who were "lectured," "reprimanded," "admonished," or "expostulated with." The most regular and diligent Trustee in his time was Mr. Thomas Nicholl, who served for 54 years (1793-1847). He was known as "Lawyer Nicholl," and old inhabitants, who remember him, say that he was the last man in Watford to wear a wig, shoes with silver buckles, black silk stockings and knee-breeches.

The establishment of the "Elementary School" was the death of the Charity School in Watford as elsewhere, and upon an application being made to the Charity Commissioners for leave to sell out some part of the endowment to carry out necessary repairs of the building, an enquiry was made into the working of the school, which ended in its being closed altogether. In 1875 certain funds from the Platt's Charity at

*In a "History of Watford" by Mr. Henry Williams, published in 1884, there is an amusing description of one Master of the Free School, Charles Icome, who held office for forty-four years (1772-1816). It is evidently based upon hear-say, but is probably substantially correct.



Oak Chimney-piece from the 'Free School, Watford.

Aldenham were assigned to the town of Watford, "if and so soon as a scheme for the management of Watford charities should be framed."

A movement, presided over by the Earl of Clarendon, brought about the establishment of the Watford Endowed Schools which absorbed the funds of the Fuller's Free School and those from the Platt's Charity. The trustees of the Free School became governors of the new schools and the memory of the foundress was preserved by the provision of "Fuller's" scholarships to enable boys and girls of exceptional ability to proceed from the Elementary Schools to the Watford Endowed Schools as foundation scholars.

The Free School was finally closed on August 10th, 1882, and the building was afterwards purchased by subscription from the governors and handed over to the vicar and trustees to be used for parish purposes.*

Thus Mrs. Fuller's School came to an end, and her "Rules and Regulations" have ceased to be obeyed, but it may confidently be affirmed that the "Pious Foundress" herself would have been content could she have foreseen that they were to be strictly kept in force for nearly two hundred years, that during that time her example in providing for the instruction of the poor would induce many others to bequeath sums of money from their wealth to strengthen the foundation she had made, and that when at length the State undertook what charity in former times had alone attempted, her bequest to her neighbours, with all that it had attracted to itself from those who had succeeded her in the care of the poor, would be the means of providing for Watford a school of a kind unknown in her time.

In the Watford Endowed Schools are nearly three hundred scholars, and among them are more "free" of charges than the Fuller's School in its later days could support, while the rest receive an education for which, thanks partly to the benefactions of these worthy inhabitants of former days, their parents are called upon to pay but one half of the cost.

* The building is interesting and worthy of better care than is bestowed upon it.—ED.

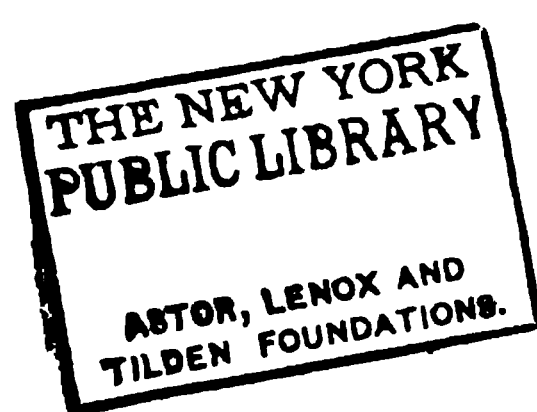
Daily, in the prayer for the school, the petition is made to Almighty God to enable all members of the school "to do their duty to Him and to each other, and to prosper the designs of its founders."

WILLESDEN OLD STATION.

From facts specially communicated by Mr. R. Turnbull, Traffic
Superintendent of the L. & N.W.R.

FIFTY years ago Willesden was a "journey" from London, and in those days a cockney could not be found in it after ten o'clock at night. There was no Willesden "Junction" then, and Willesden old station lay at least a mile north of the present platforms, and commenced about 50 yards beyond what is now known as Acton Bridge. This bridge had not, however, then been thought of, and the public passed to and fro over the lines by a level crossing which was at the London end of the station. The station itself was built about the year 1842. It was of very modest dimensions, consisting of a wooden platform on either side of a double line of rails. These constituted the main line of the original London and Birmingham Railway. The platform was only a foot high, and afforded no other protection at the back than a light railing. There was a third line of rails, but this was merely a siding used principally for coal.

The accommodation on the platform was *nil*, if we except a little wooden box covered by an awning, from which tickets were issued and collected! Each platform was from 30 to 40 yards long—the length of five carriages, a then "usual" train! At the end of each platform stood the signal posts, worked by hand, on the semaphore system. The only attempt at working the "block," was the fact that the signal was kept at danger for five minutes after an express train had passed, and eight minutes after a stopping train. In the very early days there was no Station Master, in the strict sense of the word, but two policemen—"12 hour men"—undertook the duties of booking passengers and collecting tickets. Later



on, however, a man named Spinks was appointed as station-master, and he seems to have retained the position until the old place was done away.

Willesden was then in the country, as we have said ; the only house within the immediate vicinity, on the up side of the line, was that placed at the disposal of Spinks. Nearer to Willesden town, however, in Acton Lane were four or five labourers' cottages, and further on still stood the house of the General Manager of the line, Captain Huish. It was his custom to leave Euston daily by the 5.20 p.m. train, and as the " stop " at Willesden was for the General Manager—it was commonly known as the " Huish " express. Of this gentleman one little anecdote at least is on record :—When the present Willesden Junction Station was opened in September, 1866, the Chairman (Mr. Moon), the General Manager, and the District Superintendent (Capt. Bruyères) spent the greater part of the day on the platform watching how the trains worked. On returning to Euston in the evening the General Manager remarked while sitting in the train, " Well, Mr. Chairman, I think we shall be lucky if we take 100*l.* a year in bookings and goods at Willesden."

The Station Master at Old Willesden—who was always known as " Old Spinks," though there is no record of his age—seems to have been a bit of a martinet, for, although he was intimately acquainted with all the officials who passed backwards and forwards, he ever insisted on examining their tickets when they were not in uniform. His staff consisted of two porters—one for each platform. This seems to have been adequate, for not more than ten trains passed each way *per diem*, and the old gentleman thought he had done a good day's work if he booked eight passengers ! Old Spink was originally lame. One day he was knocked down by an engine. Though considerably hurt at the time, the story goes that he walked straight from the moment of his accident, much to his own surprise and the amazement of his friends. It is pleasant to be able to state that this old servant, when compelled by feebleness and debility to retire, was not allowed to live in want. A considerable sum of money was privately collected for his use, and he enjoyed a weekly stipend until the day of his death some twenty years since.

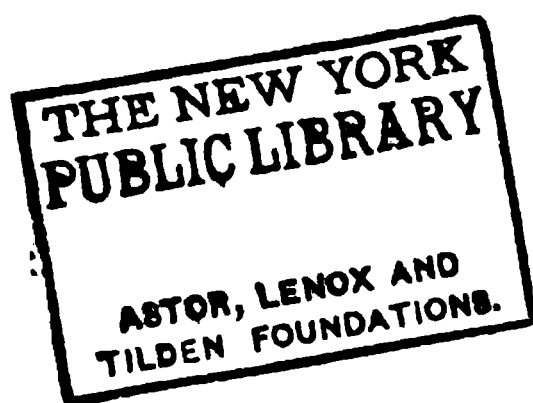
It may be of interest to state that goods were shunted from the old station at Willesden on to a line of rails which ran back and curved round to the right of the present No. 2 signal box, and which reached as far as Warwick Road. They were then conveyed by canal to the Thames. It is over the bed of this old canal that the present West London Extension now runs.

As already stated, the present Willesden Junction Station was opened for traffic on the 1st of September, 1866, though it was not entirely completed until 1869. On the 12th of August, 1894, the new island platform for the accommodation of high level passengers, was brought into use, and this event marked the final stage of a work which has cost so much, and which had been in progress so many years.

BIRD NOTES FROM ELSTREE.

By E. P. THOMPSON.

A BROOD of wild ducks was observed at Elstree Reservoir as early as 31st March this year. Two Oyster Catchers were seen at the same place on 10th April. It is a great many years ago since any were observed there. I have noticed the following birds this year, on the dates mentioned:—February 20th, pair of Crossbills; March 24th, pair of Black Caps; April 1st, Willow Warbler; April 10th, several Golden Plovers at Stanmore; April 17th, Cuckoo and Nightingale. A friend of mine saw a peculiar thing about three weeks ago. A Starling carried an egg in its beak and flew into the middle of a field and deposited the egg on the ground. My friend got off his bicycle and went to the spot and picked up the egg, which had a small spot of blood on each end. I am told that this possibly was the first egg the bird had laid. Possibly you might invite discussion on this point. I am sorry to say that I am ignorant on the subject. A Red-backed Shrike was seen here in April, and a Great Spotted Woodpecker. A rare bird was seen in these parts some little time since, but I forget the exact date. I refer to that Warbler better known as the "Screecher," a name, I believe, to be purely local.



A PAGE OF THAMES-SIDE HISTORY.

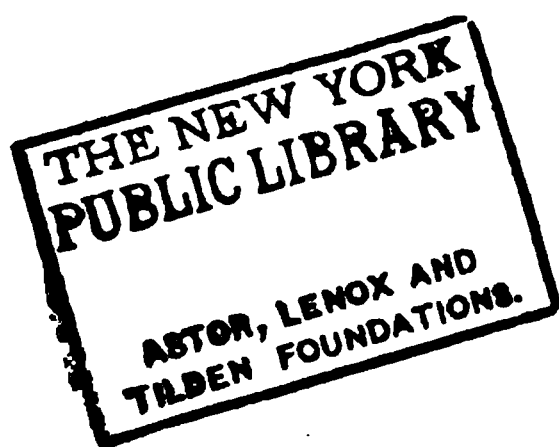
By F. C. HODGSON.

THE early years of George III.'s Reign saw several Acts of Parliament passed for regulating the navigation of the Thames. The 11th of George III., ch. 45, appointed a large body of Commissioners, including the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Members of Parliament for the counties through which the river flowed, and the boroughs on its banks, the Deans and Chapters of St. Paul's, Westminster and Windsor, the University Authorities of Oxford, and the Provost and Fellows of Eton, together with the incumbents of all parishes on the river, and all the principal riparian landowners, and empowered them to levy tolls, make or purchase locks or weirs, make new towing-paths, preserve order among bargemen, etc. It divided the river into five divisions, reaching from London up to Cricklade, but put them all under the same body of Commissioners, acting by different local Committees. This did not please the Corporation of London, who claimed exclusive control of the river between Staines and London, and it was given to them by a subsequent Act (14th George III., ch. 91). Then the 17th George III., ch. 18, an Act promoted by the City, gave the Corporation all the powers given by the former Act to the Commissioners for the part of the river between London Stone, above Staines and London Bridge, and added some other powers. One of the main objects of the Corporation was to improve the towing-paths for the convenience of the coal-barges, from which the City derived a large revenue. An obvious way of securing this object was the substitution of horses for men for towing. At this time towing by horses was not allowed between the King's barge-house at Kew, and the grounds of the old Palace at Richmond, nor on the Middlesex side between Isleworth, and the end of the Earl of Buckinghamshire's land at Twickenham (*i.e.*, the Marble Hill property which had come to the Earl from his relative, Lady Suffolk).

This prohibition, which I suppose had its origin in some privilege of the Royal Deer Park that abutted on the river between Kew and Richmond, had caused a small settlement of towing-men to spring up on the Middlesex bank close to Rail-Head Ferry, of which an interesting account may be read in Crisp's Richmond. The same prohibition is continued in the Act of 17th George III. (1777), which, however—after reciting that the King had for the conveniency of the inhabitants of Richmond and Kew, caused a commodious public foot-walk to be made along the river from the late horse-ferry at Kew to the site of His Majesty's ancient palace at Richmond, and that there is also a commodious public foot-walk next the river along the whole site of the same palace—enacts that, if the Corporation make on the Surrey side a proper towing-path for horses from H.M.'s barge-house at Kew to Water Lane in Richmond not unnecessarily high, and effectually fenced off by posts and rails from the foot-walk, persons navigating boats between the said barge-house and Water Lane may use horses. As a result of this enactment the old towing-path, which had crossed at Rail-Head Ferry, and run along the Middlesex bank as far as Twickenham Ferry, being only available for towing by men, gradually went out of use when the new and commodious path on the Surrey side was made, and was available for horses. Till this time the old Deer Park, for all the distance between Rail-Head Ferry and the old Palace, ran down to the water's edge, and again from Water Lane to the Bridge (then newly built), and above the Bridge as far as where the Pigeons Hotel now stands, there were private gardens reaching to the water's edge; the only part of Richmond at which there was public access to the river bank was "the public foot-walk next the river along the whole site of the Palace," as described in the Act quoted above, that is the pretty old-fashioned promenade, now known as Cholmondeley Walk, with grass plots and seats, between the Railway Bridge and Water Lane. This is shown in a print of 1749, reproduced on p. 42 of Mr. Garnett's "Richmond-on-the-Thames" (1896), but was not so pretty at that time as it is now. The new horse-path made by the Corporation under the Act of 1777, was carried along this promenade and also beyond

View of **RICHMOND** *from the River.*

Chomondeley Walk, showing Richmond Bridge in course of construction.



Water Lane as far as the Pigeons, cutting off the private gardens above Water Lane from the river. How this was done, whether by a private Act or by the exercise of some Royal rights over the fore-shore, I do not know; the Act of 1777 gives the Corporation no powers beyond Water Lane. But we know from what followed that it was not done with the consent of the owners of these gardens, one of whom was George Colman the elder, the well-known dramatist.

In the summer of 1780 the work of embanking the river for the purpose of carrying the new towing-path on the Surrey side was taken in hand, and we have an account of what followed in a letter of Horace Walpole to Mason the poet, the friend and correspondent of Gray, dated 15th July, 1780. Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, was in the close neighbourhood of the events described. "You must know," he says, "an embankment is making at Richmond for drawing barges, for the benefit of the City's trade. It encroaches on the garden of Colman, Manager of the little Theatre in the Haymarket. He cut away the piles; the City went to law with him and the town of Richmond, and cast them, and renewed the invasion. On Monday evening Colman hired an '*Association*,'† who stormed and levelled the new works, and knocked down two persons who opposed them, and half-killed one. A committee of the City arrived on Thursday in their barge (I suppose by the authority of Lord Amherst, countersigned by Lord Bathurst) seized twenty of the rioters, and now holds them imprisoned on board their floating King's bench, under a guard of the military, who are applied to all sauces. In a new farce of Colman, called '*The Manager in Distress*,' I found the other day the portrait of Cambridge in the character of a news monger who lived about 12 miles from town. I wondered this was so specifically marked, but he dropped this morning that he had staved off the nuisance of the embankment on his side of the river (for he lives directly opposite to Colman), by

† "*Association*" is a mark of the date of this letter. The Protestant "*Association*" of Lord George Gordon had been sending petitions to Parliament, and generally agitating in this same year, 1780; and this had led to the alarming No Popery riots earlier in the year. Walpole, therefore, uses "*Association*" for "*mob*," in describing the smaller riot at Richmond.

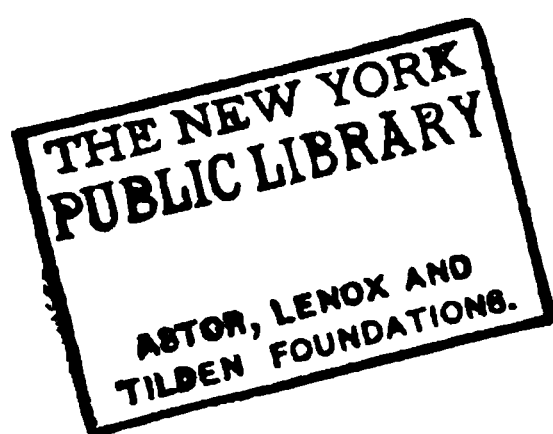
a clause in the Act of Parliament, and that offence I suppose dragged him on the stage, which is a little hard, as he had the same right to feel what Colman so much resents, and he is truly (I mean Cambridge) so benevolent and inoffensive a man, that his little foible does not deserve such treatment."

"The little theatre in the Haymarket" is what we now call the Haymarket Theatre, built in 1721, nearly opposite the larger Haymarket Opera House, built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1703-5 and devoted to opera till our own time, now succeeded by Mr. Tree's new "Her Majesty's Theatre." Colman's Villa at Richmond was some years ago, as I find in a local guide, known as Camborne House, but I cannot identify it with any of the old houses still standing on this part of the river bank, and I suspect it must have stood on the site now occupied by the modern houses called Camborne Terrace. Richard Owen Cambridge's house is, as Walpole says, directly opposite; it is the large white house on the Middlesex bank, so conspicuous from Richmond Bridge, beautifully situated among meadows at a graceful bend of the river, with Richmond Hill in full view over against it, though the scene hardly seems to deserve all the enthusiasm that writers of the last century, and the early part of this, lavished upon it.* It is now called Cambridge House from Richard Cambridge and his son, who occupied it for 60 or 70 years between them, but in the last century was known as Twickenham Meadows. Under that name it received excellent company, for Mr. Cambridge knew nearly every one worth knowing among his contemporaries from Lord Chesterfield down to James Boswell. It is probable that Lord Hardwicke, the great Lord Chancellor, Lord Anson, famous for a voyage round the world, Clive and Warren Hastings, Captain Cook and Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, have all been entertained there; we know from the graphic account in Boswell of one occasion when Johnson, Reynolds, Gibbon and Boswell himself all dined there and had much interesting conversation. Mr. Cambridge moreover lives to us in many pages of Walpole, who had been

* 'Mid these delightful lawns the loveliest found,
In cultivated Britain's verdant bound,
is part of the description of "Twickenham Meadows" in Maurice's Richmond Hill (1807).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Cambridge's House at Twickenham.



his friend since the days they were at Eton together and respected his character, as can be seen from the extract I have given, though he was fond of laughing at his foibles. "There is not so untittletattling a village as Twickenham in the island, and if Mr. Cambridge did not gallop the roads for intelligence, I believe the grass would grow in our ears." In another passage he calls him "Cambridge the everything," and in another tells us of Mr. Cambridge coming to ask him if he knew Beaumarchais (the author of the "Marriage of Figaro") and on his saying "No, sir, nor ever intend it," burst out into a tirade against authors as vain and troublesome people, on which Walpole remarks to his correspondent "I am persuaded he has got acquainted with Beaumarchais by this time."

"The Manager in Distress" is not very easy to find now, though it has been re-printed in the present reign. It is so slight a farce that it may be quite fairly said to contain nothing besides the caricature of Cambridge, under the name of Bustleton. This is smart enough : Mr. Dapperwit the manager, and a friend named Easy, are taking their glass of wine together when Mr. Bustleton is announced. Easy says "Bustleton, that's the idle man of business, is it not ? who does an infinite deal of nothing, because he wants something to do. Talk ! why his tongue travels post, and all his sentences are periods of a mile ; he converses with everybody upon everything ; scandal, politicks, religion, arts, tabernacles, theatres, the Court, and the cockpit, Newmarket and the Convocation, and a thousand other objects divide his attention. He knows the publick and private affairs of the town and the nation, much better than those of his own family." Again Dapperwit describes him "He is known among his friends by the name of 'the Riding Magazine' ; he lives about a dozen miles out of Town, but doats upon London ; comes up on a hard trot every day after breakfast, stops every friend he meets to receive and communicate intelligence, and enquires after news from the men of the turn-pikes, nay sometimes, to hold himself in wind, tells the keeper of the gate at Kensington, what he learnt from the toll-gatherer, at Hammersmith." When Bustleton himself comes on the stage, after some other amusing traits probably taken from

life, for Colman could not have lived near so busy a person without being familiar with his outward peculiarities—he describes to the manager and his friend his employment during the day. “Multifarious as usual, first a Committee of Association, then a short peep at the Exhibition—then a ballot at the India House, then an hour and a half in the gallery of the House of Commons—then a cause in the House of Lords, after which I took a hasty morsel at the Coffee House, which I left half unfinished to run and tell you some news of very great importance to yourself, Mr. Dapperwit.”

It seems a little strange to us, that a play with absolutely no interest except that derived from the caricature of a Twickenham resident of no very great importance, should have been thought worth putting on the stage in London, and a neighbour of mine has suggested that it may have been produced at the Richmond Theatre, which was then in its palmy days; this may have been the case, though I think Walpole would have mentioned the fact, if it had been so. But if it was produced at “The little Haymarket Theatre,” we must remember that in those days the play-going public was very small, compared to that of to-day, and that a person as well known in London Society, as Mr. Cambridge was, and with marked personal characteristics, would have been recognized by a proportion of the audience larger than we can readily conceive, used as we are to the large audiences, partly provincial and cosmopolitan, of our principal Theatres.

Lord Amherst was Commander-in-Chief in 1780, and Lord Bathurst, Lord Chancellor. I presume that the clause Mr. Cambridge got into the Act was the one allowing the Corporation to make a towing-path for horses along the Surrey bank, as that was the *fons et origo mali* to Colman. The influence he exerted must have been powerful; as on the other side the Duke of Buccleuch, who was only able to interrupt the towing-path for the extent of his garden, would no doubt have been glad to have kept it altogether on the Middlesex bank. Lord Bathurst was an old friend, and (I think) schoolfellow of Mr. Cambridge, and it was probably through him that he was able to get the clause inserted. Mr. Cambridge was also very friendly with George III.,

and with Lord North, who was Prime Minister till 1782, with whom, when living in Bushey Park, he used to take long rides. The old towing-path on the Middlesex bank, between Twickenham Meadows and the river, beautified a good deal by Mr. Cambridge's care, has continued till this day a very pleasant public footway for the inhabitants of Twickenham and Richmond, who owe a debt of gratitude of a similar kind to George III. for opening to them the Surrey bank of the river.

Of our two illustrations one represents Cholmondeley Walk taken from the end under the house, then and now known as Argill House. Its date must be between 1774 when the bridge was begun and 1777, when it was finished. The other is of Mr. Cambridge's House in Twickenham Meadows, and the spot from which it is taken, where the two gentlemen in picturesque hats are fishing, must be in the garden of Mr. Colman or one of his immediate neighbours.

A RIOT AT HODDESDEN, 1535.*

BY MARK W. BULLEN.

SIR William Fitzwilliam, alderman and merchant taylor of London, at different times sheriff of three counties, died in the summer of 1535.

His will, the only thing left by which we can form any opinion of him, is very much to his credit. It is crowded with bequests to servants, to relations and to religious foundations, and after reading it we cannot doubt that Sir William, when dead, was missed in the city. Many would remember him for this provision if for nothing else—"I remit and forgive all such poor creatures as be in my debt and not able to content the same whose names appeareth in my seventh book of debts, under whose names I have written these words following, Amore Dei Remitto."

But while thinking of charity, he did not forget what was due to himself, or perhaps we should say to those he left behind him.

* AUTHORITIES.—Star Chamber Proceedings Henry VIII., Vol. 15, Nos. 95 & 96. Will of Sir William Fitzwilliam, P.C.C. Hogen 17.

It was the common custom of the time, for rich and poor alike, to leave directions for their funeral according to their station in life. A village bailiff would desire his grave to be in his parish church "at his stool's end"; or the wife of a well-to-do husbandman that she might be laid "between the palm cross and the chancel door." Sir William Fitzwilliam desires that his body be buried in the new chancel of the parish church of Marholm in Northamptonshire, which he had of late caused to be made and newly edified; it is to be conveyed there in a convenient manner, but without pompous exequies, by his executors, and they, or the more part of them, are to be present at the burial.

If he die within the City of London, his body is to be brought forth out of the liberties of the city, accompanied by the five orders of friars there, who are to receive 5*l.* among them; and by the master wardens and fellowship of the merchant taylors, who are to have one of his best standing gilt cups to be kept in their hall as a remembrance, and 40*s.* for a potation to drink.

The wishes and directions of Sir William were respected by his family, and preparations were made to bury him in such a way as he had desired.

For this purpose and for divers things necessary to that intent, it was arranged that two ladies, Ann Fitzwilliam, his son's wife, and Ann Cooke his daughter, and wife of one of his executors, should travel down to Marholm, a day in advance of the main party.

They accordingly set out from the city on the 16th of August, accompanied by four ladies, and seven servants, to ride, by way of Ware, Royston, and Huntingdon, into Northamptonshire.

Their journey, as we learn of it in a suit in the Court of Star Chamber, proved to be anything but pleasant; hardly had those taking it got well upon their way, and left the city behind them, "when as they rode by the highway a mile on this side a certain town called Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford, they overtook one Robert Mychell, a butcher of the said town, riding and having a boy with him on horse-back, which boy had underneath him upon his horse-back certain

sheep skins, and one of the servants of the said Ann Fitzwilliam, perceiving that the horses of the said gentlewoman would be afraid, and start at the sight of the said sheep skins, and also because they caused the way to be very dusty, gently desired the said Mychell that he would somewhat ride aside half of the way, to the intent that the gentlewomen and their company might the more quietly and surely pass."

To whom "the said butcher proudly answered, and said that the way was as common and free for him as for them and would not forbear his way for no man's pleasure there. To whom it was gently answered again that yet of courtesy he should have been contented a little to forbear for the pleasure and ease of gentlewomen; with which words he was sore moved, and called him knave that made that answer, and therewith fell in such raging and fury of words that it was in a manner thought by the company there, that the man had not been well in his wit. In-so-much that a gentleman in the company, named Richard Cooke, uncle to one of the complainants in the suit, perceiving the man so far out of good order, thought to pacify him with fair words, and said that there was none in that company that either intended him hurt in word or deed, and said that they would drink with him at the next town and give him a quart of wine there." The butcher answered, "well knave by God's body I will make thee and all the company drink when ye come to Hoddesdon that peradventure ye shall all repent it." Then the said Richard desired him, "if he would not be content to be a good fellow and leave brawling, either to ride before or else behind." And the said butcher answered and said, 'I will ride still even among them,' swearing and brawling, and thereupon they rode still in company together, the said butcher ever brawling, chiding, and threatening, till they came to Hoddesdon."

When they were entered the town, "the said butcher rode afore all the company, and got a great cudgel in his hand, and turned him towards the company, and struck at the faces of men and horses, to the intent to keep them back, and therewithal made an outcry and cried: 'Clubs, clubs! for God's blood! Staves, staves! Down with these whorson courtiers.'

By force of which outcry, a great number of people, with great force and arms, suddenly and riotously arose, by estimation about two hundred persons, men and women, after the manner of an insurrection, bringing with them bills, staves, clubs, swords, bows and arrows, and all other sorts of weapons, and therewithal struck and laid at the said gentlewomen, and their company, and struck the horses, the servants, and the women, and pulled them off their horse-backs, and riotously did beat them and sore wounded divers of them, and took all their weapons from them. Insomuch as the said Ann Fitzwilliam, being then on her horse-back, and perceiving that her servants and friends were in great danger, and like to have been slain, advanced her horse into the press and lighted and cried to the people; 'for the passion of Christ save my men,' wherewithal the said butcher perceiving her to be so lighted off her horse, came to her most like a mad man, and beat her to the ground, and after that she was down, he and other of the said riotous persons, gave her about twenty strokes, and left her in such case that she was not at this present time scant able to stand."

Ann Cooke "perceiving the unhappy demeanour of the foresaid furious people, did light off her horse, being in the uttermost despair of her life that any creature might be, and as she was lighting off her horse one of the said riotous persons struck at her with a bill, and missed her arm, and struck the rein of her bridle clean asunder, and the said ungracious riotous persons not being thus contented, but of their further mischievous mind, after that they had thus troubled the said company, and sore beaten and grievously wounded them, carried them like thieves and murderers, and put three of them into the cage, there to remain in prison as they so did by the space of three hours and more. And as they were carrying them to prison, the said Richard Cooke called to them, and desired them to keep the peace, saying to them that they should have what they would desire, and would have declared to them the haste that they had on their journey. To whom the said butcher answered and said, 'Nay, knave by God's blood, thou shalt go to the stocks as well as these'; and he said he was content so to do; to whom the said butcher answered and said 'Nay, by God's soul, thou shalt not chose,'

rehearsing the same words six or seven times. Howbeit as they were putting the servants into the cage, the said Richard Cooke got him into an inn in the town, and furthermore the said riotous persons not being yet contented, nor willing by no manner of treaty, fair words, nor promise, to pacify their ungracious purpose, cast the mire and dirt of the street upon their faces and clothes, and cast ale and drink in their faces, after such a cruel and shameful manner as the like hath not been in any time heretofore."

"If," continues the bill of complaint, "there had been but only one honest man or woman dwelling in the town, such unreasonable and beastly manner had not been used, considering the gentle manner the said gentlewomen and their company handled and entreated the said ungracious persons; and if it had not chanced that an honest man of the country, dwelling three miles off, whose name is as yet unknown to your said orators, had not been at that time in their company, it had been like that the said gentlewomen and their servants and company had been slain and murdered. And afterward when the said Robert Michell and the said unthriftie riotous persons had thus shamefully and riotously sore hurt, beaten and imprisoned the said persons, yet the said butcher, being himself then constable of the town, came to the house where the said Richard Cooke and Ann Fitzwilliam and Ann Cooke were, and there fiercely made a new assault upon them, being in the inn, their servants then being in the cage, and would, if the said strange person had not then been there, of a likelihood had both the said Richard Cooke, and the said gentlewomen, also to the cage where their said servants still remained."

Afterwards, "when the rage and fury was somewhat slackened, the said Richard Cooke entreated the said Mychell, and other, the said riotous persons, to deliver his said company out of prison after that they had been there almost four hours. To whom the said Michell, and divers others, answered and said, 'Nay knave, had we known as much as we know now, by God's body you should have been slain, every mother's son; we would thou knowest it, we have beaten in this town

the Lord Marquis* . . . servants, and will do to the best man's servants in England, yea and they were the King's servants; if they come this way and displease us, we will serve them so.' And thus the wives and servants, of your said orators, being in God's peace, and yours,† were with force and arms the day and year above said, riotously assaulted, beaten and wounded, and entreated, to the extreme fear and peril of their lives, and against your peace, and to the most perilous example that may be."

But the trouble did not end with the day; on that following, the 27th day of August, "your said subjects, with divers other of the executors of the said Sir William Fitzwilliam, and divers other of servants and friends, not knowing of the said misdemeanours, came with the dead body, to convey it to the place appointed, through Hoddesdon aforesaid, and then and there came one Lee, a priest, being curate of the said town, to Richard Ogle, gentleman, one executor of the said Sir William Fitzwilliam, and suddenly took him by the bridle and said, 'if thou wilt not agree with me for the burial of the corse, I have authority to bury him here at this parish church, and so I will.' To whom the said Richard Ogle answered and said, 'I pray you go to the King's Herald at Arms, being then present, and he will make you answer,' and, he said he had nought to do with him, and so answered and so behaved himself, that it seemed by his demeanour that he was minded to pick a quarrel, and to give occasion to the breaking of your peace. And in conclusion, would not suffer the corse to pass, till he had received of the said Richard Ogle 20*d.*; howbeit notwithstanding that he would have had much more money, yet the said Richard Ogle so fair entreated him that he took but only 20*d.*" Thus ends the account of the evil demeanour of the butcher, the curate, and their fellow townsmen of Hoddesden.

In due time, the company reached Marholm. The presence of the King's Herald at Arms gave unusual pomp to a village funeral, and the solemn service was made more solemn, by the presence of the four orders of friars from Stamford, whom we may conclude earned the 4*l.* left them on condition of their attendance.

* Erasure in original.

†The Bill of complaint is addressed to the King.

It is unfortunate that we cannot hear the other side of the story told in the Star Chamber, but the defendants' answer, if ever they made one, is not forthcoming, nor is it by any means certain that they ever paid the little bill that follows :—

“ Costs and charges of William Fitzwilliam and Antony Cooke against Richard Michell of Hoddysdon, butcher, for riot made by him and others. First for a councillor from London to Hertford to obtain day over because the sessions were appointed at such time as the said William and Anthony were at the burial of Sir William Fitzwilliam 10s.

Item to a councillor for 2 several days at Hertford, that came from London to give evidence to the jury 20s.

Item for several bills of inditement as well for riot as for trespass and extortion 2s. 4d.

Item for copies of the said inditements 20d.

Item for the costs of the said William and Anthony, and for their council and witnesses at Hertford, 2 several days to the number of 20 persons 4l.

Item for a subpæna against Mitchell 2s. 6d.

Item for a councillor for drawing the bill 3s. 4d.

Item for attachment against the said Michell 2s. 6d.

Item for a pursuant for going to him 5s.

Item for a councillor for drawing the interrogatories upon which Michell was examined 3s. 4d.

Item for the examination of 5 witnesses in the Star Chamber 10s.

Item for 2 councillors in the Star Chamber before my Lord Chancellor and other Lords of the Council 6s. 8d.

Item to costs and expenses to diverse persons that came out of the country at diverse times to give evidence 16s.

Item for two subpoenas against one Wyks and one Sawyer to be witness 5s.

Item for a certiorari to remove the indictment of extortion against the priest 2s. 6d.

Summa 4l.

(Signed)

THOMAS AUDLEY, Mil., Canc.”

The interesting feature in the facsimile is, of course, the signatures:—

First we have the bold signature of Wolsey comparatively free from the flourishes which accompany the other names. Of the great Cardinal it is unnecessary to say aught. He cannot be confused with any other personage of his or any other age, and were there no historical facts concerning him his personality as shown by Shakespeare would have sufficed to give him a prominent place in history. Of the other names a few explanations may be of use.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had been brought up from his youth with his sovereign whom he resembled in stature and vigour. Created Lord Lisle in 1513 he accompanied Henry VIII. in his expedition to France in that year and was in 1514 raised to the dignity of a dukedom. Of his four marriages the most noteworthy was that with the widowed queen of Louis XII., by which he became still more closely attached to Henry. He made many successful raids into France, and notably in the year 1525, not long after affixing his signature of this document, he penetrated as far into the interior as the neighbourhood of the city of Paris. He was fortunate to retain the friendship of his Royal brother-in-law till his death in August, 1545, when he was buried at Windsor.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, son of the victor of Flodden, and in 1524, Duke of Norfolk, on the death of his father, is the third signatory to this document. He presided over the peers, of whom Brandon was one, who condemned the Duke of Buckingham in May 1521. This nobleman, the father of the accomplished Earl of Surrey, just managed to escape, by the death of the king, the fate of his own poetic son. The year before the date of this document the Earl of Surrey, as he was then, had ravaged the coasts of Brittany. Though attainted in 1546 he was restored in 1553 and created K.G., but died the following year.

“Cuthbert London.” was Tunstall, Dean of Salisbury, and in 1522 made Bishop of London. Later on he held the office of Master of the Rolls and in 1530 was translated to the see of Durham. In 1552 he was deprived of the bishoprick, but was restored in 1553, only to be again deprived in 1559, in which year he died aged 85.

The last signature is by no means the least interesting of this group. It is that of Thomas Docwra, by many called the last Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. As the order was suppressed in 1540, the day of the death of the Prior, Sir William Weston, this can hardly be correct. Docwra's name appears among those who took part in the defence of Rhodes, during the siege of 1480. In 1521 he failed when competing with Lisle d'Adam to obtain the grand mastership of the order, but had evidently, many years earlier, left the Island of Rhodes, for in 1504 he built the gatehouse of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell. Docwra died ere his order was suppressed and his building partially destroyed.

Altogether the names of these five individuals whose hands have all pressed this document, recall to the student of history many bright and stirring events. One would like to know what the "diets" consisted of, whether the modest official lunch of modern times or the heavy banquet of spiced meats and subtleties in cream with floods of hippocras of sack with which our ancestors of that time kept up their strength.

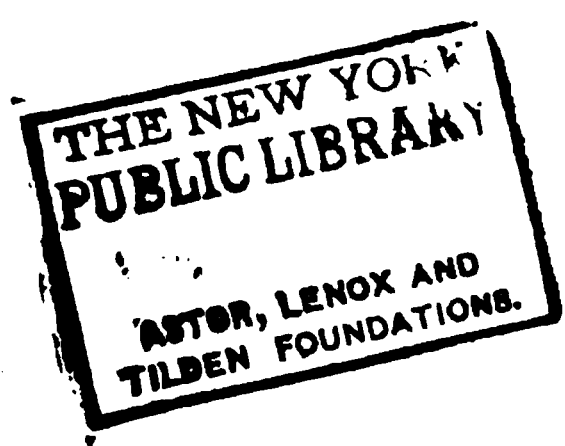


NETHER HALL, ROYDON.

By W. B. GERISH.

NETHER HALL is situated in the parish of Roydon, a mile and a quarter south of Rye House, and half a mile from the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort, and it is from its position with regard to these that it is said to derive its name—Nether. At one period, probably shortly after it was re-built, it was known as *New Hall*. The Hall proper has long since disappeared being much decayed and ruined, it was taken down in 1773. The Gate House or Gateway would have followed suit but for its being in a far better state of preservation, inasmuch that the destroyers found that the cost of pulling down would far exceed the value of the materials; so it was suffered to stand. Local history states that the Hall was erected in 1470 on the site of an earlier edifice, which, in 1280, was the property of the Abbey at Waltham, which body

NETHER HALL GATEWAY, NEAR ROYDON.



had purchased the site of Alexander de Abrickesay. It seems, after a time, to have been sold by its monastic owners, as in 1401 it was conveyed by one Thomas Organ to Nicholas Callerer and others. They in turn conveyed it to Thomas Colt about 1460.

Thomas Colt was employed by Edward IV. on important service abroad, and was knighted by that King, dying in 1476, and being buried in Roydon, where there is a brass to his memory. His son and heir, Sir John Colt (Fuller calls him Sir *Henry* Colt, but this is a slip), was a favourite at the court of Henry VIII. Tradition states that he was one of the wittiest of the bluff King's courtiers, and an avowed enemy of Wolsey, at whose fall he, without doubt, triumphed. Both the King and Great Cardinal are said to have visited Nether Hall on several occasions, for at that time it was contiguous to the forest which extended nearly to Roydon, and it is very possible that Colt would vie with Wolsey at Cheshunt for the honour of entertaining the King. Fuller tells a quaint story of Sir John Colt's witty jesting. After a day's hunting in the Essex forest he took his huntsmen and buckstalls, placing the latter across the narrow path that led across the marshes from Waltham Abbey to the Nunnery at Cheshunt, and hiding close by during the night captured several of the monks therein. When they were taken before Henry in the morning, he is said to have laughed boisterously, remarking that he had "often seen sweeter but never fatter venison."

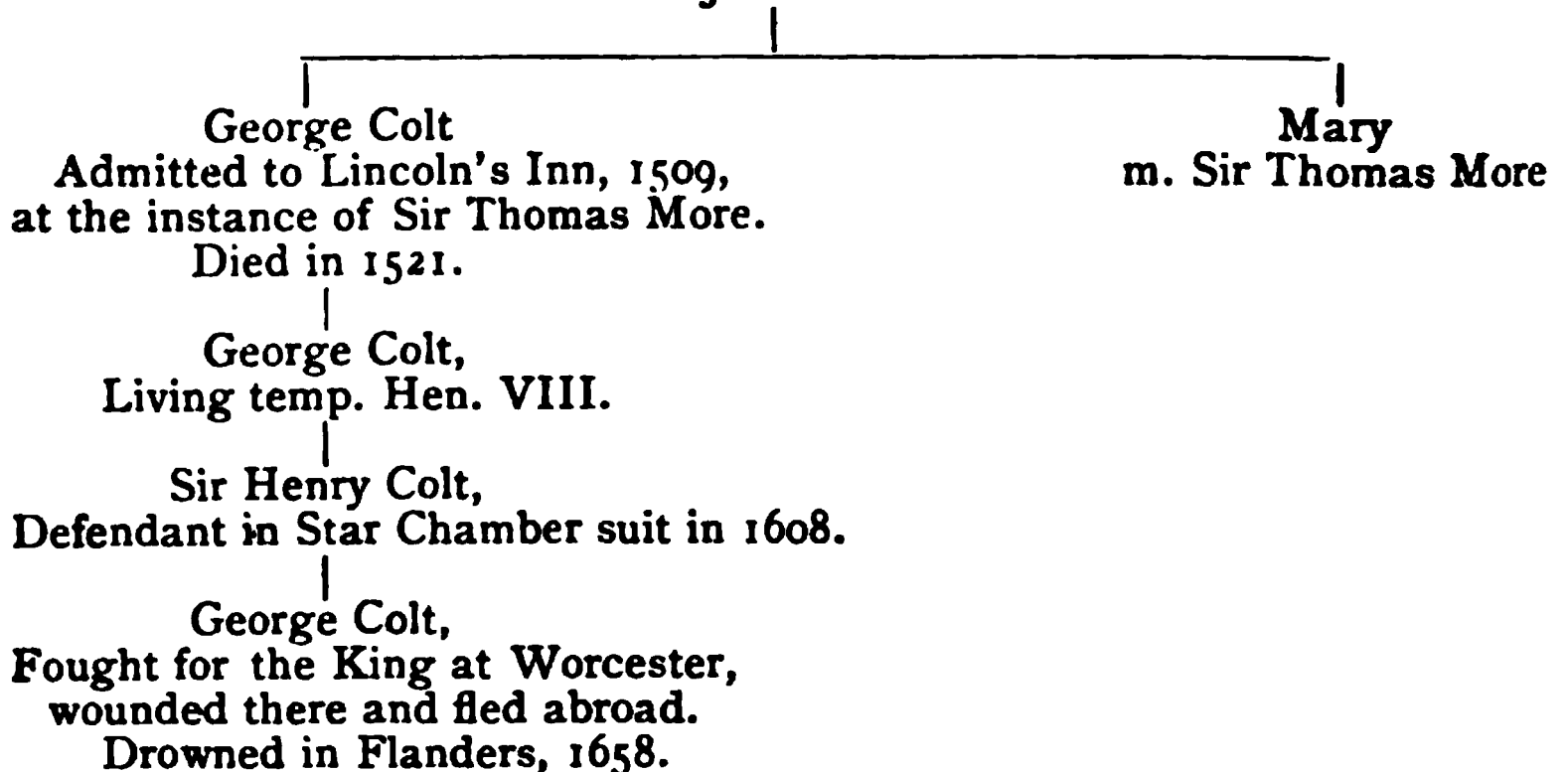
Another more interesting story is told by Cresacre More, and by Thomas Hoddesdon, two of the biographers of Sir Thomas More. The latter having incurred the displeasure of Henry VII., was forced in 1503 to withdraw from public life, and to remain in obscurity during the remainder of his reign. In 1505, "Sir Thomas having determined by the advice and direction of his ghostly father to take to himself a wife, there was at the time a pleasant conceited gentleman of an ancient family in Essex, one John Colt, of New (Nether) Hall, that invited him into his house being much delighted in his company, proffering unto him the choice of any of his daughters, who were young gentlewomen of very good carriage, fair

complexions, and very religiously inclined, whose honest and sweet conversation and virtuous education, enticed Sir Thomas not a little, and although his affection most served him to the second, for that he thought her the fairest and best favoured, yet when he thought within himself that it would be a grief and sore blemish to the eldest to have the younger sister preferred before her, he out of a kind compassion settled his fancy upon the eldest, and soon after married her with all her friends' good liking."

The last recorded *member of the Colt family in possession of the estate was George Colt, son of Henry Colt, who succeeded to the estate in 1635. He found it greatly impoverished and encumbered and was obliged to sell it to pay his creditors. Even prior to this the spendthrift ways of the gay Sir John had well nigh ruined him, so much so that the Hall had to be let, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Sir Edward Baesh, Surveyor of Her Majesty's Victuals for the Seas, "a post of much emolument," as one historian somewhat significantly says. In 1760 it was purchased by Mr. Archer, of Coopersale. When Mr. J. Coulson took the farm in 1792 the present farmhouse near by was enlarged by one gable and various outbuildings were also erected with material taken from the old hall. The central portion of the farmhouse is, however, as old as the gateway itself. The estate is still in the possession of the Archer family, Colonel G. R. Archer-Houblon, of Hallingbury,

* PEDIGREE OF THE COLT FAMILY.

SIR JOHN COLT.



Essex, being the present owner. The following description of the gateway is compiled from various sources.

The Gatehouse is a handsome Tudor structure, composed principally of brick, and consisting of two floors with a half hexagon tower on each side of the entrance. Each floor was occupied by only one room measuring twenty-seven feet by twenty-three and a half, and lighted by large windows. Early in the century the upper storey had fallen in but the first floor remained intact until about 1830, and was sustained on wainscot arches resting in front on three blank shields and a truss composed of a radiant rose, and, at the back, on four trusses, the first and third of which represented griffins, the second and fourth a bear and ragged staff the well-known badge of the House of Warwick. The most western of the shields was supported by two horses, the second held by a spread eagle supported by a lion and unicorn, and the third rested on a lioness and a bull ducally crowned; near the chimney was a colt's head in an ornament of the carving. This storey was wainscotted to the height of about 8ft. Above the wainscot on the plaster were various figures in the compartments, fairly well painted, representing the most eminent personages of sacred, profane, and fabulous history. It is needless to say that no trace of any of this work now remains. The staircase up the eastern tower is in excellent preservation, the ancient brick handrail is noticeable; at the summit a very fine view is obtained, and the quaint twisted chimneys will well repay examination. Beneath the windows above the entrance existed up to a somewhat recent date the machicolation and trefoil ornament with shields and fleur-de-lis. The drawbridge has long since perished and the moat is filled in at this spot. If the moat were temporarily drained and then excavated many interesting objects of antiquity would probably be found.

Portions of the wall surrounding the site of the Hall are fairly well preserved; this wall is loopholed for defensive purposes. In the further corner of the site is a curious watch-tower or guard-room, also fairly well preserved; this had steps leading down to the moat, which was probably patrolled at intervals during the night. About a quarter of a century ago steps

were taken to preserve the gateway, and by judiciously filling in the lower part and cementing it over and by the use of iron binding rods, struts and stays, much was done to keep the fabric together. But a great deal of the iron work has now rusted and decayed, the bricks have by the action of rain and frost become disintegrated and the ivy threatens to in time bring down the western tower which is a mere shell. If permission can only be obtained and funds raised it should be quite possible to preserve (not *restore*) this building so that it would last, humanly speaking for centuries to come.

I am indebted for much of my information to Messrs. McKenzie and Whitley, of Hoddesdon, and the late Mr. Parish, of Roydon, who was for many years tenant of the Nether Hall Farm.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from p. 120).

HAMPSTEAD.

There is one vicarage with cure of souls annexed. The Lord Camden, lord of the manor of Hampstead, is proprietor thereof of the grand tithes he has let part of the same to Thomas M . . for nine years ending 1657, at 45*l.* per annum, and keeps in his own hand about . . . hundred pounds per annum, the tithe whereof we esteem pounds per annum. The petty tithes of the said parish are let by the said Lord Camden to Mr. John Sprint, minister, for his life, in consideration of three score pounds income. The grand tithes are of hay and corn, and the petty tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, fruit There is also payable for ever to the said parish and minister thereof a moiety of the impropriation of Woodhorn, in the county of Northumberland, which by the said John Sprint, minister, is let to Luke Killingworth for three years ending in February,

1651, and there was payable to the late King and now to the use of the Commonwealth, 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, so that the minister hath clear but 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There is also appertaining to the said vicarage a messuage or house standing in the town of Hampstead with a backside or garden thereto wherein the said minister liveth. The grand tithes now let at 45*l.* per annum in our estimation are *bonâ fide* worth but forty pounds per annum; the tithe of the said 400*l.* per annum in the lord's hand, 30*l.* per annum, the petty tithes per annum 10*l.* and the said 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* issuing clear out of the foresaid impropriation of Woodhorn, in the county of Northumberland, the messuage or vicarage house, worth 5*l.* per annum, and the said Lord Camden now payeth for his lordship's life to the said minister 50*l.* per annum according to agreement with the State upon compounding his delinquency. The said John Sprint is curate and minister there presented by the Lord of the Manor, admitted and settled accordingly, and having for his salary the said 50*l.* per annum paid by the said Lord Camden only during his lordship's life, [and] the 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, issuing out of the said impropriation of Woodhorne, and he dwells in the said messuage. The presentation is in the Lord of the Manor which is the said Lord Camden. There is no chapel of ease nor need of any, as the parish church is well and conveniently situated for the ease of the parishioners, and the said John Sprint, minister performs the cure conceive his maintenance too small, being but 87*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, he having great charge of children.

MARYLEBONE.

There is impropriation in the parish of Marybone, as we are informed, to which there is a cure of souls annexed. The possessor of the impropriation is Mr. Robert Forsett, of Marybone, the yearly rent of it . . . that it were to be let at the full value is worth four score pounds a year at the least. The minister's name is Richard Bonner, he doth preach

[two lines quite illegible]

in that part of the parish called Lisson Green, adjoining to Paddington

. . . to serve both parishes of Marybone and Paddington. And we further think it convenient that lies a mile from Marybone adjoining to Giles parish might be adjoined there We desire a godly and able (?) minister to serve both parishes and that he might not have any less than 100*l.* (?) a year for his maintenance.

PADDINGTON.

There is a rectory and a manor, and tithes and other oblations and glebe lands with certain houses thereto belonging, of which which is at the rate of 43*l.* per annum or thereabouts And that the tithes houses and before mentioned was let by George Mount[eigne] late bishop of London to Sir Rowland St. John, and Sibel his wife and Oliver St. John their son, for their lives, and that the said bishop bound them to no certain his tenants, and that the said Sir Rowland St. John had heretofore reading minister who pounds per annum in Paddington, and Marybone at the like salary of Mr. Forsett. And of late years Sir Rowland for a preaching minister 28*l.* per annum which is the rent of the tithes belong to the bishop. And that there is a minister that preaches twice every Lord's day, one Mr. Dodd That the parish of Marybone and Paddington is very fit to be united in one, and that both the pulled down and made one and set on Lisson Green. And that we verily believe that the whole tithe of Paddington are worth one hundred pounds per annum if it were let at the true value. And we humbly desire that a godly able preaching minister may be serve for the parish of Paddington and Marybone and settled with maintenance not less pounds per annum as you in your wisdoms shall think fit. And we are informed that there is a right of presentation to the rectory or vicarage in one Mr. Broune that hath purchased by Parliament for the sale of the Bishops land.

FULHAM.

We present that Mr. Adoniram Byfield is Vicar of Fulham and is an able, honest, and constant preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and hath one Mr. Samuel Fraiser, a man of honest life and conversation, for his curate or officiate, and hath for his salary sixteen pounds per annum; the vicarage house with orchard and garden is worth sixteen pounds per annum, and the small tithes are worth thirty-and-six pounds per annum. We present that there is one parsonage here, the present incumbent is the aforesaid Mr. Adoniram Byfield, worth forty pounds per annum and is impropriate, the presentation is in Edward Harvie, Esq., as we are informed, being lord of the said mannor. The tenant in possession is Mrs. Phillip, a Nurse, widow, or her assigns and holdeth the same by lease for three lives, it being as we are informed the parsonage house with twenty acres of glebe land barns and stables thereunto belonging worth fifty pounds per annum. The tithe of corn and hay is worth two hundred and ninety pounds per annum.

EALING.

There is one vicarage house and forty acres of land thereto belonging, valued at thirty-five pounds per annum, the small tithes belonging to the Vicar worth twenty-five pounds per annum. The vicar in being Mr. Daniel Comarthen (?) an able and honest preaching minister; the presentation hath formerly been by the Dean and Chapter of Pauls, as we are informed. There is also given by one Mr. John Bowman forty pounds per annum for a lecture, and is now supplied by the aforesaid minister. The presentation of the parsonage of Ealinge hath formerly been in the Dean and Chapter of Paul's as we are informed, and is now leased to Mr. Thomas Lidcott for two and twenty pounds per annum for two lives now in being, and is now by the aforesaid Thomas Lidcott let out to Robert Mainard, viz., the house and sixty acres of lands thereunto belonging worth eighty pounds per annum, and the tithes of the aforesaid parsonage is worth two hundred and seventy pounds per annum.

CHISWICKE.

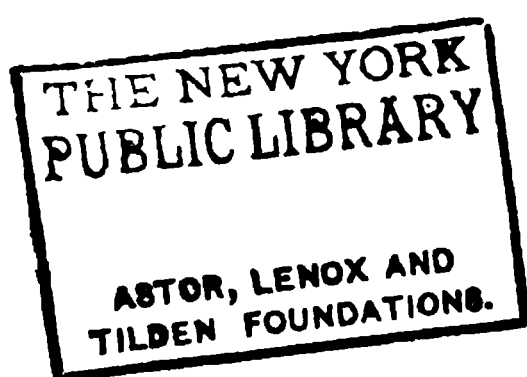
The present vicar is Mr. Patrick Se . . . is an able and honest preaching minister presented by the Parliament after the sequestration and putting forth of Mr. Packington, There is a vicarage house which is very much decayed; the barn thereunto belonging was lately repaired by the present minister, and let to Mr. William Smea (?) for three pounds the year; the house is valued at three pounds the year . . . acres and a half of glebe land belonging to the vicarage valued at twenty-seven pounds per annum held by Benjamin Houlden, the petty tithes valued at twenty-five pounds per annum. The presentation of the minister formerly, as we are informed, was by the Dean of Paul's, London. The parsonage is in the hands and occupation of Mr. Challoner Chute. The value of the chief tithe is, we are informed, one hundred pounds per annum. For what term the said Mr. Chute hath it, we cannot know.

ACTON.

We do present that there is one parsonage house with barns and stables, and one acre of . . . or pasture, all which are valued at ten pounds per annum. The tithes are valued at [one hundred and] ninety pounds per annum. The present minister is Mr. Phillip Nye, an able . . . preacher, and was presented by the Parliament after the sequestration of Doctor Fe . . . ly. Mr. John Nye is assistant in the cure, and hath one half of the profits or thereabout for his pains, and is also an able preaching minister.

HAMMERSMITH IN THE PARISH OF FULHAM.

We do present that there is one chapel at Hammersmith in the parish of Fulham; the present minister is . . . a very . . . and painful preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and there is belonging to the aforesaid minister towards his maintenance the small tithes which do amount unto the sum of one and twenty pounds per annum or thereabouts, during the time of the said Mr. Bifield his being Vicar, if he do continue to receive the hundred pounds per annum which he hath out of the rectory of [Ashwell] in the County of Hertford . . . The rest of the said



minister's maintenance is upon a voluntary contribution which he hath at present without a further augmentation cannot long continue. The town consists of who although they may be willing yet are unable in regard of their poverty. And we do further present that the said parish church of Fulham is situate a great distance from the inhabitable parts of the said parish, some parts of the same being near four miles from the said parish church, and as the said inhabitants cannot conveniently repair to the said parish church to partake of the public worship and service of God, therefore we do humbly present that the said parish may be conveniently divided in manner following, viz. That all such houses, lands to belong unto the hamlet and chapelry of Hammersmith shall or may be there, together also with the great brick house lately built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, knight . . . being within the town of Hammersmith as also a certain moiety of with extending from way leading end of a little green called Gibbs' Green the said chapel there the said parish church is more than one half land, we present may be appropriated to the chapel

BROMLEY COLLEGE. ✓

BY THE REV. JAMES WHITE, M.A., Chaplain of the College.

BROMLEY COLLEGE at Bromley, in the county of Kent, is the largest and the most ancient foundation for clergymen's widows in England. There are many similar foundations, generally placed in a Cathedral City, and confined to the widows of that diocese; but Bromley College has no such restriction. There is a preference given to the widows of clergymen from the old Diocese of Rochester, as it was in the time of Bishop John Warner, the pious founder of the College; beyond that it is open to widows of clergymen from any diocese in England or Wales.

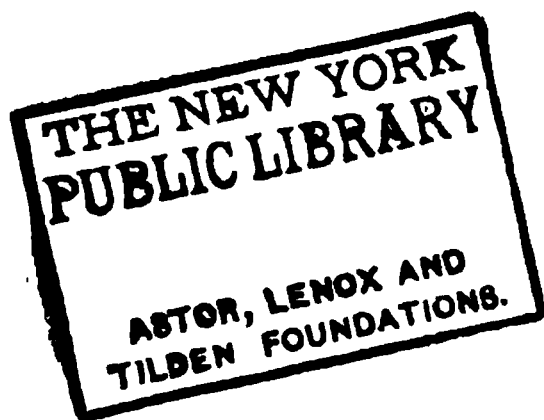
Such foundations must necessarily be post reformation ; and they are a recognition of the valuable aid a clergyman in his parish may receive from a good help-meet ; and of the benefit to all classes, and especially the poor, of female influence in the ministrations of religion. It is to be regretted that such foundations are not more numerous and better endowed ; as the need for them is great and increasing.

Bromley College was built shortly after the year 1666, in accordance with the will of the Right Rev. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, who died in the previous year ; and left besides other munificent charities, £8000 for the erection of the College, and a rent-charge on his manor of Swayton, Lincolnshire, of £450 per annum, to provide pensions of £20 per annum for twenty poor widows of orthodox and loyal clergymen, and £50 for a chaplain. The buildings and endowment have been subsequently increased, so that there are now forty houses in the College, and the widows receive pensions of £38, the five oldest of £44.

A kind of branch College has also been erected in the grounds, containing five houses which are endowed with £44 a year each, for the daughters of widows who have lived with their mothers in Bromley College. This is called the Sheppard College, after its foundress, Mrs. Sheppard, and is under the same government.

The personal character and history of the founder of the College, Bishop John Warner, as far as at present discoverable, are of considerable interest. His father was a citizen of London, and member of the Merchant Tailors' Company. The date of his birth cannot be accurately ascertained, but he was baptized in St. Clement Danes' Church in the Strand, on September 17th, 1581. In 1599 he became a Demy of Magdalene College, Oxford, and subsequently was elected a Fellow. In 1614 he was appointed Rector of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, London, and his talents and character becoming known in the Metropolis, preferments were "after the manner of those days" heaped upon him. He became Canon and Prebendary of Canterbury, Rector of Bishopsbourne, Vicar of Bekesbourne, and Rector of Hollingbourne in Kent, and Rector of St. Dionis, Backchurch,

Old Entrance Gate, Bromley College.

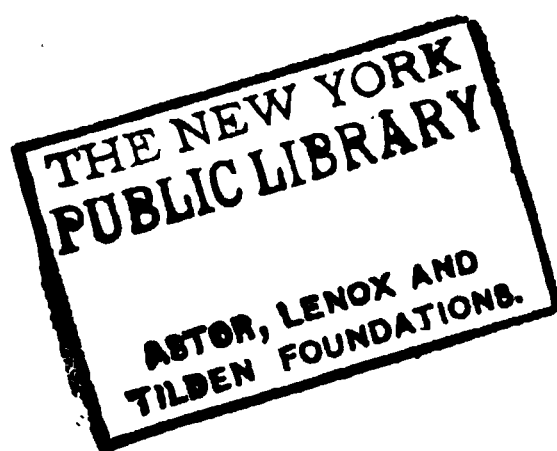


London. He was appointed Chaplain to King Charles I., of whom he was a personal friend, and of whose policy he was a resolute and uncompromising supporter. In the year 1626 he preached before the King at Whitehall a sermon on this text : " This is the heir, come let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance," so strongly inveighing against the parliamentary party that he was threatened with impeachment ; and as a security obtained the royal pardon. In 1633 he was appointed Dean of Lichfield, and in 1637 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. Up to the re-adjustment of Episcopal incomes by the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed in 1834, the See of Rochester, was not only the smallest in extent, but also the poorest in endowment. It was therefore generally held in conjunction with other preferments, frequently the Deanery of St. Paul's, or of Westminster. Bishop Warner seems to have been in moral principle far in advance of his time, and indeed of two hundred years later, for he resigned nearly all his preferments on his appointment to the Bishopric. The Rectory of St. Dionis, Backchurch, he seems to have retained. At least there are, after that date, records of his quarrels with the Puritan inhabitants of that parish. In the House of Lords he was a resolute defender of the rights and privileges of the Episcopal Order, and published at the royal command a pamphlet entitled " Church lands not to be sold ; or, A necessary and plain answer to the question of a conscientious Protestant, whether the lands of Bishops and Churches in England and Wales may be sold." In recording the expulsion of the Bishops from Parliament in 1642, Fuller remarks of Bishop Warner, " In him dying Episcopacy gave its last groan in the House of Lords." He with eleven other prelates had been shortly before impeached by the House of Commons under the Act of Præmunire for taking part in the Convocation of 1640, and making of Canons ; and they were committed to prison. This impeachment was afterwards dropped owing to the admirable defence made by Challoner Chute, who had been chosen and instructed by Bishop Warner as counsel for himself and his brethren. A strong friendship existed between these two ; of which a silver cup given by Bishop Warner, and still preserved at The Vine, the ancient and beautiful seat of the Chute family in Hampshire, is a memorial.

In 1647 Warner's lands and goods were, with those of all the other Bishops, sequestrated ; and in his case the sequestration extended to his private property, which was very considerable ; and he became for some years a wanderer in the West of England and Wales, and experienced great poverty and many privations. During this period he wrote a treatise entitled "The Gayne of Losse, or Temporal Losses spiritually improved in a Century and one Decade of Meditations and Resolves, London, 1645." It is dedicated "To his honourable friend, that pious gentleman, Mr. John Ash, a worthy member of of the Honourable House of Commons in this present Parliament." Mr. Ash, though apparently of the opposite party to Bishop Warner, yet seems to have afforded him much help and protection in the time of his distress. The book has also at the beginning the following :—"The approbation. I have perused this treatise, intituled '*Temporal Losses spiritually improved.*' In which finding nothing but what is pious, sound, and profitable, I allow it to be printed. John Downam. November 27th, 1644." At the time of the restoration Bishop Warner wrote to his friend Dr. Sheldon (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury and founder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford) : "So far as I can learn there is not a clergyman living, who hath done or suffered, put them both together, more for the King and the Church and the poor Clergy than I have. And that though I am utterly forgotten in all, yet that I have not forgot in any kind to discharge the part of a true and loyal subject to my sovereign lord, nor of a dutiful son to my Holy Mother, the Church."

When restored to his see, notwithstanding his great age, he applied himself diligently, and yet with patience and perseverance, to the restoration of order among the clergy of his diocese. He died at the close of the year 1665 at the age of 85. The only reflection that has been cast upon his character was that of parsimony; but the habits of self-denial he had learned in times of persecution and trial were afterwards maintained for the sake of charity. As he quaintly said of himself, "He did eat the scragg ends of the neck of mutton that he might leave the poor the shoulders." His gifts during his life as well as the bequests of his will were various and munificent. He gave

Entrance to the Old Quadrangle, Bromley College.



to Canterbury Cathedral the Font, which is still in use, and which is a very good example of the taste of the period, and which cost 500*l.* To the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral he had also given in his life time 1,000*l.*; and to Rochester 200*l.*; to the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, he had given 1,300*l.* To all these he made additional benefactions by will; to the repair of Rochester Cathedral, 800*l.*; and to the library of Canterbury Cathedral, 600*l.* For the augmentation of poor vicarages in the Diocese of Rochester he left 2,000*l.* Many other smaller bequests to the poor of St. Clement Danes, London, and of Bromley, and to servants and friends, are enumerated in his will.

Bishop Warner married the widow of Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, but had no children; and his property, which after his benefactions had been provided for was still considerable, was left to his nephew, John Lee, Archdeacon of Rochester, from whom the family of Lee-Warner, whose principal seat is Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, descends.

The most important of Bishop Warner's benefactions was that for Bromley College of which particulars are given at the beginning of this article. Beyond a preference to the widows from his own diocese of Rochester the only condition was that the chaplain should always be a member of Magdalen College, Oxford. His executors were left free to choose a site for the College; and decided to build it close to the, then, little town of Bromley, where the Bishops of Rochester had resided since the ninth century. Bromley palace was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1845.

The College originally consisted of one quadrangle of which the sides remain as originally built. It is an excellent specimen of Jacobean domestic architecture. Two projecting wings in the front form the houses of the chaplain and the treasurer; and a large archway in the centre gives access to the quadrangle which is surrounded by a cloister, from which the twenty houses are reached. Over the archway are placed the arms of Bishop Warner, surmounted by a mitre, and immediately under is the following inscription: "DEO ET ECCLESIAE. This college for twenty poore widowes of orthodox and loyall clergymen and a chaplin was given by John Warner

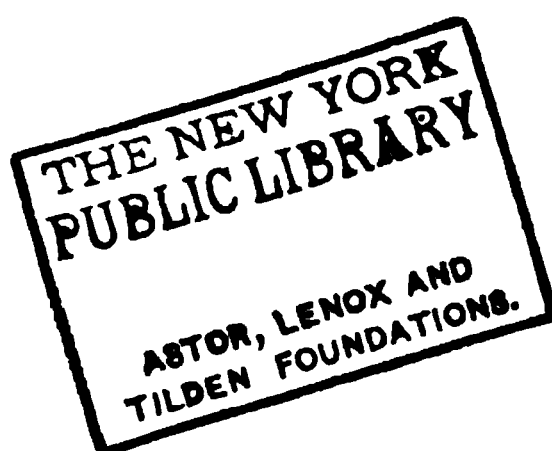
late Lord Bishop of Rochester, 1666." It is a tradition that a considerable portion of the materials of this quadrangle and particularly the stone columns of the cloister, were brought from the ruins of old London after the great fire. Each house consists of a hall and one good sized sitting-room on the ground floor, excellent kitchen accommodation in the basement, and two, three or four bedrooms in the first floor and attics. The daughters of the widows are thus enabled to live with their mothers, which adds much to the happiness of the members of the college, and extends its usefulness.

The second quadrangle is on the same general plan as the first. It is, however, not a square, but is wider, so as to project beyond the sides of the first, and break the monotony of a long line of windows. The arrangements of the houses are the same. This quadrangle was built about the close of the last century by the liberality of Mrs. Helen Bettenson, of Chislehurst, and Mr. William Pearce, brother of Bishop Zachary Pearce, of Rochester, who was also Dean of Westminster, and author of a well-known commentary on the Holy Scriptures. These excellent benefactors not only erected the buildings, but contributed an endowment to give pensions to the additional members.

About the year 1860, the fourth side of the old quadrangle, that adjoining the new quadrangle and containing the Chapel, fell into complete disrepair, and there were no funds to restore the buildings without trenching on the endowment. A resident in Bromley, Mr. Joseph Matthew Holworthy, whose mother and whose wife's mother had been members of the College, undertook to accomplish the restoration of the houses; and by great efforts, and by the example of most generous liberality on his own part, he fully accomplished the task, at a cost of nearly £6,000. He was afterwards appointed a Trustee of the College; and a tablet has recently been put up in the Chapel to his memory.

The old Chapel, which was very ugly and inconvenient, built in the worst style of Jacobean church architecture, with pews nearly five feet high, and accommodating too small a number for the extended College, was replaced by a very

Cloister and Entrance to Chapel, Old Quadrangle, Bromley College.



pretty chapel of the early decorated period of architecture, and of the type of College chapels at Oxford and Cambridge. The windows are all filled with stained glass, representing scenes of pious female life from the Old and New Testament. These are the work of O'Connor, of Birmingham. The cost of the new chapel was defrayed by money collected by the then chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Adams, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a well-known writer of historical and other works. His tenure of the office was marked by many improvements, especially in the laying out of the grounds. These grounds are about six acres in extent; and all very tastefully arranged, and planted with fine trees, including some cedars, mulberries, horse-chestnuts, elms and beeches, besides hawthorns, laburnums, and ornamental shrubs. A lawn tennis ground is provided for the younger residents in the College. There are, in addition, over two acres of a nursery garden on the east side, which are let for the benefit of the College, and prevent the encroachment of houses. The treasurer's house is also let for the benefit of the College, as one of the trustees undertakes that office gratuitously. Since the year 1776, the office has been with two exceptions filled by members of the family of Norman of the Rookery, near Bromley.

The history of the College since its foundation has not many incidents, and few stirring ones to record. It is an abode of ancient peace; and many whose lives have been marked with anxiety and trial, and with much labour in works of piety and charity, have found here, at the close, a calm and peaceful ending.

But some incidents may be recorded:—In 1693 the widows presented a petition to the Crown complaining of the government of the college; and in consequence a Royal Commission was issued by whose recommendation the government of the College was reorganised on the basis which has continued to the present time. It was then that the title of Bromley College was given formally to the institution. This is much to be regretted; it should have been called Bishop Warner's College, at Bromley. By this a just tribute of gratitude would have been paid to the founder;

and the memory of his noble and pious generosity would have been maintained to encourage others to go and do likewise. By the recommendation of the Commissioners the government of the College was vested in twelve trustees, of whom seven are *ex-officio*, and five co-opted. The *ex-officio* trustees are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of Rochester, the Judge of Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the Chancellor of Rochester. The co-opted trustees are principally persons of position in the neighbourhood, who are called local trustees ; and can consequently visit the College. The Lee-Warner family are also almost invariably represented on the Board. The first treasurer appointed under this *regime* was Sir John Morden, bart. He afterwards founded Morden College, at Blackheath for decayed Turkey merchants ; and the idea of that benevolent institution, and of the architecture of the place, seem both to have been taken from Bromley College. During the last century the College received many benefactions, the chief being those of Bishop Zachary Pearce, 5,000*l.*, of his brother, 12,000*l.*, and of Mrs. Bettenson, 10,000*l.* In 1823, the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Walker King, gave 3,000*l.* to found three out-pensions for clergymen's widows, and the following year Mrs. Rose, who had been a member of the College, but quitted it on succeeding to a large fortune, left a legacy of 8,000*l.* to her home in the days of poverty which she did not forget in the time of wealth. In 1893 the College received the reversion of 1,000*l.* under the will of the late Rev. J. R. Newell, on the death of his widow. He had been formerly Vicar of Bromley, and his mother had been a member of the College. The interest of this is directed to be applied to increasing the incomes of the five oldest widows.

Since Bishop Warner's day the number of the beneficiaries has been doubled, and their incomes nearly so. But 38*l.* does not now nearly represent the value of 20*l.* in 1666, which then would have been sufficient for a comfortable maintenance. The trustees are now obliged to require that every widow elected should have at least 40*l.* a year from other sources to make the pension adequate.

In 1840 Mrs. Sheppard, whose husband had been a Fellow

of Magdalen College, Oxford, and whose brother was Dr. Routh, the well-known centenarian President of that House, built and endowed the five houses in the grounds which are known as the Sheppard College. These are for the daughters of widows who have lived with their mothers in the College.

This excellent and charitable lady having observed that by the death of a widow very frequently a daughter who had with much filial piety cherished the declining years of an aged mother, was left without a home or resources, and was often too advanced in life to obtain employment, provided them houses with pensions of 44*l.* each and two out-pensions of 30*l.* for the daughters of the widows, and it has been a very excellent supplement to the original foundation.

Many of the daughters while residing in the College with their mothers add to their resources by teaching; and of course many go away as resident governesses. It may be interesting to mention that among those who have done so, was Miss Hildyard, one of the Queen's earliest teachers, who received much kindness from Her Majesty, by whom she was given a residence in St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park; and Miss Mary Anne Gayton, who taught the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to read. She died March 13th, 1881, in the Sheppard College, to which she had been elected in 1858, and her accounts of the wonderful talent and precocity of her remarkable pupil are still among the traditions of the place.

Bromley College has been distinguished for the longevity of its members. At present the oldest is in her hundred-and-third year. The successive appointments of two chaplains, father and son, the Rev. Harrington Bagshaw, and the Rev. Thomas Bagshaw, cover ninety-four years, from 1694 to 1788. These gentlemen held the vicarage of Bromley, in conjunction with the chaplaincy of the College, which provided them with a residence, and also had several other preferments: the rectories of Woolwich, and of Headley in Hampshire, being thrown in as unconsidered trifles in the epitaph which records if not the virtues, the good fortune of the latter individual. This gentleman was a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and is mentioned by Boswell. Dr. Johnson had several ties in Bromley, and was a frequent resident. His wife is

buried in the church, and his friend Dr. Hawkesworth lived and died in the town.

Little ever occurs to trouble the calm and pleasing monotony of life in Bromley College. The members enjoy excellent health; and sickness, apart from the infirmities inseparable from old age, is rarely known. The one painful aspect of the institution is the large number of candidates at each election, of whom many must be disappointed. There are generally from twenty to thirty applications, and seldom more than one or two vacancies.

Three portraits of Bishop Warner, the founder of Bromley College, are extant. One is in the President's Lodge, Magdalen College, Oxford; one at Walsingham Abbey, and one in the Chaplain's House, Bromley College.

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY COMMON, TOLD FROM LOCAL RECORDS.*

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

THE common has been described by ancient writers as a dreary plain, partly cleared of timber, comprising 1,500 acres of land, two-thirds being within Finchley Parish, the remainder in the parishes of Friern Barnet and Hornsey.

Finchley Common is stated to have been the scene of many an incident of historic interest; King Edward IV's army encamped there before the battle on Gladsmore Heath on Easter day, 14th April, 1471. The future Queen Elizabeth was conveyed a prisoner across it in 1553 and, being "very sick," tarried at Highgate for two days. On the 22nd March, 1599, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex rode in great state across the common to St. Albans on his way to Ireland, attended by a vast train of noblemen with their retainers. He returned the following year, disgraced, to the Tower.

In the year 1640 the cutting and drying of peat and turf was carried on upon the common to supply London with fuel,

* Other contributions by Mr. Passmore to the History of Finchley will be found in *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries* (under which title this Magazine was formerly issued), vols. ii., iii. and iv.—ED.

the "sea coal" trade being stopped, in consequence of Newcastle having surrendered to the Scotch. Then came the plague years when the common was much utilized for encampments by fugitives from London; large numbers dying in their flight were buried in unknown graves. At Whetstone, it is stated "the inhabitants offered to fire upon those who attempted to go forward, so that they came back discouraged."

The "fifth monarchy men" being driven from London by a troop of horse, took refuge in the Bishop's Woods here. They were dispersed after a conflict in which twenty of the King's troops were slain; the leader, one Vanner, was taken prisoner whilst leading on his men to the cry "King Jesus not King Charles," bearing in his hand a flag with the motto inscribed thereon, "The Lion of the tribe of Judah."

The Middlesex Session Rolls, a calendar to which is brought down to the reign of James II., record some curious cases of robbery, murder, sheep-stealing, vagrancy, witchcraft, etc., in connection with the common of Finchley. I notice in Elizabeth's reign the case of a true bill against a man and his wife for robbing a woman on the highway there of a felt hat, neckerchief, and apron, value 1s. 8d. The prisoners "put themselves" guilty and were sentenced to be hung. The woman was, by a jury of matrons, found pregnant, but was hung the following year.

On the 17th of January, 12 James I. (A.D. 1615) Elizabeth Rutter, "the witch of Finchley," was found guilty of "practising certain wicked, detestable and devilish arts" called witchcrafts against Priscilla Fielde, the daughter of James Fielde, of Finchley Common, so that she died. There are also three more true bills against the same Elizabeth for practising witchcraft upon three other children of the same James Fielde, whereof they languished and died. Elizabeth was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. In the following year it was ordered that the headborough, constable and others, should cause Agnes Miller, wife of Robert Miller, of Finchley, yeoman, to be "duckt" in a pond of water on the Common, she having been indicted by the inhabitants of the parish, "for a notorious and common scoulde and disturber of the honest inhabitants of Fynchley."

A true bill was found against a man, being a rogue and vagrant maintaining himself lazily and craftily by playing with cards and dice to the injury of the King's lieges. It was adjudged "That he be halfe stripped, tyed to a carte's taile with a superscription upon his head, showing his offence and whipped till his body is covered with blood."

The conventicle Act of 1664 forbade the attendance of any person at any assembly held under colour of the exercise of religion in other manner than that allowed by the practice of the Church of England. Finchley Common became a resort of Nonconformists and Puritans; and we may surely presume that Richard Baxter, who was living in retirement at Totteridge, after his liberation from prison, occasionally ministered to assemblies on the common, until warned of the approach of the troopers his little flock dispersed. There is some evidence to show that Baxter preached at the little conventicle which stood near the corner of Totteridge Lane, Whetstone, an old building utilized until quite recent years by the Nonconformists of Whetstone for the purpose of a Sunday School.

The tenants of the Bishop of London's manor of Finchley claimed, under an ancient charter, to cut wood. The clearance by the time of which we are speaking appears to have made rapid progress; yet tracts of forest lands remained till after the close of the seventeenth century, sheltering the deer. An order to the Grenadier Guards in August, 1725, directs "A detachment of sixty-four men under a lieutenant and ensign to march to Barnet and be assisting in seizing and securing the deer-stealers who infest the chase and carry away the deer."

Some of the highway-men who carried on their "trade" on Finchley Common, did so, it appears, in a highly professional manner. They entered into articles of partnership for the equitable division of profits, as appears from a case set out in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*—*Everett v. Williams*, October 3rd, 1725. A bill was filed by a highwayman in the Court of Exchequer to compel a division of profits in the case of two highwaymen who, having entered into partnership, agreed together to ply their trade on Finchley Common and elsewhere and to divide the profits. By this trade they became

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possessed of 2,000*l.*; but upon one calling on the other to render a full and fair account, and to divide the proceeds, a dispute occurred, and each refused to disclose his earnings, whereupon an action at law was commenced and a verdict of 20*l.* actually taken. Upon appeal, however, the bill was pronounced to be both scandalous and impertinent. Everett was sentenced to pay the costs, and the solicitors fined 50*l.* each. A Finchley J.P., then resident on the Common, whose name appeared on the above bill, was fined.

In 1745 a camp was formed on the common, and a train of artillery sent from the Tower, to bar the progress of the "Young Pretender's" march on London. His defeat at Culloden deprived this army of the opportunity of distinguishing itself, but provided Hogarth with material for his celebrated "March to Finchley."

It appears from the vestry minutes that squatters were to some extent tolerated on the waste, that they were accustomed to keep droves of geese and to snare wild birds. Thus one, John Awkerd was "to have to his own use and his heirs for ever, a cottage standing on Finchley Common, provided he discharge the parish of two children and give them education."

Leave was given by the vestry to John Pibus, Esq., to dig 150 loads of sand from the common, near the "Three Horse Shoes," he to "slope down and level the road, and pay 3*l.* 3*s.* to the use of the poor." The same year three of the adjoining owners were summoned to the vestry to settle what they were to pay for the abuses they had made by taking the surface mould from the common.

Mr. Noble of "Betts Style" was also called to account for "carrying off several loads of fern and furzes." He paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which sum was appropriated towards the apprenticeship of a poor boy. The casuals, at the sign of the "Fighting Cocks," on the common, appear to have given the J.P.'s. much trouble, a "Common Driver" was appointed and paid 4*l.* a year.

During the years 1776-7 Mr. Roberts, a tenant at "Cockhold's Haven" on the common, claimed exemption from toll, levied by the City of London by virtue of

a Charter of King John. The Vestry took the matter into consideration, and made an order to defend an action brought by the City for the payment of the said toll, "all costs to be paid out of the rates." The charter from King John to the Bishop of London and his tenants was produced in court, but it does not appear what became of it, nor is the result of the trial stated.

In the summer of 1780, the Queen's regiment and the South Hants Militia were encamped on the common on account of Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots. Dysentery was very fatal in the camp. One hundred and two burials are registered, and the relief of soldiers' wives and widows became a very onerous business. Amongst other articles there appears, "Paid Mr. Eele's deficiency respecting the Riot Act when the soldiers were encamped, 2*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*"

The Vestry made an order in 1785 to dispossess James Platt of a cottage on the common, which he had by force and violence broken into and taken possession of; and in the accounts there is an item for expenses incurred in dispossessing certain persons of a cottage.

(To be Continued).

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

JANUARY TO MARCH, 1899.

THERE are two stations to add to the lists given in the January and April numbers of this Magazine (pp. 79 and 128).

County.	Station.	Height.	Observer.
Middlesex	Old Street, London	70 feet	Royal Meteorological Society
Bucks	Bletchley		John Chadwick.

Old Street is the only station in the City of London at which observations are taken in accordance with the requirements of the Royal Meteorological Society, and it is one of the few stations directly maintained by the Society. Bletchley is a rainfall station at which some other meteorological observations are made. Returns have not been received from Regent's Park or Sandhurst as promised.

The Counties are distinguished as follows:—1, Middlesex;

2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at 9 a.m.

Observations taken at Warfield and Cookham appear to confirm the surmise that Berkshire is the coldest of the Home Counties, giving a mean temperature for January of 40.1°; February, 39.4°; and March, 39.7°; but the results are not strictly comparable with those from the other stations. The temperature of the other Home Counties, except Bucks, may be ascertained from the tables, but it should be pointed out that the comparatively high temperature shown for Middlesex is due to the only station representing this county being situated in the heart of London.

The decrease in mean temperature from January to February, and from February to March, is the most striking point shown in the tables. While March had about the average temperature, February was about 3° above the average, and January as much as 6° above it. In January and February together the rainfall was nearly an inch above the average; in March it was about an inch below it. The most notable features in the weather of this quarter are, however, the frequent and severe gales in January, wreaking havoc on our coast, and the effect of gales upon the tides, and of heavy rain, in causing destructive floods in the Thames Valley in the early part of February. All the rain in this month fell during the first sixteen days.

January, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	44·0	39·5	48·6	9·1	30·8	55·9	85	7·5	2·49	21
2. Halstead ..	41·6	35·9	47·2	11·3	25·7	55·1	90	6·2	2·15	18
„ Chelmsford..	41·5	35·6	47·3	11·7	24·9	55·7	89	7·0	1·81	18
3. Bennington	41·0	35·6	46·4	10·8	27·7	54·5	91	6·9	2·24	22
„ Berkhamsted	41·4	36·0	46·9	10·9	26·8	54·2	90	7·3	2·78	23
„ St. Albans..	41·4	35·9	46·8	10·9	27·8	54·2	90	6·4	2·86	25
6. W. Norwood	42·5	37·4	47·7	10·3	28·8	54·5	88	6·5	2·54	21
„ Cranleigh ..	42·3	36·4	48·2	11·8	27·6	54·8		5·8	2·96	19
„ Addington..	41·4	36·6	46·1	9·5	27·4	53·5	88	7·0	2·91	20
7. Margate ..	43·1	38·4	47·8	8·4	31·5	54·8	83	6·0	2·37	19
Mean.....	42·0	36·7	47·3	10·6	27·9	54·7	88	6·7	2·51	22

February, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	43·6	37·9	49·3	11·4	27·8	65·0	83	6·0	1·87	12
2. Halstead ..	41·5	34·2	48·8	14·6	21·8	63·2	88	6·2	1·49	12
„ Chelmsford..	40·7	32·8	48·5	15·7	20·2	64·0	87	7·0	1·60	12
3. Bennington	41·3	34·8	47·8	13·0	20·3	62·7	88	6·5	1·77	13
„ Berkhamsted	41·3	34·0	48·7	14·7	19·2	63·0	91	6·8	2·43	10
„ St. Albans..	41·3	34·3	48·3	14·0	20·9	62·7	87	6·0	2·39	12
6. W. Norwood	42·4	35·9	48·9	13·0	22·5	63·4	87	6·4	2·11	12
„ Cranleigh ..	42·1	33·8	50·4	16·6	19·0	58·6		4·5	2·53	11
„ Addington..	41·6	35·7	47·5	11·8	24·5	61·4	91	5·6	2·62	14
7. Margate ..	42·7	37·5	48·0	10·5	25·6	61·4	87	7·4	1·63	15
Mean.....	41·8	35·1	48·6	13·5	22·2	62·5	87	6·2	2·04	12

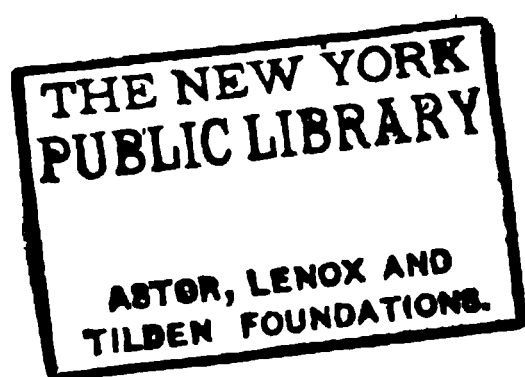
March, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	42·4	35·1	49·7	14·6	24·6	61·5	79	6·1	·55	9
2. Halstead ..	40·4	30·3	50·5	20·2	19·0	61·8	86	5·9	·97	6
„ Chelmsford..	39·6	29·5	49·7	20·2	17·3	60·9	85	6·0	·79	7
3. Bennington.	40·6	31·7	49·4	17·7	19·6	61·8	84	6·1	·66	9
„ Berkhamsted	40·8	31·1	50·6	19·5	17·5	61·2	83	5·8	·66	9
„ St. Albans..	40·5	31·3	49·6	18·3	18·2	60·5	85	5·1	·66	10
6. W. Norwood	40·6	32·4	49·9	17·5	19·7	60·4	81	5·5	·51	10
„ Cranleigh ..	40·6	30·4	50·9	20·5	17·0	61·0		4·4	·52	5
„ Addington..	40·4	32·9	47·8	14·9	19·0	58·4	79	6·9	·88	13
7. Margate ..	41·6	34·5	48·7	14·2	25·2	60·9	83	6·8	·83	11
Mean	40·8	31·9	49·7	17·8	19·7	60·8	83	5·9	·70	9

Rainfall, January to March, 1899.

Stations	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Stations	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Sq.	2·52	2·00	·50	4. Winslow	2·54	2·04	·70
„ Harefield	2·53	2·14	·38	„ Slough	2·41	2·05	·47
2. Newport	2·31	1·41	1·08	5. Abingdon ..	2·45	2·19	·27
3. Royston.....	2·32	1·42	·98	„ Bracknell	2·54	2·23	·78
„ Hitchin	2·46	1·53	·68	„ Cookham	2·47	2·09	·63
4. Bletchley	2·70	2·22	·96	6. Dorking	3·14	3·19	·67

Mean (22 stations) : January, 2·52 ins. ; February, 2·04 ins ; March, 0·69 in.





ST ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH. NORTH AND SOUTH TRANSEPTS, SHOWING POSITIONS OF
SLABS WITH BRASSES AND INDENTS.

THE BRASSES AND INDENTS IN ✓ ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(*Continued from p. 161.*)

No. 40. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery, showing indent only of a figure, probably an ecclesiastic, with a scroll issuing from the left-hand side of his head and foot inscription. The indent is so worn it is scarcely to be made out. Height of figure, 17 inches. Foot inscription, 13 inches by 3½ inches. Size of slab, 60 inches by 36 inches.

No. 41. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery with brass of Thomas Fayrman, merchant of the Staple of Calais and bailiff of St. Albans, who died in 1411, and Alice, his wife, who afterwards became Alice atte Welle, and died in 1454.* This lady was a great benefactress to both the Abbey Church and St. Andrew's parochial chapel. The figure of the husband is shown dressed in a long tunic with a girdle, and an anlace or short sword on his left side. The lady wears a long gown with full sleeves edged with fur at the wrists, and has a veil head-dress. Both figures are very much worn. Above, between the effigies is an indent for a shield, and below are the remains of the foot inscription, two pieces of which only now exist bearing the following words:—

Hic jacet Thomas Fayreman
. ux' ej' qui oblit primo die mensis . .
. A° Domini M°CCCC°xi°

Height of effigy, 27 inches. Size of slab, 88 inches by 38 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 42. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery showing indent of figure with scroll on the left side, and foot inscription. The brass for this indent is the effigy of a monk No. 5 on the board in Wheathampstede's Chantry. Haines, in his work on brasses, states that this is perhaps the brass to Reginald

* Will proved 1454. Wills, Archdeaconry of St. Albans, Stoneham 78a. The identity of this lady was discovered by the Rev. H. Fowler, M.A.

Bernewelt, who died in 1443, but he gives no authority, and I have found no reference to such a monk at St. Albans. The figure is shown wearing the habit of the Benedictine order, consisting of a tunic or gown and a cowl. The inscription and scroll are lost. Height of figure, 27 inches. Foot inscription, 15 inches by 6½ inches. Size of slab, 84 inches by 31 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 43. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery with indent for two figures, much worn, probably a man and wife, with foot inscription and shield over their heads. Possibly the tomb of Adam atte Welle, sewer to King Henry IV., and Alice his wife. Date, probably early 15th century. Size of slab, 78 inches by 40 inches.

No. 44. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery with indent only, very much worn, of a floriated cross somewhat like No. 22, and having a similar device at the intersection of the arms. The cross stands upon two rounded steps, below which is a foot inscription. On the left hand side is the kneeling figure of a monk, from whose mouth issues a long scroll. Size of slab, 80 inches by 34 inches.

No. 45. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery, the indent in which is too much worn away to be made out. There was apparently the indent for a large figure with a device over the head. Size of slab, 91 inches by 33 inches.

No. 46. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery with the indent only of a small figure 18 inches in height, probably a monk, and a foot inscription 14 inches by 3 inches. Size of slab, 76 inches by 28 inches.

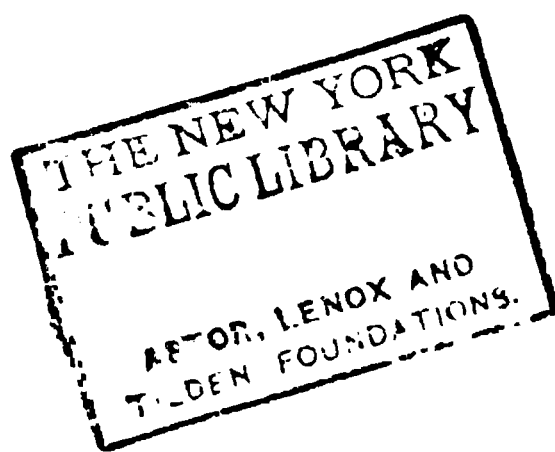
No. 47. Slab in the north aisle of presbytery with indents only, showing a man and two wives. Above and below are indents for inscriptions. There are indents for four children under the left hand figure, five under the middle figure, and two (?) under the right hand figure. Size of slab, 72 inches by 31 inches.

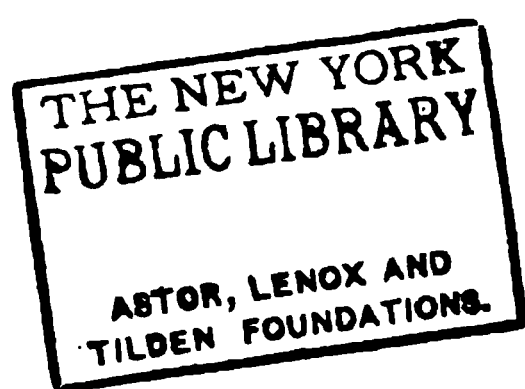
No. 48. Altar tomb in the south aisle of presbytery with Frosterley marble slab bearing five crosses, indicating that it was once an altar. At the west end on the side are the indents for three figures with an indent for an inscription over them. On the north, south, and east sides are indents for shields. This

Thomas Fayman and Alice his wife
de cōm dñi hñd dñi dñi

de cōm dñi hñd dñi dñi
de cōm dñi hñd dñi dñi

No. 41. THOMAS FAYMAN AND ALICE HIS WIFE.
A.D. 1411.





tomb has been moved from a spot more in the middle of the aisle and to the west of where it now stands.

No. 49. Slab in south aisle of presbytery with indent only of a small figure of an ecclesiastic, probably a monk 20 inches in height, and a foot inscription $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches.

No. 50. The upper portion of a slab with indent only of a cross, above which are two roses. A sketch of this brass by John Philpot, made in 1643, when it was apparently almost perfect, is among the MSS at the Heralds' College. It shows the cross standing upon a base, around the arms of which is a crown of thorns, and at the top a scroll bearing the title I.N.R.I. On the left hand side of the cross is the kneeling figure of a man, from whom issues a long scroll bearing the words: BY THE TOKEN . . . and on the other side of the cross is the kneeling figure of a woman also with a scroll. Below were the figures of six sons and five daughters.

No. 50a. Slab in south aisle of the presbytery containing the indent showing the side view of a figure with hands raised in prayer, and a scroll rising from the hands. Below the figure is the indent for a foot inscription. Height of figure, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Size of foot inscription, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Size of slab, 72 inches by 32 inches. *This slab is omitted on the plan, but it lies in a line northward of No. 51.*

No. 51. Slab in the south aisle of presbytery. The slab contains the brass full length effigy of Ralph Rowlatt, merchant of the staple of Calais, who died in 1543. He was the ancestor of the celebrated Sarah Jennings, who became Duchess of Marlborough, from whom the present Earl Spenser inherits the Sandridge estates. He is represented in a long gown with surplice like sleeves edged with fur, and wearing the broad shoes of the period. The figure of his wife Jane is lost, below are the indent for three sons and the brass for six daughters, who are dressed in kennel shaped head-dresses and tight fitting gowns with fur cuffs. Over the heads of the figures and under the indent and brasses for the children are four shields, and around is the following fragment of a marginal inscription:—

. merchaunt of the staple at Calais and
Jane his wyfe, whiche Rauff decessed the day of
in the yer of our Lord God MD^c

The slab must have been laid down before Rowlatt's death and the date never inserted. Size of slab, 96 inches by 46 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 51a. Slab in the south aisle of the presbytery with the indent of a small figure, probably that of a civilian, and a foot inscription. Height of figure, 14 inches. Size of foot inscription, 15 inches by 2½ inches. Size of slab, 60 inches by 21 inches.

No. 52. Slab in the south aisle of the presbytery. All that can be made out of the indent on this slab, which is very much worn, is a large twisted scroll enclosing a portion of a figure. Size of slab, 62 inches by 22 inches.

No. 53. Fragments of two slabs in the south aisle of the presbytery, the one with an indent for two shields, and the other with the indent for a marginal inscription.

No. 54. Slab in the south transept with the indent for the figure of an ecclesiastic and foot inscription.

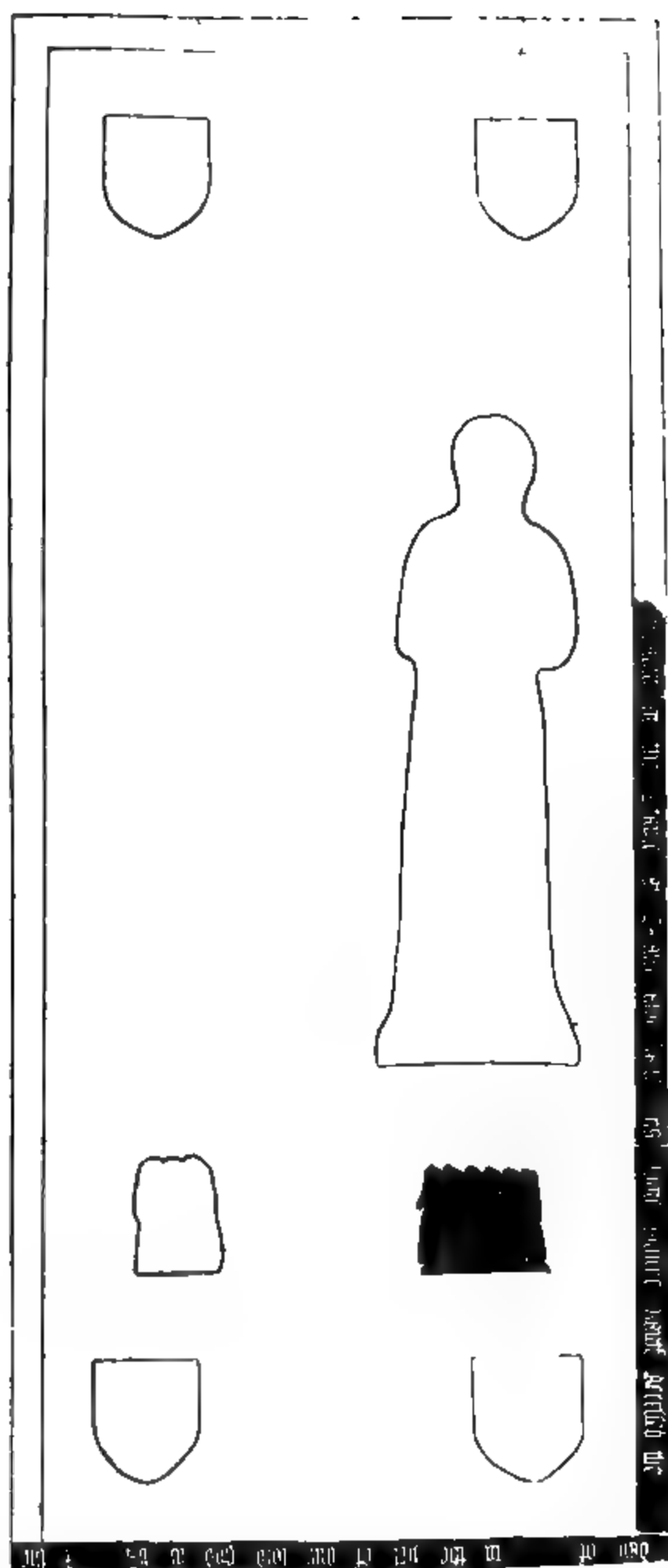
No. 55. Slab in the south transept in memory of Thomas Rutland, sub-prior of the Abbey, who died on 20 August, 1521. The brass effigy and foot inscription form No. 2 on the board in Wheathampstede's chantry. The figure, which is well drawn, is represented in the habit of a Benedictine monk, consisting of a tunic or gown and a cowl or hood. The foot inscription runs as follows :—

**Memoriale Domini Thome Rutland quondam | sub-
prioris bujus monasterii qui ex hac luce migravit | xx
die mensis Augusti anno Domini Millesimo quingen |
tesimo vicesimo primo cuius anime indulgeat Altissimus.**

In memory of Dan Thomas Rutland, formerly sub-prior of this monastery, who migrated from this light on the 20th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord, a thousand five hundred and twenty-one. On whose soul may the Most High have mercy.

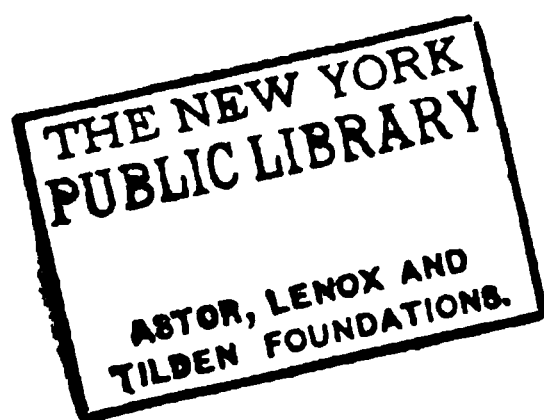
All that remains of the marginal inscription are the words
**in conspectu tuo egi ꝑ deo deprecor Majestatem tuam
ut tu Deus.**

Size of slab, 87 inches by 25 inches.



No. 51. RALPH ROWLATT AND JANE HIS WIFE. A.D. 1543.





No. 56. Slab in the south transept over the vault of the Fothergill family. Upon the slab is a brass bearing the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF JOHN SERGIUS FOTHERGILL, ESQ.

DIED MARCH 24, 1836, AGED 70 YEARS.

ALSO OF HIS TWO SISTERS,

MARY FOREMAN FOTHERGILL, DIED DEC. 7, 1844,

AGED 75 YEARS, AND MARTHA VERE BROWN,

WIDOW OF THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL WM. BROWN,

DIED DECEMBER 30, 1851, AGED 76.

Size of slab, 79 inches by 36 inches.

No. 57. Slab in the south transept with indent showing a large floriated cross, foot inscription, and a kneeling figure on the right hand with a long scroll issuing from its mouth on the left hand side is a scroll. The slab is very much worn. Size of slab, 78 inches by 30 inches.

No. 58. Slab in the south transept showing the indent for a brass of pretty design consisting of a large floriated cross, terminating in vine leaves, standing upon a small dog. In the middle of the cross is the indent for an ecclesiastic, who appears to be wearing a doctor's cap. Above is a crocketed canopy, and around is a marginal inscription. From the description of the slab placed over the grave of Robert Norton, prior of this monastery during the Abbaey of Abbot Michael (1335-49), given in the survey of the church made in 1428, it is possible that this may be the slab in memory of that officer. Size of slab, 88 inches by 36 inches. *See illustration.*

No 59. Slab in the south transept over the grave of John Gyldeford, formerly prior of Belver, and before and after custos of the nuns of Sopwell, "whose goodness of life earned for him burial in that place by the leave of the holy father, Dom John Wheathamstede" (*Lloyd, Altars, &c., p. 10*). A portion only of the stone now remains, showing the indent for the head and shoulders of an effigy of a monk and a scroll, and above an indent for a device, the subject of which is very uncertain. The fragment of the slab is 31 inches by 31 inches.

No. 60. Slab in the south transept, with indents for the figure of a monk, with a scroll issuing from his mouth and a foot inscription. Size of slab, 72 inches by 36 inches.

No. 61. Slab in the south aisle of the choir near to the tomb of the hermits, Roger and Sigar, showing the indent for floriated cross having a device at the intersection of the arms and a foot inscription, A portion of the indent for a marginal inscription, with roses at the corners, remains.

No. 62. A fragment of a slab with the indent for a brass in the recess formed by the canopy for the tomb of the hermits Roger and Sigar, in the south aisle of the choir.

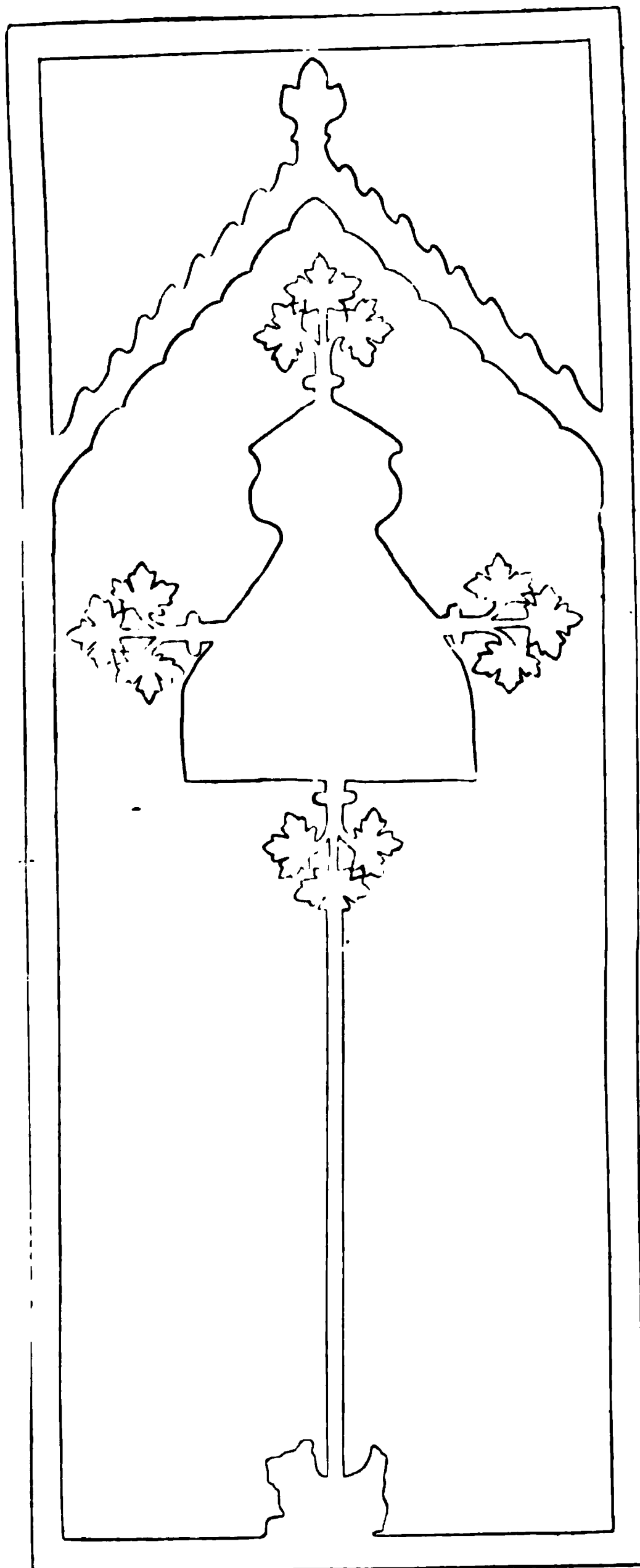
No. 63. Slab in the north transept, with indents for the figures of a man and wife, each with a scroll issuing from its head, between them is a child. Above are indents for two shields, and below are the indents for a foot inscription and below that a shield. Late fifteenth century. Size of slab, 74 inches by 33 inches.

No. 64. Slab in the north transept in memory of William Stroder and Margaret, his wife. This stone, which is very much worn, shows the indents for the effigies of a man and woman, and foot inscription. The brass inscription is No. 11 on the board in Wheathampstede's chantry, and runs as follows :—

Pray for the soules of Willm. Stroder and Margaret, his wife | which Margaret decessed the xii | day of Marche the yer | of Our Lord God M.D. xvii | on whose soules Jhu have mercy.

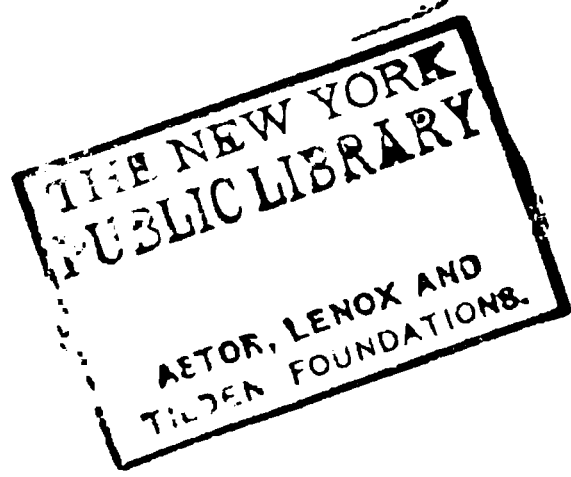
Size of slab, 57 inches by 29 inches.

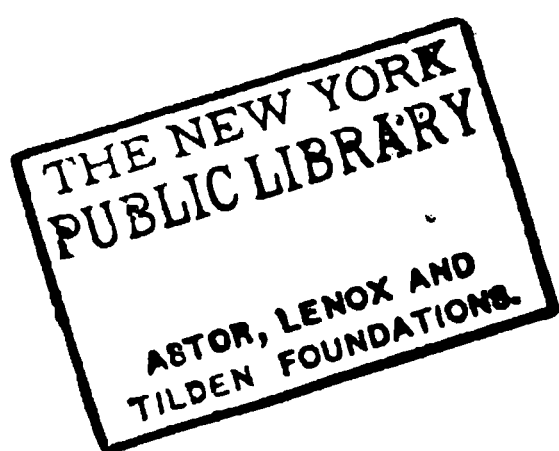
No. 65. Slab in the north transept, with an indent only for the effigy of a monk, standing on a foot inscription, over whose head is a scroll, and above that an indent apparently for the figures of the Virgin and child. These lie under a crocketed canopy supported upon side shafts, terminating in pinnacles. The whole is surrounded by the indent for a marginal incscription, at the corners and sides of which are circular discs and roses. The position of the slab corresponds with that assigned in the survey of the church made in 1428, to the grave of William Stubbarde, a lay brother of this

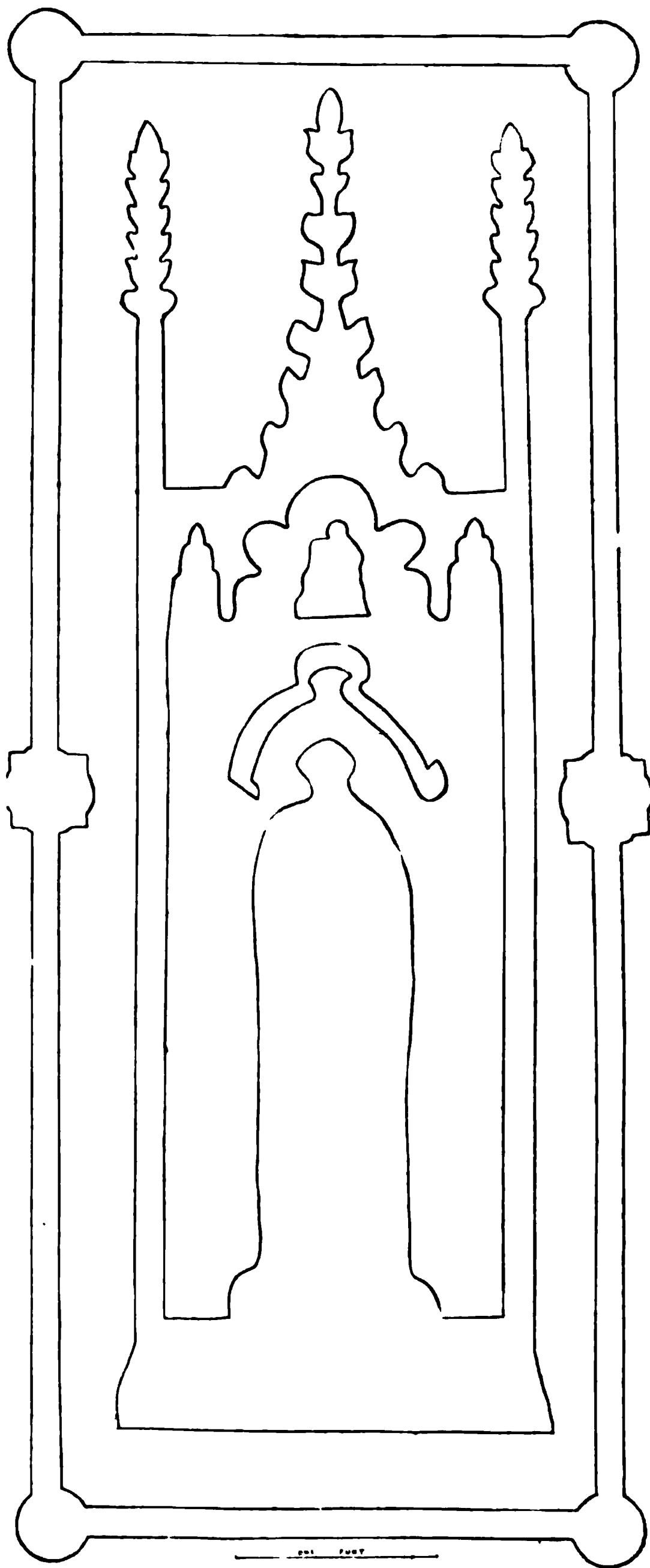


ONE FOOT

No. 58. POSSIBLY PRIOR ROBERT NORTON.
14TH CENTURY.







No 65. POSSIBLY WILLIAM STUBBARDE.
14TH CENTURY.

Monastery, who in the time of Abbot de la Mare (A.D. 1349-96) obtained notoriety as a stone-carver, and did some of the work of the cloister and the doors of the church, including possibly the Abbot's door (*Lloyd, Altars, etc.*, p. 12). *See illustration.*

No. 66. Slab in the north transept with the indent for a large demi figure of an ecclesiastic. Size of slab, 54 inches by 40 inches.

LINGFIELD CROSS AND CAGE.

BY GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S.

STONE crosses of any considerable antiquity, whether of churchyard or way-side type, are distinctly rare in the Home Counties, and perhaps no excuse is necessary for drawing attention to the existing example of a village cross at Lingfield, Surrey—an example which possesses one or two unusual features, and is, in many ways, an interesting object.

Lingfield Cross stands about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the parish church on an open space of ground known as the "Plestor" or "Plaistow," a name which recalls the site of village games and pastimes.

Close by the cross is an old oak tree, the original boundary mark which indicated the division between two manors. The cross, built about the year 1437, was perhaps intended to supplement the oak tree as a boundary mark. It is constructed of local sand-stone, quarried in the East Grinstead beds, and stands about twenty feet high, measuring five feet on each face. On the north side of the cross is a square stone building which once did duty as a parish cage. It has been considered by some that this building is a small chapel, but the idea appears to be utterly without foundation, and there is no doubt that it was erected late in the 18th century, as a cage or prison for the detention of petty offenders—such as drunkards and disturbers of the peace. The iron barred aperture in the door which still remains, reminds one of Sir Richard Lovelace's well-known lines:—

"Stone walls doe not a prison make,
Nor iron barrs a cage."

These minor prisons or cages were once fairly plentiful, as we may learn from such names as the "Cage Field" at Bromley, Kent, etc., but they have now become rare, and it is interesting to find one example so complete as is that at Lingfield.

In a report on this interesting structure, drawn up by Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower in 1891, it was suggested that, as the cage was of no antiquarian interest and had ceased to be of any public utility, it might very properly be demolished in order to show the village cross to better advantage, and to make it possible to carry out a scheme of restoration of a rather serious character. The suggestion happily was not acted upon, and the inhabitants of Lingfield are to be congratulated upon manifesting so much common sense and good taste in the matter. They regarded the cage in the true antiquarian spirit, and, as a result, it still stands an interesting relic of a species of punishment of evil-doers which has passed for ever away.

We are indebted for the accompanying photograph to our good friend Mr. G. W. Smith, of Bromley Common, whose love for objects of antiquarian interest has done much to preserve pictures of old buildings in Kent and Surrey, which have been destroyed in recent years.

CHALFONT ST. PETER.

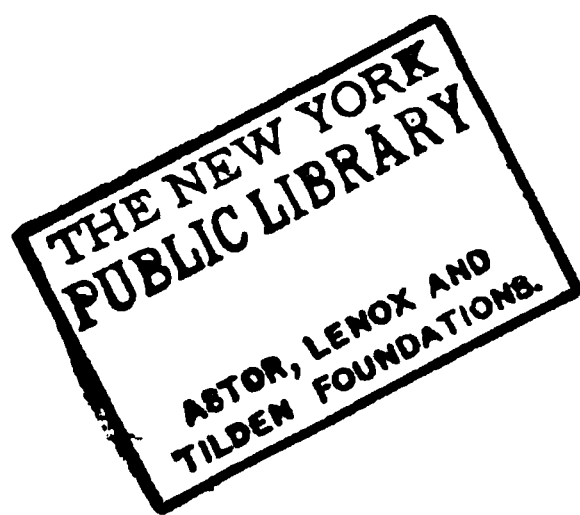
BY THE REV. F. H. WOODS.

(Continued from p. 136).

THE real history of Chalfont St. Peter begins with the entry in Domesday Book, which translated runs thus:—

In Celfunde Roger held of the Bishop (*i.e.*, of Baieux), four hides and three virgates. There is arable land for 15 ploughs. In demesne is one, and 14 villeins with four bordars having 14 ploughs. There are two serfs there and one mill of six shillings value. Meadow two carucates. [There is] woodland for 600 pigs, and one hawking ground. Their total value is 110 shillings. When received [*i.e.* from William the Conqueror] 60 shillings. In the time of King Edward 110 shillings. This Manor was held [in the reign of Edward] by Earl Lewin.

Lingfield Cross and Cage.



Lewin, the first known Lord of the Manor, was a brother of King Harold, and seems to have shared his fate at the battle of Hastings. The land was given by William to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, in Normandy, and, with many other of the estates so given, was held under him by Roger. In this entry we are struck by the large proportion of woodland. It is interesting to realize that the patches of beechwood still found here and there in the parish are a survival of the great hog farms of a bye-gone age, and that the pheasant preserves of to-day are the modern and prosaic counterpart of the ancient hawking ground. The one mill survived until quite recently, and the mill tail is evident enough under the "Greyhound Inn." The mill was situated just outside the vicarage paddock. It was used for various purposes at different times, such as spinning silk, weaving a coarse kind of flannel, and as a flour mill. The last miller, Daniel Russell, introduced steam, and he successfully resisted the attempt on the part of the vestry to increase his rate in consequence. Not many years after, the mill became dilapidated and was pulled down.

The history of the parish for some time after the Norman Conquest is very obscure and as we know it possesses little interest. It appears that at one time the manor was part of the honour of Leicester, and as such became the possession of the celebrated Simon de Montford. The name "Mumford," once that of the owners of Bulstrode and still preserved in "Mumfords," is very possibly a corruption of Montford. A Mumford is mentioned in the Parish Registers. In the year 1449 a chantry was founded within the Parish Church by the executors of William Whaplode, in accordance with his will, Mass was to be said daily for the souls of Henry VI., Queen Margaret, and the said William, and the chantry priest was to help the curate of the Parish Church. The said priest was also to keep an obit and distribute certain money "to the curate, clerk, and sexton of the said church and to the poor folk there." In other words he was, in addition to his special chantry duties, to do very much the work of an assistant curate.

In the time of Henry VIII. (according to the Commission

of 1546), the annual value of the chantry was 11*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, 9*l.* 19*s.* 0*¼d.* nett; which would represent about 100*l.* according to the present value of money. There were no goods or chattels pertaining to the chantry saving one white vestment of damask, worth 13*s.* 4*d.* (6*l.* 12*s.*), which remained in the hands of Thomas Langshaa (Langshawe) then incumbent there, that is as chantry priest. There were at this time 200 "houslyng people" (communicants). Thomas Langshaa remained in the Parish, being according to Lipscombe, pensioned at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum in 1553, and was buried on August 23rd, 1558. He is described, in the Parish Register, as *quondam cantorista in hac ecclesia*. The return made in Edward VI.'s reign reveals a very similar state of things, except that the incumbent of the chantry was Gilbert Denys, aged 60, who had "no other living." It is also expressly stated that the property of the chantry lay "within the same town." This is remarkable because a so-called "Chantry Wood" and "Chantry Field," lying near Maltmans Green, suggest, by their names, that they were once part of the Chantry property. The gross value is in this return given at 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*Public Record Office Chantry Certificate Rolls 4, No. 7, and 5, No. 92*). According to Lipscombe when the Chantry was dissolved by Edward VI., it was bought by Sir Robert Drury, knight, for 261*l.*

Though the special property of the chantry was, as already stated, confined to a single vestment, that of the church itself was, in 1552, considerable. In the Public Record office there is an indenture made between the Commissioners appointed in the 6th year of Edward VI. (1552) and the churchwardens of the parish, William Ducke and Richard Taylor, by which "the goodes, plate, juelles and all other ornaments, perteyninge to the parish church of Sainte Peter's, Chalfonte," were committed to "the safe custodie of the latter untill such tyme as the Kinges Maicstie's pleasure be farder knowne." The list is as follows:—

"Inprimis iij. chalices of sylver with patentes; ij. corpores with cases; one sute of vestimentes of blue bawdkyn; one vestiment of whit damaske; ij. blacke vestimentes, the one of blacke velvet the other of saten bruges embrodered; a vestiment of grene velvet

figured with dasies and birdes; one other grene vestiment of saten bruges; an olde vestiment of blue silke with flowers embrodered; an olde redde vestiment highe worne; a cope of redde velvet embrodered; a cope of whit damaske embrodered. A cope of blue bawdkyn with orfreyes of nedillworke; an olde cope of Darnixe; iiij. hanginges for the altars of saten bruges, one of damaske embrodered; iiij. olde hangynges; viii. linnen altar clothes; fyve towelles; ij. crosses of coper and gilte; ij. sensors of latin with a shippe; a paire of latine candelstickes for the highe altar; one pair of organs v. belles in a ringe; one other little bell; commonly called the Sanctus Bell."

It will be noticed that these include a complete suit of blue vestments as well as a cope of that colour for feasts of the Virgin, one white vestment and cope for festivals, and one red vestment and cope for Sundays (according to the Sarum use) two black vestments for funeral masses, and two green vestments for ordinary use. As copes were only worn at festivals, there are no copes of black or green. As the vicar performed mass without assistant priests, no tunicles were necessary. The words "altars" and "the high altar" shew that there was at least a second altar, probably that of the chantry. The daily mass, performed by the chantry priest, would otherwise have interfered with services for which the vicar was responsible.

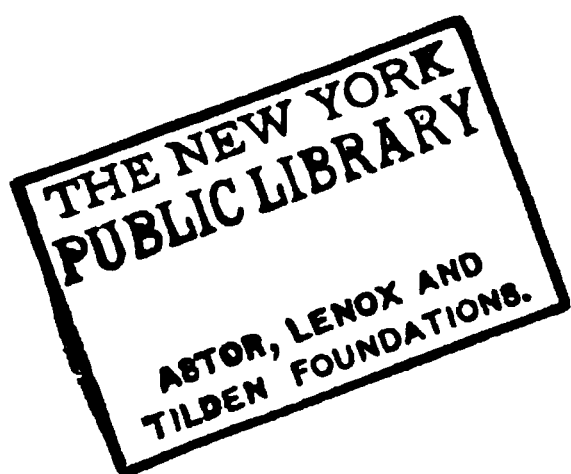
The mention of the two censers and of the ship or boat from which the incense was taken is interesting in face of the contention made the other day before the Archbishops by Chancellor Dibdin, that incense was an exceptional rite even before the Reformation. The two candlesticks accord with the simple old English use. At present there are six vesper lights in addition to two eucharistic and two sanctuary lights. How interesting it would be to know what a pair of organs in a village church of that date were like! Was it usual to have two? What became of these organs, history does not relate, and in fact our knowledge of the church music of Chalfont St. Peter has chiefly to do with modern times. Until the "restoration" of the church, the choir, male and female, sang in a western gallery, lighted by glass doors leading into the tower. Psalms were sung to the accompaniment of several musical

instruments. The violoncello, played by one of the choral musicians, was, and is probably still, in the possession of his widow. The board on which the number of the psalm was painted, is still in the church, though supplanted for practical use by a more Gothic hymn-board. The psalms were sometimes diversified, it would appear, by anthems of a somewhat florid character. A MS. anthem book, belonging to a choirman of the 18th Century, has fortunately escaped the ravages of time and "restoration." The surpliced choir was first instituted on Advent Sunday in 1871. In the Parish Magazine of that date the late Vicar, Rev. G. M. Bullock, reminds the parishioners that the choir are laity and that this arrangement can have no tendency to exalt the clergy! The implied objection sounds curious now.

Whether any of the ornaments found by the Commissioners of Edward VI. were allowed to remain seems doubtful. It is probable that the plate was sent up to the Jewel House in the Tower of London to be melted down, and the bells converted into cannon. The plate at any rate did not survive the Commonwealth. It is significant that the old pewter "salvers," figured in the opposite print, date from 1661. On one of them is inscribed the following:—"Edward White and Roger Ewer of Chafern St. Peters In Buckingham Sheire. An. Dom. 1661." On the other the place is called "St. Peters Chfern." These were, 32 years later, supplemented by two large pewter flagons and patens to match. The pewter vessels have now, literally as well as figuratively, been placed on the shelf, and silver plate is again used, the best pieces being two patens, presented by the late Rev. Edward Moore, once curate of the parish and the father of Charles Moore, Esq., the present lord of the manor, and two chalices purchased by public subscription collected in 1871. The present bells, or rather five of them, were cast by Thomas Mears, of London, in 1798. The treble bell was recast by Bond & Sons, Burford, Oxfordshire, in 1884.

Among the Parish records is preserved "an account of all the utensils, vestments, books, ornaments, &c., exhibited at the parochial visitation of the worshipful and Rev. Luke Heslop, B.D., Archdeacon of Bucks, on Tuesday, ye 27th of

Pewter Communion Plate, Chalfont St. Peter.



May, 1783." The list stands in marked contrast to that made in King Edward VI.'s reign. It is as follows :

"Communion Table. Green and Linnen cloth. One Napkin. Two Flaggons. Two Salvers. Two Plates. One Silver Cup. One Bible, Folio. Two Common Prayers, Folio. Two Surplices. Bier. Black Cloth. Pulpit Cloth and Cushion. Two Stools. Umbrella. Three Forms. One Common Prayer for ye Clark."

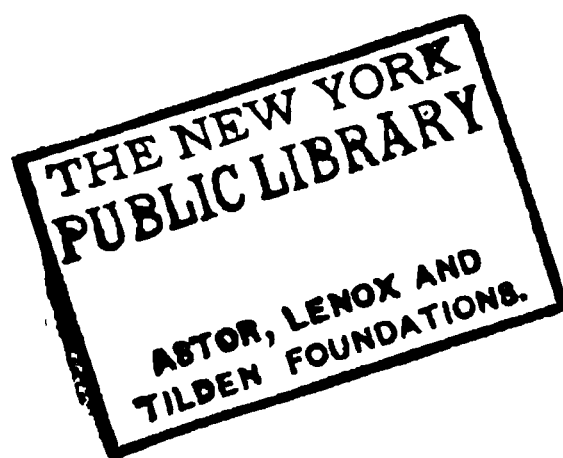
The Bible and three Prayer Books were given in 1717, very soon after the new Church was built. The Bible and the best of the Prayer Books are handsomely bound volumes, with brass mountings, with a furious looking dragon on the cover. They were the gift of one Edward Trevor. The curate and clerk had to be content with more modest tomes. The umbrella, was, of course, used for funerals. A later list in 1823 substitutes a purple for a green cloth, and adds a plated flagon, and a set of communion plate "for the use of the poor" (i.e., the sick). Did the poor in those days not communicate unless they were sick?

The parish took an active part in the religious controversies of the 17th Century, and Bradshaw, who was Vicar between 1617 and 1648 (?), had a very trying time, as appears from a letter written on the 13 June, 1636, by John Andrewes, D.D., then rector of Beaconsfield, to Archbishop Laud, in which he says that on the 12th inst. there came to the writer, Mr. Bradshaw, vicar of St. Peter's Chalfont to ask whether he might give way to an afternoon lecture on Sundays in his church. The writer told him "no, by no means, for it was both against the articles set forth at the Archbishop's metropolitical visitation and the King's instruction to the clergy." He said that he was "most violently importuned thereto by some new comers to his parish, and especially by Mr. Pennington, a citizen, who, when Mr. Bradshaw made some difficulty, fell upon the Archbishop, saying, since this same pragmatical Bishop kept his visitation, there is a great gap opened for the increasing of popery and spreading of Arminianism. For in that country, where government is so slackly looked to, men of some little fortunes are persuaded they may say or do anything against government or governors (whether ecclesiastical or laic) without control." He goes

on to detail the objections, made by Pennington's gardener, to the injunction of bowing at the name of Jesus, and to a presumed assertion of Universal Redemption in the Prayer Book. Dr. Andrewes told Mr. Bradshaw that the gardener's speeches were directly against the 4th and 6th Canons, and that Mr. Pennington's were *Scandalum Magnatum*, wherefore he ought to complain of them, but though "a well meaning man, he, like the rest of the clergy in those parts, is so overawed by the justices and lay gentry that he is wonderful timorous." Poor vicar! In 1648 or thereabouts his living was sequestrated, his only serious fault according to Walker (quoted by Lipscombe) being that he wished the lecturers hanged. Are we altogether surprised at this candid expression of feeling? It is important to note that at this time the squires and justices were the stronghold of puritanism in these parts, and exercised their influence to thwart and control the clergy.

It is not certain who was the Pennington mentioned in Dr. Andrewes' letter. It appears from Lipscombe that a certain William Pennington bought property in the parish, presumably the Grange, in 1559. On the other hand it is known that the famous Isaac Pennington first came to the Grange in 1651. It was probably Isaac's father, or uncle, who had come to reside on his property, perhaps temporarily, some sixteen years previously and caused so much trouble by his religious opinions. Isaac's father at any rate was a pronounced puritan, and as chief magistrate of London raised the city forces to join the Parliamentarians. He was afterwards made constable of the Tower and one of Oliver Cromwell's Council of State (see Lipscombe). He figures very prominently in Walker's "*Sufferings of the Clergy*."

Isaac Pennington owned and lived at the Grange until 1665, when he was deprived of his property and sent to prison at Aylesbury. Gulielma Springet, the daughter of Isaac's wife Mary, married William Penn, the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania, and there, with several other "Friends" lies buried in the neighbouring burial ground of Jordans, a very picturesque and retired spot with a quaint old fashioned meeting house adjoining it. At the Grange many illicit meetings were held. Here often came, and for a time resided



as tutor to Isaac's children, one Thomas Ellwood, whose "history written by himself" is one of the most important sources of our knowledge of the Quaker movement and teems with local interest. Ellwood was a youth who, as he tells the reader at some length, after many inward struggles, at last over-came the temptation of the evil one to respect his father by taking off his hat in his presence, and by calling him "you" instead of the too familiar "thou" and "thee." Unfortunately, his father took a different view of his son's scruples and boxed his ears soundly, not once nor twice but many times, and took away his hat, so that for some months the poor young man dared not leave the house for fear of catching cold. Ellwood was for some weeks a reader to John Milton, whom he describes as "a gentleman of great note for learning, throughout the learned world for the accurate pieces he had written on various subjects and occasions." While heartily condemning the severity with which the Quakers were treated we cannot help seeing that their attitude on religious, or what they regarded as religious, matters must have been sometimes excessively irritating.

The Grange afterwards became the property of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, but since that day has been twice rebuilt and is now essentially modern. One of the more recent owners of the Grange was a certain Lieut.-General O'Loghlin who died in 1843 at the age of 79. When very old he insisted on being (temporarily of course) immured in his own vault to satisfy himself that the air-brick, inserted in the outer wall of the Church, would give it sufficient ventilation! He died a few days afterwards.

ESSEX CHARITIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 163).

FOXEARTH.

On 14 January 2 James I (A.D. 1604-5) an inquisition was taken at the Lion, at Kelvedon, before John, Bishop-Suffragan of Colchester, Sir William Ayloff, knight, Thomas Corbet, D.D., Peter Tuke, Christopher Chiborne, and William Tyffyn, esquires, by the oaths of John Sames, gent., Jeromy Garrod, Robert Coke, Thomas Shortlande, James Weekering, Christopher Winter, Robert Birchard, Nicholas Graye, Robert Johnson, Matthew Moteham (?) Nicholas Convyn, Samuel Brewer, William Owers, John Miller, and Robert Adams.

The jurors presented that the rents and profits of a little meadow called Church Meadow, containing by estimation three roods, lying and being in Foxearth, had time out of mind, been bestowed and employed by the churchwardens of the town of Foxearth to buy and repair the bell ropes for the bells at Foxearth; and also for "strowings" for the church of Foxearth; but one Henry Kent, late one of the churchwardens of the said town, had entered upon the said meadow and misemployed the rents and profits thereof, converting them to his own use. The jurors further presented that Henry Bennet *alias* Kent, the reputed son of the aforesaid Henry Kent, still held the said meadow and misemployed the profits thereof, converting them to his private use.

It was ordered on the 10 April, following the date of the inquisition, that all the estate, right, title, etc., which the said Henry Bennet *alias* Kent, or his heirs or assigns, might have, or claim in the said meadow, should be "transferred, vested, deemed, judged and taken" to be in Richard Carter, gentleman, and Anthony Lowe, the then churchwardens of Foxearth, and their heirs, as feoffees and overseers thereof, for the performance of the charitable uses above mentioned; and that the same churchwardens and their heirs should immediately stand, and be seized of and in the said meadow called Church Meadow; and that it should be lawful for the said then churchwardens, and for all other succeeding churchwardens of Foxearth, during the term of their office, to enter into the said meadow and to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, yearly, to the intent and purpose that they, the said churchwardens, should yearly, for ever, bestow and employ the same rents, issues and profits to the uses above-mentioned. The

churchwardens were to make a true account to their next succeeding churchwardens of the same town of the employment of the rents, issues and profits, of the said meadow, and pay any balance to the said next succeeding churchwardens to be employed for the benefit of the trust.

And for the further establishing of the said meadow, and of the rents and profits thereof to be thenceforth renewed and continued to the said charitable and right uses, it was likewise ordered that the said then churchwardens of the said town should immediately enter into the said meadow and make a feoffment thereof unto the then parson of Foxearth, aforesaid, and to six other discreet inhabitants of the same town.

Provision follows for the appointment of new feoffees when any of those appointed should die or go to inhabit out of the parish ; so that a competent number of the inhabitants of Foxearth may always stand enfeoffed of the said meadow to the charitable uses abovesaid.

(To be continued).

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COURSING AT HAMPTON COURT IN 1691.

IN a newsletter—probably addressed to some member of the Earl of Derwentwater's family, and dated from London in October, 1691 (*Greenwich Hospital News Letter Entry Book 5, p. 23*)—the writer thus refers to the coursing paddock at Hampton Court then, evidently, newly laid out:—

“I had a design to have gone to Hampton Court to have taken an account of the paddock course there, and told my lord, so he and Mr. Radclyffe were pleased to go themselves yesterday, where they found the Duke of Northumberland and some others, entering of dogs, so that I know Mr. Radclyffe will not fail to give you a full account of the course, and the manner of it, as also the keeper has promised him a draft of it together with the articles. I find, by all that I meet, it is a place not regular nor well done at all for it is a great deal too broad at one end, and has a turn in it which none approve of; but I was also at several other people about their information, and I cannot find anybody that can give me a full relation, for there are many who have been at the sport, but none can give a good account. I have written three times to Windsor, but cannot get an answer. Sir Ralph Dutton, of whom I wrote before, being one of the chief men of England for that sport, is not yet come to town, for I was at his lodgings yesterday morning, and they tell me he will be in town Friday next at the Parliament, when I intend to wait for him and desire the favour of him to give me the best method, as I am told for certain he can, being the chief of the sport in these parts that I can learn of.

“I am told that Hampton Court paddock is just a measured mile in length, and almost a quarter of a mile broad at one end, and not 200 yards at the other. At both ends there are partitions with poles and a staunch rail above where the deer are kept and fed, and doors to bring them from one to another till they come to the course, or remove and change them as need requires, also hecks and mangers to feed them with oats and hay, and “slow dogs” kept to train them which they call

“teasers.” There is but one stand in this place, but many may be made as need requires, but only one is absolutely necessary for the triers to give judgment of the best dog. There are also three posts for deciding wagers, about six score (*sic*) distance towards the latter end, and the dog that can either pinch the deer before he comes to the last post, being the pinching post, wins the wager, though another dog should come by him after, before the deer get the door, which is made of canvass, that leads into his pen of safety, and a man stands ready with a cord in his hand to let fall the canvass door with pulleys for that purpose to prevent the dogs following any further. The place may be either paled or railed in, and I am told that 200 yards breadth is broad enough for any paddock to be made. The people stand all on that side the place the deer does not run, for he runs close by one side of the pales or rails which you please to make, so that when you have a mind to enter a dog you turn out an unexperienced deer or young deer to “blood your dog,” so that generally they are killed, and “so rewards your dogs.” Horsemen, and those who are concerned, “ride along with the dogs.” The places where they keep their deer is at each end of the park, and has chests made on purpose to keep their corn for them. Their hay stands in ricks close by; when they hound their dogs they have them all in a slip, and a man, on purpose stands at a gate after giving the deer six score law. Then he lets go his “louse” end of the slip and gives the dogs the word, and away they go. The dog they call teaser runs along with young dogs, and does not run for wagers, but at no time besides, but when they “breath” them, and that is either every day or three times a week.”

PLACES IN THE MARKET POSSESSED OF LITERARY OR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from p. 172).

THE LIMES, LEWISHAM.—A seventeenth century brick-house in High Street, Lewisham. Belonged in the last century to Lord Eliot, and was rented by Mr. Ebenezer Blackwell, the friend of the Rev. John Wesley; here Wesley spent many a quiet day as appears by his journal and letters. After Mr. Blackwell's death the house and adjoining land was rented by Mr. John Pownall, who in 1794, surrendered his lease to Mr. Henry Mills, who not long afterwards purchased the house from Lord Eliot, and the meadows near from Mr. Blackwell's executors. The house, etc., passed on his death to his nephew, the late Mr. Edward Legh, and the estates were sold a few years ago, when a portion of the old house was pulled down to make way for shops. The main part, however, remains, though sadly needing reparation. It is a pity some wealthy admirer of Wesley does not purchase the house and preserve it as a relic of the famous revivalist. (Messrs. Wiltshire & Thurgood, 98, High Street, Lewisham).

HAMPSTEAD, BRANCH HILL LODGE.—To be sold at the Mart, June 26. Built about 1750 by Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, and subsequently occupied, successively, by the third Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Loughborough (afterwards Earl of Rosslyn), and Sir Thomas Neve. Enlarged, 30 years ago, under the direction of Mr. Teuton. (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater, 80, Cheapside, E.C.)

FARNINGHAM, KENT, "Franks," near station on L.C. & D.R. Over 500 acres. Erected 1591. Much Elizabethan work remaining—winged stair-case, panelling ceilings, fire places, iron fire-backs, etc., but building a good deal modernized, and portion fitted up as a Moorish-Arabic interior. Electric light, stabling new, trout fishing in Darent. Features in the grounds are a fine avenue of limes and a rosary. To be sold (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater, 80, Cheapside, E.C.)

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 174).

Ware and Stevenage. Inquisition taken at Hertford 15 January, 11 Charles I. [1636] before John, Viscount Rochford, Sir Richard Lucye, bart., Sir Thomas Fanshawe, K.B., Sir John Wattes, John Kelynge, esq., Edward Gardiner, esq., and Edward Jude, clerk, commissioners. It was then presented that John Elmer, late citizen and cordwainer of London, deceased, was seised of an estate in fee simple in his own right of a messuage or inn in Ware called the Black Swan, and by his will, dated 20th February, 1622, gave the same to the poor of Ware and Stevenage for their relief for ever. Francis Grafton was tenant of the said messuage at the yearly rent of 8*l.*, and, by the oath of Alexander Wylde, gent., and otherwise, it was found that the rent had been unpaid for nearly three years, and that the arrear amounted to 22*l.* It appeared to the Commissioners that the inheritance of the said messuage rested in the heirs of the said John Elmer and was not conveyed by them to any persons whose estates were specially charged with the said trusts, and from whom the parsons and churchwardens might receive the said rent ; it was therefore ordered that the heir of the said John Elmer, at the costs of the inhabitants of Ware and Stevenage, should convey the Black Swan to twelve persons, of the said towns and that in the said conveyance express mention be made of the said trust. Francis Grafton was immediately to pay the said arrear of 22*l.*—*Public Record Office, Petty Bag Charity Inquisitions, Bundle 23, No. 5.*

Barkway. By an inquisition taken at Buntingford 29 March, 1638, before John Mountforte, D.D., Ralph Freeman, Esq., Alexander Strange, clerk, and William Clarke, gent., commissioners, by the oaths of Edward Peede, of Wyddiall, and others, it was found, on the testimony of Francis Umwell of Reed, aged 73, and Anthony Pegram of Barkway, aged 76, that there were anciently two tenements in the town of Barkway situate between the manor house of Sir Robert Chester, knight, on the south, called Hadleys, and the house now of John Rowley, gent., on the north, wherein some poor people lived, which were always called almhouses and never Towne-

houses, and which were, long ago, pulled down by reason of a sudden fire, to prevent a greater and further danger. They never heard of any feoffment made thereof by anybody. Some of the materials of the timber or other "stuff" belonging to the said tenements was carried away by Thomas Mylles a tenant of Sir Robert Chester, and set up upon the lands of William Mylles his brother. The land whereupon the said tenements were built belonged to Sir Robert Chester and his ancestors, and "if 12 men were chosen out of 12 shires" they would say the same. It was decreed that the said piece of ground and all houses now standing thereon should for ever remain to the use of the poor of Barkway as almshouses. And whereas the said ground and the house thereon was then demised by the said Sir Robert to Mathew Browne, for divers years yet to come, together with his lordship called Hadleys, it was ordered that upon the expiration of the said lease the said land and houses should be employed for the poor, and that the said Sir Robert and his heirs should for ever have the nomination and placing of all poor people in the said almshouses.—*Ibid. Bundle 17, No. 4.*

Barley. Inquisition taken at Buntingford, 29 March, 1638, and order thereon. The Charities dealt with are Mrs. Brickett's bequest to the poor, the Town House, the "Playstow," or playing place, the house given for the repair of the parish church, and for the parish cows. Details of this Inquisition and order, and other charities connected with Barley, are fully set out in "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," vol. iii. (*Ibid.*).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BENJAMIN HARE.—Can any reader give me some particulars of a surveyor, so named, who plotted a map of St. Albans in 1634, shewing the limits of the borough as defined in the charter of Charles I. He is reported to have been on similar work at Hertford about the same date. His name does not appear in the Topographical list at the British Museum, but there must be some other evidence of his work remaining.—C. WILTON, St. Albans.

THE ROAD FROM LONDON TO WALTHAM IN 1253.—According to a calendar to the Close Rolls for the reign of Henry III., I see that on the 1st of April, 1253, the Sheriff of Middlesex was directed to assign to the inhabitants of Hackney parts of the old road in recompense for land taken to make a new road between London and Waltham.—P.R.O.

LADY KATHERINE GREY, AND INGATESTONE HALL.—In the attractive prospectus of subjects to be considered in "The Home Counties Magazine," I find Ingatestone Hall, Essex. I have, therefore, some hope that, if opportunity has been afforded for investigation of its history, it may have been discovered that the Hall, when the abode of Sir William Petre, was one in the succession of places which received the unfortunate Lady Katherine Grey (sister of "Queen Jane,") who by her jealous cousin, Queen Elizabeth, had been deprived of liberty; and of her husband, the Earl of Hertford, for the offence of marrying him without royal sanction. I have endeavoured in late years to correct an historical error, which since the time of Camden, who originated it, has attended the history of the illustrious couple; my latest attempt having appeared in the issue of "The English Historical Review" last April. It was stated by Camden that Lady Katherine died in the Tower of London, and that error passed current until this century, when, in 1823, it received its first correction, I think, in "The Gentleman's Magazine." The error, however, has been only partially

corrected, for although it is now generally shown that the unhappy lady did not die in the Tower, but at Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk, it is represented that, in her last days, she was brought thither from the Tower by the Lieutenant, Sir Owen Hopton. The fact is that Hopton had nothing to do with the Tower until three years after Lady Katharine's death, and that his manor-house at Cockfield was, by the Queen's commands, her final place of detention in succession to several others. Removed from the Tower, to which she had been first committed, she was, in August, 1563, placed in the custody of her uncle, Sir John Grey, at Pyrgo in Essex, and there remained until November, 1564. Then she was committed to the charge of Sir William Petre; where, we do not know, for nothing is heard of her until May, 1566, when, by Sir William, she was transferred to Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield Hall, Essex. Where were those eighteen months passed? Most probably, as it seems to me, at Ingatestone, and now that Ingatestone is to be written about, my hope rises that the conjecture may be substantiated. Where, I would ask, are Sir William Petre's papers, other than the few in the State Papers? Surely, they must contain reference to the prisoner! I must be careful not to repeat my argument elsewhere used, but may just sketch once more the itinerary of the poor lady. It was from the Tower to Pyrgo; stay there fifteen months. Pyrgo to Ingatestone (conjecture), nine miles; stay there eighteen months. Ingatestone to Gosfield, twenty-one miles; stay there seventeen months. Gosfield to Cockfield, fifty-three miles (the two days' journey broken at Ipswich); stay there fourteen days, when the exhausted and despondent prisoner was released by death on the 27th January, 1568. Her itinerary had been all in one direction, from the Tower to the remote family seat of the Hopton's in Suffolk. Sir William Petre owned East Thorndon, another seat in Essex, and the lady's detention may have been there.—W. L. RUTTON.

STABLES AND RIDING HOUSE FOR THE LIFE GUARDS.—Under date January, 1756, I find (War Office Miscell. Books, Vol. 530, p. 7), draft articles of agreement, made between William Brown, of St. George's, Hanover Square, and Francis Hulbert, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, "carpenters," of the one

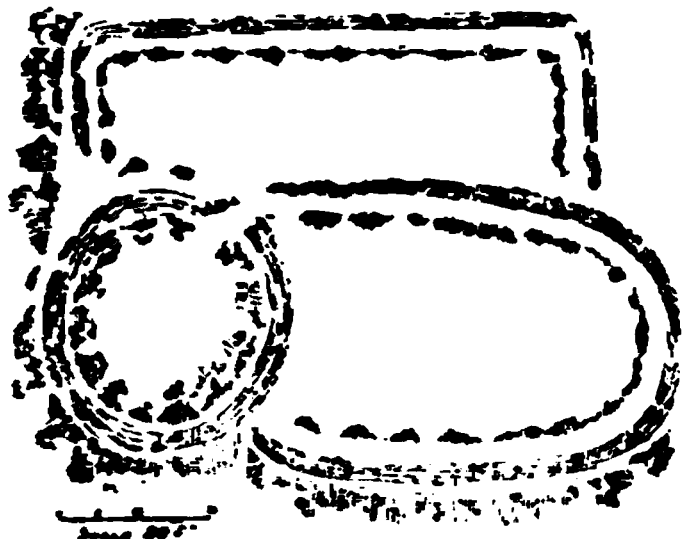
part and Lord De La Warr, colonel of the first troop of Life Guards, of the other part. Brown and Hulbert undertook, on certain ground lying on the north side of Oxford Road, in the parish of Marylebone, to erect "so many good and substantial brick stables and a riding house and such other erections and out-buildings for the use of the first troop Life Guards" as were described in a plan annexed, fitted up "as the stables and riding house of the second troop of Life Guards," on condition that, when complete, Lord De La Warr would take a lease of them for 21 years from 1757, at a yearly rent of 327*l.* 10*s.* A plan is annexed.—P.R.O.

CONYNGHOOPANE, LONDON.—Amongst the Hertford Records for 1425, 1431, and 1433, I find reference to Juliana, who was the wife of Thomas Leech, of "Conynghooplane," London. Where was this?—R. T. ANDREWS, Hertford.

LOYAL ADDRESSES TO RICHARD CROMWELL.—Adjoining the vicarage (Cheshunt) is the site of the erstwhile residence of Richard Cromwell, "Tumble-down-Dick," sometime Lord Protector of England. This was called Pengelly House, and stood till the early part of the present century when it was destroyed by fire. He lived here for many years under the name of Clarke, dying in July, 1712. When he resigned the Dictatorship and bade farewell for ever to Whitehall, almost the only thing he took away with him was a huge trunk filled with Addresses which had been sent to him from every part of the Kingdom, each of which stated that the salvation of the nation depended upon his acceptance of the Protectorship. The anecdote is told of how he would request a new acquaintance to sit on this chest and sit lightly as he was sitting with the lives and fortunes of all the good people of England under him. The visitor would then be asked to drink "prosperity to Old England," and the fulsome and adulatory addresses would be exhibited to his astonished gaze. Is this piquant story true? if so, are these addresses extant? Have they or any portion of them been printed.—W. B. GERISH, Hoddesdon, Herts.

REPLIES.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY (p. 166).—Cymbeline's Mount, with the traces of old encampment. The term Cymbeline is pleasant and Shakesperian, but I am afraid too imaginative.



The mount rises above the villages of Little Kimble, on the Chiltern Hills, and it is sometimes called Beacon Hill, as are other hills on that range, notably one near Ivanhoe, by which runs the Ickneld Way. Sixty years ago, I planned and measured the encampment as

annexed, with scale. I will not pretend to assign a date as I have not studied such works, but, presume it to be before the Roman period. I may, however, mention that at the time of my visit I made a drawing of a Roman *fibula* then preserved at the inn, which drawing I still have by me.—J. G. WALLER.

KING GEORGE II'S. DEPARTURE FROM HARWICH IN 1752 (p. 170).—Both title and date appear to be errors, and should more probably read thus :—Lord Anson's departure for the Elbe, to convey to England the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. 1761. On the 23 July, 1761, Lord Anson, and other Lords of the Admiralty, proceeded to Deptford, and there they changed the name of the yacht *Carolina* to *Charlotte*, in honour of the Queen of England that was to be, so that we are in the presence of a second vessel of the state, bearing the name of Charlotte. On the 4 August, this Charlotte, and other Royal yachts, sailed from Deptford to join the fleet at Harwich, and three days later, on the 7th, Lord Anson hoisted his flag on board the Charlotte, the entire fleet putting to sea on the following day for the Elbe, the Earl of Harcourt having already made his appearance at the court of Mecklenburg Strelitz to settle the treaty of marriage between the King of England and the Princess Charlotte. The Duchess of Ancaster and the Countess of Effingham were on board the Royal yacht with Lord Anson, to attend upon the Princess on her embarkation, and it is related that those two ladies suffered

much on the return voyage to England during a storm on the night of the 29 August, but that the Princess bore the passage well. The Duchess of Ancaster became Mistress of the Robes, and the Countess of Effingham, a Lady of the Bedchamber, when the Princess became Queen. Seeing by the plate that the picture is dedicated to the Duke and Duchess of Ancaster, it is much more probable that the illustrations relates to the auspicious event of the year 1761, rather than to an ordinary voyage of the King in the company of his mistress.—J. BUCHAN TELFER, Capt. R.N.

DULWICH OR SYDENHAM WELLS (*p.* 177).—These were two distinct wells, for Dr. Munro in his "*Treatise on Mineral Waters*" (1770), mentions the wells of Dulwich, Sydenham and Streatham separately. Gideon Harvey (1685) refers to "the purgative waters of Dulledge." Lysons in his "*Environs of London*" (1811), says of Dulwich: "In the year 1739 a mineral water was discovered in digging a well at the 'Green Man' in this hamlet, then a place of much resort for parties of pleasure from London, now a private house, and some time since the summer residence of the late Lord Thurlow. A particular account of the discovery was sent to the Royal Society (Philosophical Transactions xli., 835), by John Martyn, F.R.S., Professor of Botany, Cambridge." He describes the water as being "of a cathartic quality, much resembling the waters of Sydenham Wells, on the Kentish side of the hill." In his notice of Sydenham he says: "This place is celebrated for its mineral springs, discovered in 1640 upon Sydenham on Westwood Common. . . . They have been usually, though improperly, called Lewisham or Dulwich Wells. A mineral spring has been since discovered at Dulwich, in 1789." Dulwich Wells, the "Green Man," and Sydenham Wells, are all marked on a large map of "The Country Twenty-five Miles Round London" (1802). The former two are placed a little to the south-eastward of Dulwich College; whilst Sydenham Wells are placed still further southward on Westwood Common, and, as Lysons states, on the Kentish side of the hill. There was also a Spa at Upper Norwood, once a place of fashionable resort, named "Beulah Spa," which is fully described in "Old and New London," vi. 315.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Bracknock Road.

John Evelyn, on September 2, 1675, writes: "I went to see Dulwich Colledge, being the pious foundation of one Allen, a famous comedian in King James's time I came back by certain medicinal spa waters, at a place called Sydnam Wells in Lewisham parish, much frequented in summer." On August 5, 1677, he writes: "I went to visit my Lord Brounker, now taking the waters at Dulwich." On this occasion the reference is probably to the Lewisham Wells. These wells—at that time they were called the Dulwich Wells—were very popular. Besides drawing visitors to the place, the waters were hawked about the streets of London, and that before 1678. See Galer's *Norwood and Dulwich*.—GEO. H. CULSHAW.

PRONUNCIATION OF KENTISH PLACE-NAMES (p. 178).—Education, which is intolerant of diversity, is rapidly accelerating the change in pronunciation to which Mr. Rashleigh refers. But the beginning of these changes is somewhat remote. Earl Russell, I have heard, and many of his day, when mentioning the city of Rome called it *Room*, though I suppose none so call it now. An increasing minority stick to "Darby and Barkshire," but their pronunciation is doomed. As regards Kentish names the popular substitution of Forkham for Fakeham as the pronunciation of Fawkham is a democratic vulgarity which should be scouted. To give "w" the sound of "r" is atrocious. Darenth seems to deserve more delicate handling. The word pronounced as it is written has certainly a prettier sound, omitting all reference to profanity, than *Darn*. Bromley, with "o" sounded was objected to by the late Archdeacon Harrison and always grates on my ears, but it is the pronunciation that has come to stop. There are two place-names in Kent, the old pronunciation of which, now at vanishing point or already gone, one would like to retain. Maidstone used to be called *Medstone*, and with reason as it is the "Medwaytown" or town on the Medway. Thanet also was pronounced Tanet, which was the old Roman name of the island. But many of the old pronunciations of the place-names are, or were, merely ignorant abbreviations. Mr. Monckton, in his paper, mentions (p. 167) the frequent use in past times of the word "elling." Archbishop Trench refers to

the word in "English past and present." I remember hearing it many years ago in the weald of Kent, not with reference to a person but to a place. A farmhouse at the end of a lane and surrounded with trees and hedges was described to me as an "elling," that is a sequestered, lonely spot.—M.T.P.

SHOOTER'S HILL (p. 178).—The suggestion about Shooter's Hill, and the origin of its name, I do not think can possibly be accepted. These are analogous: on the Edgware Road beyond Kilburn is "Shoot-up Hill" and, perhaps "Shotover" near Oxford, may have some relation, though the meaning in each case is obscure.—J. G. WALLER.

WILLESDEN OLD RAILWAY STATION (p. 176).—The facts so kindly communicated to our pages by Mr. Turnbull, Traffic Superintendent of the L. & N.W.R., in the present number of this Magazine, give an answer to the query.—ED.

A KENTISH YEOMAN'S WILL (p. 167).—With regard to the 'singular' provision, in the above, of an 'overseer' in addition to the executor, I have long been looking for an explanation. That it was not an exceptional case may be seen from the will of a Sussex Yeoman, John Rickword, of Beeding, co. Sussex, who was buried March 9th, 1658, and whose will was proved (P.C.C.) in May, 1658. Being 'of sound mind and memory,' he appoints his wife 'sole executrix' and nominates as 'overseers' 'my well beloved friends: Mr. Matthew Woodman, minister of Slinfold; Mr. John Backshell, of Beeding; Mr. Thomas Mellor, Esq. (*sic*) Worminghurst; Mr. Richard Butcher, of Buxted.' Another peculiarity of this will, bearing in mind its date, is the phrase, 'in the year of our Lord God, 1658, according to the reckoning of the Church of England.' The custom of appointing overseers, as well as of executors, of wills evidently continued later, for Rickwood's eldest son, John, in 1696, appoints his two sons, John and Thomas, of full age, executors, and as overseers 'my good friend Mr. John Backshell and my loving brothers Stephen and Samuel.' Perhaps some legal antiquary can throw light on the apparently duplicated duties of overseers and executors.—GEORGE RICKWOOD, Public Library, Colchester.

REVIEWS.

Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, for the year 1898, (Mayle, Hampstead, 2s. 6d.)

This, in every way, is a very remarkable volume; tastefully bound, printed and illustrated, it is far in advance of the ordinary volume of a society's proceedings, and the record of work done shows the Hampstead Society to be possessed of an energy and thoroughness of purpose which the majority of such bodies certainly do not possess. Every month an excursion or a meeting has been held, and at each meeting a paper has been read that is really a valuable contribution to local history. This will be understood when we say that the papers have been the work of Professor Hales, Mr. G. W. Potter, Mr. E. Bond, M.P., and Sir Richard Temple. As a general sketch of the all that is interesting in Hampstead and the neighbourhood, Sir Walter Besant's inaugural address is, of course, admirable.

A good deal of interest attaches to the Rev. S. B. Burnaby's account of Hampstead Church, and we think that what he has said should be compared with the interesting description of the church at the time of the Commonwealth, which the Bishop of Bristol prints in the present number of this Magazine.

Even the man in the street has, for long, realized that for historical and literary associations Hampstead is probably superior to any other district in the suburbs of London, and for that reason (for who is not, at heart, romantic?) the place has been eagerly sought as a residence; but with a Society like the Hampstead Antiquarian Society, that ferrets out a quantity of details concerning the neighbourhood and presents them to the public in the most agreeable form, the popularity of the locality must surely increase. Let us hope that the Society may be strong enough to stay the hand of the ruthless iconoclast, and that—though unable to undo mischief done—it may bring home to those in whom the power lies, the truth of the fact that if the ancient landmarks of Hampstead are destroyed the value of surrounding property will steadily decrease. Long life to the Society and its able and hardworking administrators!

Mr. Pickwick's Kent, a guide to its places and people, with thirty illustrations; by Hammond Hall (Rochester, W. & J. Mackay & Co., 1s.)

Although we have heard a good deal from various authors as to Charles Dickens' associations with Kent, Mr. Hall's work is really the first that deals with the locality from a "Pickwickian" aspect. In the little book before us, Mr. Hall endeavours (and, we think, in most instances, succeeds) to sift fact from fancy, and, with the fact, to follow the footsteps of Mr. Pickwick and his friends on their Kentish excursions, and "note what changes sixty years have made in the substance and the spirit of the places in which they found their diverting adventures." There is a seriousness in the manner in which the author deals with evidence as to identity of persons and places named in Pickwick that may, for a moment, provoke a smile; but this seriousness is testimony to the widespread interest in the writings of Charles Dickens that every lover of that wonderful delineator of humanity must appreciate. The book is full of pictures of the district dealt with, and very charming pictures they are; not the least interesting being reproductions of views of Rochester and Gravesend at the date when Mr. Pickwick visited them.

St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society—Transactions, 1897 and 1898.

The contents include an exhaustive account of the parochial chapel of St. Andrew, which adjoined St. Albans Abbey, and an account of the parish of St. Peter's, St. Albans, compiled by Mr. W. Carey Morgan from parochial records. It is satisfactory to note that one of the documents largely used by Mr. Morgan has been put in thorough repair, and that the Society, whose publication is before us, contributed to the repair. The volume contains an unusual number of illustrations. A plan of St. Andrew's Chapel; a plan of St.

Peter's Church; the west door of St. Peter's; two plates of glass windows formerly in the church; a view of the interior of the church before Lord Grimthorpe's re-building, in 1893 and a view of it as it is at present; view of the exterior before and since 1893; the bust of Edward Strong, builder of St. Paul's Cathedral; and the font. There are also illustrations of two Bedfordshire churches visited on excursions made by the Society. We have already (p. 15) referred to the excellence of Mr. Morgan's sketch of the history of St. Peter's parish, and it now only remains to add that copies of his paper, tastefully bound, may be had at the price of half-a-crown; the proceeds are to be devoted to work of church extension in the parish.

King John and Kingston, by J. G. Black (*Surrey Comet Office, Kingston, Kingston-on-Thames, 3d.*)

The fault of this little pamphlet is its price; it is so cheap that people who have not seen it may be of opinion that it is not worth having. But the author's name should speedily dispel such an impression. Mr. J. G. Black, as an official of the Public Record Office, knows where to find information of historic value, and—what is more—knows how to use it, when found, in a manner that is intelligible to ordinary readers. He makes the pamphlet an excuse for a sketch of King John's life, and for some interesting remarks on charter-granting in general. There is one point on which we disagree with Mr. Black; he follows the generally received account of King John's flight to the sea coast, after granting *Magna Carta*, and of the melancholia that there attacked him. We admit that the seaside, out of season, is productive of the disease in question, but there is no evidence to show that his majesty went to the sea-side till long after. During the months immediately following the date of the great charter he went about to various parts of the country transacting business and enjoying himself as before. The pamphlet is nicely illustrated and has two interesting facsimiles of charters.

Illustrated Topographical Record of London, second series. Changes and Demolitions, 1886—1887 (London Topographical Society—1899).

In this volume we have Mr. Emslie's drawings of buildings demolished in the metropolis during the years 1886 and 1887; the artist has added some verbal description of the buildings and this has been supplemented by Mr. Philip Norman. The value of the record is therefore beyond dispute. Mr. Emslie gives us the City of London Court House; Fore Street, Cripplegate; Postern Row, Tower Hill; the Marshalsea Prison; Dryden's House in Fetter Lane; Savoy Buildings, part of High Street, St. Giles's; Castle Street and Hemmings Row; St. Martin's Place; the British Hotel, Cockspur Street; Whitehall; Hand Court, Holborn; Spa Fields Chapel; Upper Street, Islington; the "Thatched House" Tavern, Islington; and the "Archway" Tavern, Highgate, the last-named view showing the Old Archway now in process of demolition. We have had occasion before this to speak of the excellence of Mr. Emslie's drawings, and it is, on the present occasion, only necessary to state that his work displays the same picturesqueness and accuracy that was before noticeable. The presentation of the "Illustrated Record" to members of the London Topographical Society should lead to a large increase in the number of subscribers to that body.

Robert Udny Esq. - 1847
 1847

Robert Udny, F.S.A.

Reproduction of a scarce engraving, after the portrait by Richard Cosway, R.A., by the courtesy of John H. Udny, Esq., of Udny Castle, the present head of the family.

ROBERT UDNY'S VILLA AT TEDDINGTON.

By W. NIVEN, F.S.A.

THE usual process of degradation which the speculative builder has been permitted to carry out in all the old villages within easy reach of London has been for some time, in full operation at Teddington; the latest victim is Udney House or, as his neighbour Horace Walpole called it, "Robert Udney's Villa," famous for its gallery of pictures. A few notes upon it by one who owned and occupied it for eight years may perhaps have some interest for readers of the *Home Counties Magazine*.

Robert Fullarton Udney, of Udney Castle, Aberdeenshire (born 1725) was, according to a pedigree printed in the *Genealogist*, second son of James Udney and fourteenth in succession to the property. He seems to have been a very successful West India merchant, making his own fortune and only succeeding to the paternal estates late in life. He had a house in Mayfair in addition to his villa at Teddington. It has been said that he was British Consul at Leghorn,* but according to information from a member of the family† it was his brother John who was consul both at Venice and Leghorn, and it was he who acted as Robert's agent in the purchase of paintings in Italy; to him therefore would seem to belong at least a large part of the credit of the selection. The reputation of the gallery was sufficient to induce George III. and his queen, on their way to Windsor, to breakfast here with Mr. Udney and inspect the pictures. Allusions are made to Mr. and Mrs. Udney in Horace Walpole's letters. Thus, "July 29, 1790: I have seen Mrs. Udney. Oh! she is charming, looks so sensible and, unluckily, so modest. Mr. U—— looks as old and decrepit as I do. . . . At my return I found a note from Mrs. U—— to invite me to a concert on Sunday." Again: "Strawberry Hill, Sep. 6, 1795. I sent the U——s half

* Miss Berry's Memoirs.

† Mrs. A. L. Udney.

a buck. They wanted me to partake of it, which, luckily, I declined; and well it was I did, for they had invited that surfeiting flatterer, Lady E——, and such a hogshead of sweet sauce would have overloaded any stomach that has not a royal digestion." Another letter, 1796, refers to Richard Cosway, the miniaturist, and his wife, as staying with the Udnys. Cosway "romanced with his usual vivacity."

Robert Udney died in Hertford Street, Mayfair, in January, 1802. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of the following month described him as "a gentleman much distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, and ranked with our best judges of painting . . . and possessed a very fine collection of pictures. He was a man of general information, great liberality and a very hospitable disposition; indeed he was one of the old breed of true English gentlemen which seems to be nearly exhausted and lost amidst the frivolous vanity and impertinence of the present race of our countrymen." After his death the collection was sold at Christie's, at a bad time, and at prices so much below the values their late owner had put upon them that the executors were greatly dissatisfied, and the dispute went, I believe, to the length of a law suit. A packet of correspondence on the subject came into my hands years ago, but I restored it to the present head of the family. Mr. Udney also formed a collection of drawings by the old masters, and the "R.U." stamp is well-known to connoisseurs, and adds much to the value of a drawing which bears it.

Robert Udney left a daughter, Mary, who had acted as undergoverness to Princess Charlotte, and there was a tradition in the village of the royal carriage often proceeding very slowly through it, with Mary Udney and her charge, so that the inhabitants had many opportunities of seeing the young and amiable princess. Miss Udney afterwards married Sir William Cunynghame, and they and their son continued to own this property for another fifty years. Amongst their tenants in the house were Lord Athlone*, Lady Follett, widow of the

* Who died here and is locally said to have been buried in the night under the altar in the parish church, lest his body should have been seized for debt, also that his son gradually paid off all debts and removed the remains to Ireland.

solicitor-general of that name, Archibald Graham, a Scotch advocate, and, later, the Wilbrahams. Mr. Jeffery afterwards rented it, and on his vacating I purchased the house and grounds in 1882, selling it eight years later, as bricks and mortar gradually encroached.

In Robert Udney's time the land in connection with the house is said to have extended to the river and to have consisted of some 70 acres. The house, lawn, gardens and stable-yard covered about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It was a good specimen of the *pleasure-house* which it was the fashion to build in the last century within a drive of London, especially in the Thames Valley. It was well placed on the south side of the village street, screened by a high wall and with a row of pollard limes lining the roadway, and had all its principal rooms to the south, overlooking the lawn, gardens and meadows as far as the trees of Bushey Park, no building, except its own farmhouse being, until recently, visible. It was flanked to the east by Kingston Lane, and adjoining its gardens to the west was a small timber-built house traditionally known as Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge. This was demolished when the new road called Udney Park Road was formed, and I afterwards added its garden, or what was left of it, to the grounds of Udney House. The old gardens had for me a greater charm than the house itself. Formality, greatly softened by time and nature, carried the day here. The lawn on which were cedars and pines occupied the central position on the south side. On the left of it was a wrought-iron screen and box hedges through which a gate led into what had been a formal flower garden, but had been degraded to strawberries and fruit trees. Further on was a larger walled garden. On the right a yew hedge separated the lawn from the "mulberry garden." A sunk fence, and at the sides iron railings and gates, parted the lawn and terrace walk from the fields. The earth dug from the sunk fence and also that removed in forming the domed ice-house was utilised in this flat country to form a small mount on which the summer-house was built. This was protected with a small portico and completely fitted with chimney-piece, spacious grate with hobs—evidently with a view to tea or possibly toddy—and there were racks for tobacco pipes.

Upon the brickwork of the house itself were the initials I.K. and the date 1768. The house gave one the idea that it had been built more with a view to entertaining than for residence, the bedrooms being rather inadequate compared with the reception rooms which measured about 30ft. by 20ft. The drawing-room was on the first floor, a handsome room 14ft. high, with a delicately enriched plaster ceiling and an elaborate marble chimney-piece with agate inlaid panels, one representing Orpheus charming the beasts. Beyond the drawing-room was an elliptical room with domed ceiling, which probably served as the ante-room to the picture-gallery, which seems to have formed a west wing and was taken down apparently about 1825.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

The summer of 1899 has gone by, and the majority of us in the Home Counties have really suffered no material inconvenience from the drought, although in the eastern and north-eastern suburbs we have been unable to keep our gardens quite as well-watered as we might have wished. In all probability this trivial hardship could have been avoided if the London County Council had allowed the East London Water Company to pass its bill for storing the Lea water.

In certain of the Kent and Essex sea-side resorts water has been undoubtedly scarce; but what a demand there has been upon it! Never, we fancy, have these places had a larger influx of summer visitors. The railways serving them have reaped a rich harvest, and it is unfortunate that in the ingathering of this many have forfeited their improving reputation for punctuality. It is, of course, impossible to keep quite such good time with long and heavily laden trains as is kept with those of ordinary length. But much better time might be kept if the companies would be more generous in the matter of engines. The majority of trains are "under-engined"; this is abundantly proved by the fact that trains lose time on a long run without being once stopped by a block signal.

All over the Home Counties we hear of fresh schemes for Light Railways—Farnborough to Aldershot; Maidstone to Sittingbourne; Kelvedon to Coggeshall, and many others. It seems pretty clear that the farmers look to these lines as a means of relief for agricultural depression; though few go so far as Mr. M. Gray, of Royston, who, writing in the *Morning Post* on agricultural depression, regards steam tram-lines, if of the gauge of the ordinary railway, as a *panacea* for all ills.

Speaking of agricultural depression brings us to the consideration of unusual crops that might with advantage be tried. In April, 1897 (*Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., p. 56), we reminded our readers of a dead-letter Act, passed in Henry VIII.'s reign, which compelled the planting of a proportion of all tillage land with flax, and we expressed the hope that a proposed trial of flax in Hertfordshire should be made. It is little more than sixty years ago (when machine-made abominations drove out hand-made stuff), that flax ceased to be cultivated, and the spindle and distaff, then in use in most country cottages, were laid aside. Earl Bathurst, Mr. T. L. Henley, and others, are now urging the general cultivation of flax; and the possible profit *per acre* from a flax crop, should certainly induce a trial. Yet the number of acres under flax in England has fallen from 74,000 in 1896, to 35,000 in the present year. Perhaps a wet season might turn the farmer's attention to this kind of crop; weather that ruins corn is the best for flax.

We cannot quite make out what is the feeling of the majority of Middlesex and Hertfordshire farmers with regard to the Collindale Hunt. No doubt the district hunted is in a position with regard to the metropolis which renders the presence of non-resident sportsmen particularly frequent; and it is but natural that such individuals have, as a rule, less sympathy with the farmers and their crops. The complaint against hunting in Middlesex is not new; we hear of it so long ago as the opening years of the century, and if the reader takes the trouble to turn over the pages of this magazine, or rather of its predecessor, for 1897, he will find a good deal of curious matter on the subject.

The amalgamation of the society that guards the public rights over commons with that which watches over such rights in regard to footpaths is a matter for congratulation ; but to make the work of the combined society really effective, more local centres working with it must be formed. A man on the spot must, of necessity, be more likely to hear of threatened encroachments than are the officers at headquarters in London.

Action in time is everything as regards threatened encroachments on commons and highways, and also as regards threatened destruction or disfigurement of things beautiful in nature or art. This is felt by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty, and readers are urged to communicate with that very energetic and useful body *immediately* they learn of threatened acts of vandalism. We have very frequently spoken of this useful 'Trust,' and we must not now omit to record that it has recently saved the "Silent Pool" at Albury, Surrey, from being drained, and that it is opposing the disfigurement of the Thames by a needless bridge at Wallingford. Its efforts to acquire Ide Hill, need no commendation in these notes. The case for the acquisition of that unique Kentish hill-side is powerfully argued by Miss Octavia Hill in the pages of our present issue.

We learn, too, that the Trust has wrung a promise from the Kent Coalfields Syndicate, that, when it commences work in rural Kent, it will consider suggestions for preserving the natural beauty of places attacked. This is something; yet if ever Kent becomes the centre of coal mining, there is little to be hoped for in the matter of preservation of natural beauty. But the lover of the rural need not, we fancy, be unduly alarmed just yet, although a bed of iron ore of good thickness, has been struck in the coal workings at Dover. We are told that this will be worked without waiting for Kentish coal to smelt it. Very probably it will! It is not so long ago since iron stone in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex was extensively worked ; that was before smelting by pit coal drove the industry north. Record of these iron ore workings is perpetuated in many place-names, such as Furnace Farm in the village of

Cowden (round which plenty of old workings may be traced), sold last July by Messrs. Brackett, of Tunbridge Wells.

But the National Trust has even more to boast of; it has been instrumental in inducing a clergyman to reconsider a plan for restoration of his church, which restoration would have obliterated many interesting features; the church in question being the fine old fourteenth century building at Stratford-le-Bow. Repairs it undoubtedly needs, and now that these are to be carried out with due regard to the maintenance of all interesting features, we hope that the readers of this note will do their best to help in the good work.

Speaking of church restoration we should like to say a word about an appeal for "repainting" the armorial ceiling at St. Martin's, Fenny Stratford. The ceiling covers the south aisle, and the arms are of those by whose liberality the aisle was built in the early part of the eighteenth century. Examples of armorial work of this period are not common, and it is surely possible to arrest further obliteration without resorting to "repainting." The twelfth and thirteenth century mural paintings in St. Alban's Abbey—flaking, by reason of the varnish with which, half-a-century ago, they were unfortunately coated—are being treated in a most satisfactory manner with a preparation recommended by Professor Church, F.R.S. Let the vicar of Fenny Stratford consider if his eighteenth century paintings cannot be preserved in some such way.

In the matter of preservation of places and objects of interest or beauty there are a few pleasing facts to record: The gateway from Lincoln's Inn into Chancery Lane—one of the few relics of Tudor London—has been taken in hand, which at least betokens an absence of intention to pull it down, and Camden House at Chislehurst, as well as the beautiful park around it, have been rescued by the Chislehurst Golf Club from "development" as a building estate. In Hertfordshire, too, we actually find a Parish Council—that at Datchworth—taking into consideration the preservation of the

ancient whipping-post situated within its jurisdiction, one of the three remaining in the county. The Aldbury Parish Council would do well to follow Datchworth's example and see to the stocks and whipping-post standing on the village green. They need some protection from the weight of the weary cyclist, who — now that the parish constable has no longer his implement of torture—leans against them with impunity.

Had the building which the Corporation of Colchester proposes to demolish been the charming "Moot Hall" which once did duty as a Town Hall, we should not, we fear, have sympathized with the Corporation in its proposal. But the Moot Hall has long since vanished, and the building in which the Corporation has to transact its business is neither ancient, convenient, nor beautiful. A highly imposing structure, worthy of the town, is about to be erected; and all about this building and its predecessors, and a good deal about ancient Colchester generally, may be learnt from a pamphlet compiled by Mr. Wilson Marriage and Mr. Gurney Benham, by whose courtesy we are permitted to reproduce some of the illustrations which enliven its pages. The people of Colchester are asked to help in embellishing this new building, and loyal Colcestrians, with money to spare, will find no better way of demonstrating love for their picturesque town than by taking the hints, gently made to them by the authors of this pamphlet, and presenting some of the indicated articles of ornamentation.

There is a seventeenth century bell at Cookham School, which once formed part of the insignia of the corporation of Maidenhead, and which bears the initials of two of the town wardens. We are glad to learn that this is to be restored to its former possessors, who will furnish the school with another bell in lieu of it.

From speaking of the preservation of objects of antiquity we naturally turn to the safe custody of documentary evidence relating to them. The matter has been often referred to in these notes, and on the present occasion we will only record the fact that at the last Archæological Congress it was decided

The Old Moot Hall at Colchester and early Seals of the Corporation.

From blocks kindly lent by W. Gurrey Benham, Esq.

to invite the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the safe keeping and accessibility of wills, parish registers and other documents, which are, in a sense, as much public records as those watched over by Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte at the Public Record Office.

What a loss to English literature it would have been had the following parochial document (written not many years ago by certain parish officers of Shepperton), been allowed to perish. The lord of the manor had proposed to remove the local "cage;" hence the protest :—" Although (and it is a great credit to the parish) the building has not caged a delinquent lately, we can readily imagine it might in time to come—and to contemplate, in the event of one police constable capturing any felon or misdemeanant, this demolition of the cage entails his leaving his beat in the middle of the night to take the apprehended all the way to Sunbury for safe custody, in all probability absent upwards of two hours, and the village left totally unprotected during that time three thieves could do an immensity of mischief, one taken, the other two robbing for two or three hours." Punctuation, etc., as in original !

The summer and autumn of the present year have witnessed a considerable activity in regard to excursions by the various local societies in the Home Counties. The Bucks Archæological Society visited the southern portion of the county; the Berkshire, in conjunction with the Reading Literary Society, journeyed outside the limits of the county and visited Stonehenge; the two Hertfordshire Archæological Societies have visited a good deal of the county. The more juvenile proposes to hold evening meetings, with lantern illustrations, in different parts of East Herts during the winter; a decidedly good idea. The Surrey Archæological Society visited Nutfield and Bletchingly Castle, and at the annual meeting held during the excursion, Mr. Guiseppi, one of the secretaries, made an encouraging statement as to the steady growth of the Society. The Kent Archæological Society held its annual congress at Bromley, and visited many places of interest in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Philip Norman's paper on Bromley dealt with the period during which his family had been connected with the town—a period that commenced with the year 1755. Not the least interesting part of the paper was that which dealt with the origin of the West Kent Cricket Club, whose first ground was at Bromley Common. At the conclusion of his paper Mr. Norman strongly urged upon the inhabitants of Bromley the desirability of establishing a local museum, in which should be permanently preserved the objects of pre-historic interest found in the district by Mr. George Clinch and others. He suggested that Mr. Clinch's collection of flint implements should be acquired by the authorities as a nucleus for such a museum, on account of its great archæological value as well as its local interest.

In the matter of publications, the societies we have named, and others, have done some excellent work. Mr. R. E. G. Kirks' *Calendar of the Essex Fines, A.D. 1182 to 1207*, issued by the Essex Archæological Society, is a work of great topographical value, illustrating as it does ancient spellings of the names of persons and places in Essex, and furnishing us with names of abbots priors and vicars, and the dedication of churches. There is a very early (A.D. 1202) mention of windmills at "Hofeld."

London topography is well looked after by the resuscitated London Topographical Society, which can show a good record of work done and promises, in the immediate future, the first part of a series of reproductions of a plan, with elevations, made in 1811, of the route of the Kensington Turnpike Trust—Hyde Park Corner to Addison Road.

An interesting fragment of London topography is also to be found in the August number of Longman's Magazine, in which Professor Hales deals with Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, called after the once popular hero James, second Duke of Ormond. Names of streets often betray the dates of their coming into existence, as do the names of ladies their ages; it is pretty safe to fix the birth year of a lady named Alma about the date of the famous battle.

On the early history of London—the rise and expansion of its municipal freedom and the growth of its institutions—a valuable, and in many ways entirely new, light has been thrown during the last few weeks by the publication of Mr. J. H. Round's "The Commune of London." The author has also a great deal to tell us about leading city families of the twelfth century—a period he has made particularly his own. Of this important work we shall have more to say in our issue for next January.

A feature in the great county history scheme, about which we are hearing so much, will be the publication of ground plans of many cathedrals, abbeys and colleges. In the counties with which these pages deal we are promised plans of, amongst other places, Reading Abbey; Eton College; Waltham Abbey; St. Albans Abbey; the Blackfriars at King's Langley; the White Friars, at Aylesford; the Cathedral, Monastery and St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury; the Cathedral and Monastery at Rochester; new and old St. Paul's; Westminster Abbey; Waverley; and Chertsey Abbey.

As we go to press there reaches us an item of news to which reference should here be made. An ancient and characteristic house in the Market Place, St. Albans, was threatened with "restoration" as drastic as that from which the Abbey in the same city has suffered. A petition (signed by all classes of residents in and near St. Albans) was sent to the firm of chemists by whom the building had been bought, urging the retention of all its interesting features. Mr. Jesse Boot, the senior partner of the firm in question, has replied that he and his partners were unaware of the interest attaching to the house, but that they will now instruct their architect "to spare neither pains nor expense" in preserving all that is of interest in the building. The incident is satisfactory all round. How often acts of vandalism are committed from a lack of knowledge which, with but little trouble, could be imparted by those possessing it!

AN OLD PLAN OF THE COUNTRY
NEAR NONSUCH PALACE.

A LAW-SUIT which, in the reign of Edward VI., certain of the King's tenants of Morden in Surrey, commenced in the Court of Augmentations against his tenants of Cheam, as to the rights of common in "Sparrowfield," may not, at first sight, suggest itself as a matter likely to be of much general interest to the present day student of topography. Yet, indirectly, it is so; for it was the occasion of the compilation of a somewhat remarkable plan which has been preserved with the pleadings. Plans of this date are so uncommon that the plan in question is here reproduced on a somewhat large scale.

Thomas Welshe, Thomas Herryman, Henry Herryman, William Mathew, Richard Miles, John Sherfield, and Nicholas Goryng, tenants and farmers of the King's manor of Morden, set forth in their complaint that the King and all his tenants and farmers, time out of mind, have had common of pasture for their beasts in a certain common or waste ground called Sparrowfield, containing 360 acres of land, in "Cheyeham" and Morden, and have been intercommoners throughout the year in the said Sparrowfield with the tenants of the manor of Cheam; and that they had always enjoyed and used to take and sell furze and bushes upon the said common or waste ground for fuel, and for fencing their pastures and grounds, and other necessities without disturbance. In this privilege they had been interrupted by Humphrey Wade, Henry Mathew, William Carpenter, William Marshall, Thomas Saunder, John Gouldsmyth, and others, tenants of the said manor of Cheam, who had driven away their cattle and beasts.

In their answer the defendants deny that the King and his tenants and farmers of the manor of Morden had ever had common of pasture in the said Sparrowfield, "unless by stealth;" neither, they add, had the defendants, even ever intercommoned with the tenants of the manor of Cheam.

PALATIVM REGIVM IN ANGLIÆ REGNO APPELLATIVM NONCIVITZ,

Hoc est musquam senile.

The suit came on for hearing, and a "plott" of the *locus in quo* was tendered in evidence. As to the accuracy of this "plott" there seems to have been doubt, and a more perfect survey was ordered; John Scott, William Saunder, and William Goodwine, being commissioned to make it. In due course the commissioners reported that they had repaired to "Sparrowfelde," and viewed and noted every part thereof, and compared the same with the "plott" formerly made, and found "some variation, imperfection or controversy" in that formerly made, such "as in leaving out of divers ways, crosses, and limits as bounds." And so they made "a true and perfect new plott of the same."

Both the "plotts" are preserved amongst the records of the Court of Augmentations. That reproduced here is certainly much the fuller in detail, and indicates many points of interest: numerous churches and other buildings are indicated, and so are right-of-ways, procession ways, wayside crosses, bridges, and the like. On the west we see "the King's palace of Nonesuch," its fantastic form—so well shown in Hoefnagel's remarkable engraving—being evidently in the draftsman's mind.

It may be of interest in connection with Nonsuch Palace, to state that there is amongst the Exchequer Accounts, etc., an account of the money expended in building the palace: workmen (sawyers, masons, labourers, etc.) were "arrested" by the King's commission, not only all over Surrey, but even in such distant counties as Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. Some of the stone seems to have been quarried at Reigate, but the greater part came from the quite recently dissolved Abbey of Merton. Thousands of cart-loads of stone from Merton Abbey were paid for. A vast quantity of timber and brick was also used, and in the account for the former we have several entries for "certain principal pieces for the towers." There are many payments for iron; one for iron nails being to "Raynold Ward, of Dudley, nailman."

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 263).

Buntingford. By Inquisition taken at Buntingford, 29 March, 1638, it was found that there was, in the town of Buntingford, in the parish of Layston, an ancient messuage called the Crowned Lyon, formerly given to the use of the "poor people inhabiting in the said town of Buntingford," as by deed of feoffment, dated 16 January, 24 Eliz. [1582], more fully appeared. By this deed Henry Marshall, of Buntingford, and Thomas Adams, of Ware, shoemakers, in consideration of a sum of money, granted the said inn with a croft adjoining, to Robert Ayre, James Bolton, Thomas Wattes, William Crowch, Thomas Browne, Robert Duckington, Robert Royston. Thomas Northoppe, William Sprigge, William Brand, Henry Burdells, and Robert Hantler, of Buntingford, yeoman, John Brograve, son and heir of Henry Brograve, deceased, William Crowch, junior, Moses Browne, Samuel Northupp, James Hantler, Thomas Hantler, junior, Tobias Watts, Valentine Royston, William Brigges, junior, Thomas Ayre, junior, John Burles, and Richard Greene, junior. The inn was, when granted, in the tenure of Richard Rande, and was described as lying between the messuage and croft of Henry Marshall on the north, and the messuage and croft of Agnes Newman, widow, on the south, one head thereof abutting on the high way called "Arnyngstreete" towards the east, and the other head abutting upon the land called the Hoode's Acre on the west.

Marshall and Crouch also granted a messuage and croft in the parish of Wyddiall, in the tenure of John Skeppe, lying between the tenement of William Crowch on the north, and the tenement of James Cotes on the south, one head thereof abutting upon the highway called "Arningstreete" on the west; the said croft lying between the croft of John Robinson on the north, and that of Thomas Skynner on the south. They also granted $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land lying in the common fields there, whereof $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres lay in Bartholomew Field, between the land of John Gill, esq., on the north, and that of James Newland, in the tenure of Alexander Sterte (?) on the south, and abutting on the way leading to "Wydgill" on the west; another acre lay in the said field, between the land of the Prioress of Holywell on the east, and that of Samuel Clarke on the west, abutting upon the way leading to Widdiall on the north; another acre lay in the said field between the lands of the Prior and Convent of Trinity, London, on both sides, abutting upon the highway called

Deadman's Street on the west; another acre lay in Howood Field between the land of the lord of the manor of Throckinge on the west, and that of Robert Royston on the east, abutting upon the land of the said lord on the north; and another acre lay in the said field between the land of Robert Royston on the south, and that of William Crowch on the north, abutting on the land of the said lord on the west. This property was to be held by Robert Ayre and the other feoffees and their heirs for ever, for the relief of the poor and needy of Buntingford.

Divers of the said feoffees, by deed dated 8 September, 1630, demised the Crowned Lyon to Deodatus Bonyon for 21 years, reserving the yearly rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* That part of the said messuage which was in the tenure of Edith Harbore, was by the consent of three of the said feoffees, repaired by the said Deodatus Bonyon, in his life-time, at a charge of 3*l.* 18*s.* There was unpaid for rent reserved by the said lease, 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; the residue thereof, being 20*s.*, was paid by the said Deodatus Bonyon, who was dead at the time of the enquiry, and Prudence Bonyon, widow, was his executrix, and then held the said messuage.

It was ordered that, forasmuch as the said messuage was given, by the will of Henry Skynner, of Buntingford, butcher, dated 23 February, 1558, to "the town of Buntingford for the relief of the poor there residing," the same messuage, and the land thereto belonging should for ever remain to the use of the poor of Buntingford, and that the rent in arrear should be paid. Skynner's will is recited; it mentions legacies to the church of Layston, for mending the highway between Buntingford and Newchippinge, and for the repair of the two bridges in the town of Buntingford. Part of the right hand side of the document is torn away. (*Bundle 17, No. 4*).

Ware. By Inquisition taken at the sign of the Crown in Ware, 20 October, 1641, it was found that Humphrey Spencer and John Thorowgood, late of Ware, deceased, by their deed dated 20 March, 1612, conveyed divers messuages, lands and tenements in Ware to divers feoffees, inhabitants of Ware, for the use of "the poor and of the common benefit of the inhabitants" of Ware. That Robert Price, late of Ware, deceased, by deed dated 20 May, 10 Charles I. [A.D. 1634] conveyed divers messuages, lands and tenements situate at Collyers End, in the parish of Standon, of the yearly value of 14*l.*, whereof 10*l.* was to be paid to "the schoolmaster," and the other 4*l.* to the poor of Ware. That the yearly rents and profits of the lands aforesaid given to the poor of Ware and to the free school there, amounted to the yearly rent of 41*l.* That by the feoffment of the said Humphrey Spencer and John Thorowgood, two collectors were to be chosen yearly out of the feoffees named in the said feoffment to receive the said rents for the poor and school aforesaid, and in 1638, John Watts, Esq., and John Harvey, butcher, were chosen collectors. That the said John Watts never received nor meddled with any part of the rents aforesaid during the time he and the said Harvey were joint collectors. That in 1638 the said John

Harvey received 79*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for the use of the said poor and school, and in the same year he paid, out of the same, to several poor people of Ware 66*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* as appears by the book of accounts, and by the oath of Thomas Alderson, of Ware. That in 1639 the said Harvey received 67*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and disbursed thereout to the use of the poor and school aforesaid, but 20*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* That in 1640 the said John Harvey received all the rents due for that year, amounting to 41*l.* The jurors, therefore, found that the said John Harvey was indebted to the inhabitants of Ware, for the said rents due to the poor and school of Ware, the sum of 97*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and that he lately died intestate, and that Oliver Harvey, his brother, was administrator of his estate.

Order made, 20 October, 1641, that the then feoffees inhabitants, of Ware, should for ever dispose of, and employ the premises conveyed to them by the said Humphrey Spencer and John Thorowgood, "to and for the use of the poor of Ware aforesaid, and for the relief and ease of the inhabitants of Ware," in their "public and common charges of the said town;" and that they and their successors should keep all and every direction for letting the said premises, and in collecting and disposing of the rents thereof as limited and expressed in the said deed of feoffment by the said Spencer and Thorowgood. And that the messuages, etc., lying at Collier's End, in the parish of Standon, and the rents thereof, amounting to 14*l.* yearly, should remain to "the use of the schoolmaster and poor of Ware yearly for ever," that is to say 10*l.* to the schoolmaster and 4*l.* to the poor. And whereas it appeared by the inquisition aforesaid, and by the oath of Mr. Skingle, schoolmaster of Ware, and by the book of accounts of Thomas Alderson, that the said John Harvey was indebted to the feoffees of the lands aforesaid in the sum of 97*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; it was ordered that Oliver Harvie, brother of the said John and administrator of his estate, should pay the same to John Wattes, Esq., to and for the use of the poor, school, and common charge of the town of Ware, upon 22 November then next following. (*Bundle 18, No. 16*).

1 North-east Tower. 2 King's Lodging. 3 The Gate into the Upper Ward. 4 The Keep. 5 Winchester Tower. 6 Lieutenant's Tower. 7 St. George's Chapel.
8 Bell Tower. 9 The Town. 10 Bridge over Thames.

View of Windsor Castle, drawn by Wren and engraved by Hollar in 1667.

A SURVEY OF WINDSOR CASTLE IN 1629.

THE condition of the historic castle of Windsor appears to have attracted the attention of the Crown officials in London early in the reign of Charles I., and in April, 1629, the illustrious architect Inigo Jones, Sir Robert Bennet and others, were commissioned by the King to enquire into the state of the fabric which, it was believed, had fallen into decay owing to "frauds and abuses" committed by "William Taylor, esquire, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn," the surveyor.*

The Commissioners proceeded to the castle and heard the evidence of various witnesses on 8 April, 1629, and on the following day made their survey, which gives us a distinctly interesting picture of the building.

The witnesses were in little doubt that the decays in the fabric were due to a lack of attention on the part of Mr. Taylor, and to mis-appropriation by him of the funds with which the castle should have been repaired.

William Thomas, "keeper of the standing wardrobe in the castle," stated that "in divers places in the privy lodgings of the said castle, on the King and Queen's side, it raineth in through the roof [so] that a man may go over his shoes in some places within the same rooms after a rain; and that the timbers in many of the said rooms are very much decayed."

Other witnesses spoke of the decayed state of the pipes, gutters, and the roof.

Richard Cox, "clerk to the controller of the works," said that "Mr. Taylor hath lately caused to be taken down a great wainscott press, which stood in the privy lodgings of the said castle, being wainscotted on the back and having divers partitions and shelves fastened to the wall with stays and cramps of iron, and hath caused it to be set up in the house where he dwelleth, at the King's charge."

Another witness, a joiner, gave the value of the press as "20*l.*, or more," and asserted that to make such a press would cost 40*l.* Other witnesses testified to Taylor's omissions in the matter of payment to workmen, and of his extortions in the offices he held.

Following these depositions comes the survey duly signed by Inigo Jones and his fellow commissioners. The sums

* Public Record Office Exchequer Sp. Comm. 5152.

following the descriptions of the decays are evidently the estimated cost of repair :—

In the passage between the Queen's bed-chamber and her privy chamber, one great window there to be repaired—*iiijl*.

In the Queen's presence, two windows and the jambs of the door to be mended—*xls*.

In the wardrobe, *vij* windows, being much decayed, to be mended—*viiijl*.

In the Duke of Buckingham's lodgings, one little window to be mended—*xxs*.

In the lodgings over the Queen's lodging, seven windows and one chimney to be repaired—*lxs*.

In the great chamber in the keep, three windows and a chimney and a wall to be mended—*100s*.

In the room next adjoining, one window and the wall there to be repaired—*xls*.

In the upper rooms in the keep, one wall to be repaired—*xxs*.

In the armoury on the west side of the keep, one wall and one window to be repaired—*ls*. [?]

In the kitchen in the keep and in the rooms adjoining, the walls to be repaired and the ground plates under-pinned—*xls*.

The paving and laying new steps in the little court at the upper end of the great stairs going up to the keep—*4l*.

In the Lord Chamberlain's lodging, the head and jambs of a door to be mended—*vs*.

Over the cloister gate in the second storey, one window and the wall to be repaired—*30s*.

In the great kitchen and larder (?) the chimneys, walls, windows and doors to be repaired—*xl*.

In the great chamber where Mr. Cofferer's people lodge, the walls there to be repaired—*viiijl*.

In the counting house, three windows to be repaired there—*vjl*.

In St. George's Hall, *xj* windows to be mended within and without, and the water tables to be repaired there—*xl*.

In the chapel, *vij* windows and the walls and water table to be repaired—*xxl*.

One window at the back-stairs, of 12 lights, to be taken down and new made—*xl*.

In the Queen's great chamber, *vij* windows to be repaired, and by the wine cellar leading to the cloisters, *xij* windows, and the fore-front to be repaired—*xxxvl*.

In the fish larder, the chimney and walls to be mended—*xxxs*.

In the usher-larder's chamber, the ceiling and plastering to be mended—xxs.

In the pantry, the walls to be mended in divers places—xxs.

In the lodgings belonging to the wet larder, one window to be mended—xxs.

In the "ewrye" one chimney to be mended—xs.

In the wax "chaundry" the walls to be repaired—xs.

In the poultry, the walls to be under-pinned and repaired—xs.

In the Dean of the chapel's lodgings, two windows and the walls there to be repaired—xls.

In the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber's lodgings, the windows there to be repaired—xxs.

The great stairs over the coal-house to be cramped and mended—iiijl.

In the great wardrobe, two chimneys and the head of a door, and the main arch being much decayed, to be repaired—lxs.

In the Lord Conway's lodgings, the chimneys, windows and walls to be repaired—xls.

The stairs in the middle tower on the south side, a halfpace there, and some steps, to be made with planks and the newel left—vijl.

The next great tower, being cracked in several places, to be chinked and anchored home with timber and iron.—xxl.

In the Prince's buttery the chimneys and doors to be under-pinned—xs.

In the treasurer of the household's lodging, the windows and the walls to be repaired—xxs.

In the corner tower, south-east of the little park, the walls and windows there to be repaired—xxs.

In the maids of honour's chambers, iiij windows and the walls there to be repaired—xxs.

In the squires of the body's lodgings, the walls to be repaired—xxs.

The stairs in the tower next to the kitchen leading up to Mr. Aunor's lodging, to be cramped and repaired—xl.

In the same tower, it being cracked and settled, to be repaired—xl.

The door on the leads over the round tower by the rubbish gate, to be repaired with mending (?) the walls there—xl.

The battlements and door over the middle tower next to the rubbish gate to be repaired—iiijl.

The battlements and door of the leads in the corner tower next to the little park to be mended—xls.

The battlements over the spicery, and one door in the next tower going into the same leads, to be repaired—ls.

The battlements of the tower on the boiling house, with the cracks in the walls, to be anchored home—xl.

The battlements over the privy lodgings and the walls there to be mended—iiijl.

The battlements over the wardrobe, with a chimney and a door to be repaired—lxs.

The battlements of the Lieutenant's tower being much decayed, to be new coped—xl.

The battlements and walls over the common hall of the Poor Knights to be coped and mended—xl.

The rails and balustrades before the great arch on the "tarris," a part being fallen down, to be set up again—xs.

The tower buttresses and windows in the governor of the Poor Knights' house to be repaired—xl.

The cracked tower on the sonth side next the little park to be footed and under-pinned—vj.

The east side of the castle towards the little park to be under-pinned in several places, being in great danger—xl.

From the garner's tower to the lieutenant's tower, the walls in divers places to be mended with "rufe cast"—vj. xijs.

From the lieutenant's tower to the rubbish gate, the walls in divers [places] to be mended with "rufe cast"—xj.

The north side of the castle, the walls in divers places to be mended with "rufe cast"—vj.

The tower and walls of Winchester Tower to be repaired—xl.

The north side of the castle, a foundation of xv foot square and viij foot high, to be brought up with old and new ashler and mending battlements in divers places there—cx.

Sum of the mason's work—^oiiii^lxxxj. vijs.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

The roses to be mended over the Queen's lodgings; timber and workmanship—iiij.

In the Lord Admiral's lodgings over the gate one "raison plate" to be mended—lxs.

Over the stairs going up to the keep, the roof to be mended—xxxs.

The roof over the Queen's presence to be repaired—vj.

The roof over the cloister gate to be repaired—xx.

The roof over the Queen's great chamber to be repaired—viii.

The roof of the tower of the Lieutenant's lodgings to be repaired—ls.

The roof over the maids of honour's chambers to be repaired—iiijl.

In the passage to the gentlemen ushers' lodging, the timber work and ceiling overhead to be mended—xxs.

The roof over Mr. Aunor's chamber to be repaired—vj^l.

The roof of the corner tower next to the little park to be repaired, with the roof adjoining to it—xij^l.

The turret of the tower over the gate leading into the kitchen court to be repaired—xls.

Over the Secretary of Scotland's lodgings towards the little park in the middle tower, the roof to be repaired—xl.

The roof of the middle tower on the south side, and a floor there to be repaired—vj^l.

The roof of the tower over the rubbish gate to be repaired—vl.

In the Lord Privy Seal's lodgings, the timber work of the roof to be repaired—xl.

For the mending of some timber arches and two floors, and putting up some ceiling boards against the walls in the Lord Steward's lodgings—vl.

The roof over the Lord Conway's lodgings, some part of it to be repaired—vl.

The mending of some of the boarding in the platform on the new gallery—xxxs.

In the Master of the Household's lodgings, one floor to be new boarded, with mending some timber work in the roof—iiij^l. xs.

More there, a great floor in the second story to be new joisted and boarded, with mending of a portal there—vj^l. xs.

At the master cooks to the household, a range there to be taken away, being made on a timber floor, which is very dangerous for fire, and to enclose the roof where it was opened for the smoke—lxs.

The mending of part of the boarding of the platform over the kitchen court gate—xls.

The mending of the boards of the platform of the Scotch tower—xxs.

For mending the timber work and boards of the platform over the Queen's great chamber—vij^l.

For the mending the timber work and gutters of the long platform over the King's lodgings—iiij^l.

The mending of the timber work and boards of the platform over the back stairs—xxs.

The gutters of St. George's Hall and the chapel upon both sides, the timber and boards to be repaired—xl.

The platform of the turret over the Cloisters gate, the plates there being decayed, to be supplied with new—xls.

The roof between the cracked tower and the tower next to the little park to be repaired—v/.

The roof over the cracked tower to be repaired with boards and timber—xij/.

In the armoury in the keep, one joist to be mended—xs.

The roof over the chamber in the kitchen to be mended with a floor there—iiij/.

In the south side of the keep one, "reason plate" there, being broken, to be mended, with mending some rafters and a floor there—lxs.

A pair of small stairs going up to the top of the keep to be repaired—xvs.

Two rooms over the great [*sic*] going up into the keep to be new boarded—vij/.

A triangle "type" of timber over the Queen's lodgings, being in great danger of falling, to be taken down—xxs.

Sum of the carpenter's work—clxxxv/. xvs.

PLUMBERS' WORK.

The leads over the stairs going up to the keep to be repaired—x/.

The leads over the keep to be repaired in divers places—xxx/.

The leads over the Earl of Arundel's lodgings to be repaired—xxviiij/.

The leads over the new gallery, xx sheets of lead there to be new cast—xij/.

The first leads on the south side of the great court over the Lord Conway's lodgings, the most part of the leads to be new cast—cl/.

The leads over the round tower by the rubbish gate to be new cast—lx/.

The leads over the middle tower next to the rubbish gate to be new cast—l/.

The leads of the tower over the Clerk of the 'Green Cloth's lodging to be repaired—x/.

The leads over the Lord Privy Seal's lodgings to be new cast, with addition of new lead—lx/.

The leads over the cracked tower to be new cast, with addition of new lead—xxv/.

The leads over the corner tower next to the little park to be new cast—xxviiij/.

The leads over the spicery and other offices there to be repaired—xv/.

The leads over the middle tower towards the little park to be new cast, with addition of lead—xxx*l*.

The leads over the middle tower northward, and the cracked tower on the park side to be new cast, with addition of new lead—xl*l*.

The leads over the boiling-house to be new cast—xl*l*.

The leads over the the master cooks for the household to be new cast—xl*l*.

The leads over the “chaundry” and other offices there to be repaired—xv*l*.

The gutters over St. George’s Hall and the chapel to be repaired—xxx*l*.

The leads over the privy kitchen and scullery to be repaired—xx*l*.

The leads over the lobbies about the “pible” court to be repaired—xv*l*.

Over the King’s bed-chamber and wardrobe some sheets of lead there to be new cast—lx*l*.

The leads over the Queen’s presence, part of them to be new cast—xxx*l*.

The leads over the tower to be repaired—v*l*.

The leads over the back stairs to be repaired—viij*l*.

Some sheets of lead over the great chamber on the Queen’s side to be new cast—l*l*.

The leads over the cloister gate to be repaired—xv*l*.

The leads over the Lieutenant’s tower to be repaired—x*l*.

The leads over the Poor Knights’ lodgings, many of the sheets to be new cast—xl*l*.

For one length of new pipe and a cistern over the Lord Treasurer’s lodgings—xls.

The lead of the “type” over the passage by the Queen’s presence to be repaired—lxs.

The leads over the keeper of the house his lodgings, to be repaired—xiijs. iiij*d*.

One pipe of lead on the south side of the castle to be unstopped and repaired—xxx*s*.

The leads of the great livery kitchen to be repaired—xxvj*l*.

Sum of the plumber’s work—ix*xi*l. iijs. iiij*d*.

The account for the plasterers work amounting to 4*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*., does not call for remark. Under the heading “smith’s work,” we have a payment of 30*s*. for a “rail of iron upon the top of the stairs of the Scotch Tower.” It was estimated that the scaffolding would cost 100*l*., and the repair of “the glass windows throughout the

whole castle," 50*l.* The estimated cost of the entire repairs amounted to 1,829*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

The account concludes with the words:—"The fountain in the great court, being of timber covered with lead, and the banquetting house on the terrace, being of timber likewise, are both so ruinous that they cannot well be repaired and therefore [are] not estimated. Likewise the pipes of lead that bring the water from the conduit heads in the forest to serve the castle, lying underground and the defects of them not appearing to our view, the charge of repairing them is not here estimated."

As an outcome of the survey we find, some four years later, an information by the Attorney-General in the Court of Exchequer against Taylor* for divers shortcomings in the execution of his office. Taylor answered that it was true there remained divers bills unpaid, as alleged, but he said that this was due to the fact that the money he had received had gone in paying the arrears of his predecessors.

How far this defence was accepted we do not know, but a little more than thirty years later, after the castle had been battered about during the rage of the civil war, we find a William Taylor (whether or not the individual of whom we have been speaking we cannot say), occupying the same office and rendering his account of 2,000*l.* expended on "fitting and making ready" the castle of Windsor for Charles II. and his Queen. Amongst the items in this account† we have the following:—

"To John Newman, painter, for painting and veining the privy stairs; painting and gilding the iron balcony with the crowns and letters and the doors and stone arch about the door; gilding a great round ball for the top of the banner staff; painting and veining a parlour at the timber yard, the frontier and other doors, two window columns and cornice, four-score window lights, 12 casements and a staircase; gilding a crown over St. George's gate; painting the pulpit in the private chapel, and a parcel of rails and balustrades for the chapel, and the tarras walk, together with painting a staircase at Cranburne Lodge."

In this account there is also a payment for Reigate and Burford stone bought for the castle.

* Excheq. B. & A. Chas. I., Berks, No. 45.

† Audit Office Declared Accounts.

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

APRIL TO JUNE, 1899.

THERE is no alteration from the previous quarter in the climatological stations, but three rainfall stations disappear and five are added. Returns have not been received from Bletchley or Slough, and by the death of Mr. Hale Wortham, of Royston, who commenced to record the rainfall and to take other meteorological observations at his residence in the London Road so long ago as 1842, that station is discontinued, Royston being now represented in our table by a station in Melbourne Street. The additions to the rainfall stations are as follows:—

County.	Station.	Height.	Observer.
2. Essex	Southend Water Works	112 feet	C. S. Bilham.
3. Herts	Royston (Melbourne St.)	201 „	J. E. J. Phillips.
5. Berks	Sandhurst Lodge	263 „	Sir W. J. Farrer.
7. Kent	Tenterden	190 „	J. Ellis Mace.
„ „	Birchington (Thor)	40 „	W. H. Euden.

The records for Southend, Tenterden, and Birchington are taken from “Symons’ Monthly Meteorological Magazine.”

The Counties are distinguished as follows:—1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at 9 a.m.

Records of temperature have been received from three of the rainfall stations in Berkshire, namely Cookham, Bracknell, and Sandhurst, and they give the following mean temperatures:—April, 46·8°; May, 53·0° June, 61·1°. The average temperature for the quarter at Berkshire stations is for the first time higher than that of the ten stations in five of the other counties.

April had about an average temperature and was a wet month, with an unusually large number of wet days; May was rather cold and had about an average rainfall; June was decidedly warm and dry, rain falling on very few days, but heavily on the 30th. On this date 0·84 in. fell at Bennington, 0·91 in. at St. Albans, 1·17 in. at Cookham, and 1·19 in. at Berkhamsted. It will be noticed that at Margate only was

the maximum shade temperature in June less than 80°. This is probably owing to its maritime situation, the warm air being tempered by cool breezes from the sea. No rain fell for 23 days (May 26th to June 17th) at St. Albans, nor for 24 days (May 25th to June 17th) at Berkhamsted. The daily rainfall is not received from any of the other stations.

April, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	48·7	43·1	54·2	11·1	35·3	63·6	75	8·3	2·72	22
2. Halstead ..	47·2	40·1	54·4	14·3	29·0	62·1	81	7·7	2·16	20
„ Chelmsford..	46·5	39·1	53·9	14·8	27·6	61·3	79	7·6	2·32	22
3. Bennington	46·2	39·2	53·2	14·0	30·3	62·1	80	8·0	2·68	21
„ Berkhamsted	46·4	39·2	53·7	14·5	29·2	65·0	80	7·3	2·69	21
„ St. Albans..	46·2	39·7	53·1	13·4	30·9	62·9	78	7·1	2·54	21
6. W. Norwood	48·1	40·7	55·5	14·8	30·5	64·5	76	7·6	2·70	22
„ Cranleigh ..	47·2	39·4	55·1	15·7	35·0	60·8	82	6·7	2·80	22
„ Addington..	46·1	39·9	52·3	12·4	31·0	62·2	78	8·3	2·46	21
7. Margate ..	47·1	40·9	53·3	12·4	30·5	62·0	80	7·5	2·50	18
Mean.....	47·0	40·1	53·9	13·8	30·9	62·6	79	7·6	2·56	21

May, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	53·1	45·8	60·5	14·7	36·1	71·4	69	7·4	1·41	12
2. Halstead ..	50·2	41·5	60·0	18·5	29·0	71·5	78	7·4	2·35	11
„ Chelmsford..	49·3	39·4	59·2	19·8	26·8	70·2	75	7·5	1·60	12
3. Bennington	49·7	41·2	58·2	17·0	31·8	70·5	76	7·7	2·59	13
„ Berkhamsted	50·3	41·1	59·5	18·4	31·4	70·3	75	6·8	2·13	11
„ St. Albans..	50·5	41·8	59·2	17·4	33·0	69·5	77	6·6	2·63	12
6. W. Norwood	51·6	42·4	60·7	18·3	32·3	73·4	71	7·3	1·66	9
„ Cranleigh ..	51·0	42·2	59·8	17·6	35·2	64·6	80	6·5	1·31	11
„ Addington..	48·1	38·5	57·6	19·1	32·0	69·0	73	7·5	1·68	13
7. Margate ..	50·6	44·7	56·6	11·9	34·0	69·0	79	7·0	2·52	12
Mean.....	50·4	41·8	59·1	17·3	32·2	69·9	75	7·2	1·98	12

June, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	63·0	54·6	71·4	16·8	45·5	82·1	65	5·2	1·30	6
2. Halstead ..	59·5	47·9	71·0	23·1	35·0	82·2	71	5·5	·90	7
„ Chelmsford .	58·0	46·1	69·9	23·8	34·3	80·0	69	5·9	1·77	8
3. Bennington	59·5	48·9	70·1	21·2	39·2	82·5	71	5·9	1·61	9
„ Berkhamsted	59·5	47·9	71·2	23·3	35·9	83·1	70	5·5	1·93	6
„ St. Albans..	59·9	49·7	70·2	20·5	39·2	82·0	71	5·7	1·69	6
6. W. Norwood	61·2	50·6	71·9	21·3	40·6	82·4	61	5·5	·94	5
„ Cranleigh ..	60·5	49·0	71·9	22·9	38·4	81·2	73	5·0	1·39	9
„ Addington..	59·7	50·5	69·2	18·7	40·4	80·0	62	5·8	1·02	6
7. Margate ..	59·0	51·8	66·1	14·3	44·1	78·1	71	5·8	1·38	7
Mean	60·0	49·7	70·3	20·6	39·3	81·4	68	5·6	1·39	7

Rainfall, April to June, 1899.

Stations	April.	May.	June.	Stations	April.	May.	June.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Square..	2 64	1·38	1 49	5. Abingdon ..	2·03	1·25	1·24
„ Harefield	2·29	1·81	1·82	„ Cookham	2·33	1·44	2·02
2. Newport	2·55	2·56	1·74	„ Bracknell	2·38	1·29	1·61
„ Southend	2·61	1·75	1·35	„ Sandhurst ..	2·63	1·31	1·55
3. Royston.....	2·16	1·91	1·33	6. Dorking	2·94	1·31	1·36
„ Hitchin	2·30	1·73	1·31	7. Tenterden ..	2·91	1·72	1·48
4. Winslow	2·12	2·28	·96	„ Birchington..	2·65	2·48	1·63

Mean (24 stations) : April, 2·50 ins. ; May, 1·83 ins ; June, 1·45 in.

ESSEX CHARITIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 257).

PONTISBRIGHT, IN TEY MAGNA.

By an Inquisition taken at Kelvedon, 7 August, A.D. 1600, the jury found that John Crefeylde and others, customary tenants of Creppinge Hall, in Colne Wake, in 15 Henry VIII., surrendered to the lord a tenement called Barkeyrs, in Tey Magna, a croft called Brome Feylde abutting on the highway leading towards Colchester, and a garden called Bredghall Garden, parcel of Bredghall-feylde, to the use of Thomas Turner and others, to perform the last will of John Levinge the elder, so that 3s. 4d. of the rent of the premises be employed to keep his obit yearly in the church of Pontisbright, and the residue to the use of the parson or minister for the administration of divine service within the said church for ever. The said persons were accordingly admitted on Whit Monday in the said 15th year.

The jury also presented that Robert Hooldby, by deed dated 1 October, 33 Henry VI. [A.D. 1454] granted to Geoffrey Rokell and others, a messuage and lands in Tey Magna called Machons, to the intent that they should bestow the profits thereof "either for and towards the maintenance and relief of such a learned man, being poor, as should, for the time being, be parson or minister in the church of Pontisbright aforesaid, and say and celebrate divine service within the said church, or otherwise for and towards the maintenance and relief of other poor people within the said parish or hamlet of Pontisbright, or upon both of them."

The jury found that the said lands, both free and customary, were used and employed according to the purposes aforesaid, till the late John Turner deceased, a feoffee of the premises and lord of the said manor, having obtained possession of the evidences, entered upon the premises and took the profits thereof, and by his will dated 6 October, 20 Elizabeth, being then lord of the manor of Creppinge Hall, left the premises to Christian, then his wife, for her life with divers remainders, and died within a year of making his will, after whose death the said Christian entered upon the said premises, and converted the profits to her own use.

Two of the trustees (John Wenden and Thomas Baker) of the copyhold lands, still survived.

Order on the foregoing Inquisition was made at the Lion at Kelvedon on 25 September, A.D. 1600. It appeared that the

vicarage house and glebe of Pontisbright was "but a little house, a yard, and a garden adjoining to the churchyard there," and that "all the tithes, fruits and commodities belonging to the said church," were "very little to maintain a minister in any reasonable competent or comely sort."

The commissioners viewed a composition, dated 5 March, 1433, made by the then Bishop of London, between Sir John Montgomery, knight, patron of Tey Magna aforesaid, "the mother church," and the parson and vicar of the said town of the one part, and Jeffery Levinge, an inhabitant of Pontisbright, on behalf of the rest of the inhabitants, by which it appeared that the said inhabitants were bound, for ever, at their costs, to give their said minister or vicar a reasonable or competent stipend or salary, if the tithes, etc., were not sufficient for him. The said Geoffrey Levinge was an ancestor of the said John Levinge named in the said Inquisition, who, of a "very godly and charitable mind," and "zeal to religion," gave the copyhold messuage and lands mentioned in the said Inquisition to the purposes there set forth, with this promise, as appeared by Court Roll, 15 Henry VII., showed to the jury by the counsel of the said Christian Turner and John Smyth, that on death of a feoffee the survivors should surrender the said copyhold to the good uses set forth.

And by reading depositions taken in the Court of Requests in a suit about the premises between Edmund Turner, clerk, now vicar of Pontisbright, and other, plaintiffs, and the said Christian Turner defendant, it appeared that this rent and profits of all the lands, both copyhold and freehold, mentioned in the said Inquisition were always bestowed according to the good intent in the said Inquisition mentioned, till John Turner, late husband of the said Christian, being a feoffee and man of "worth and rule" amongst his co-feoffees, having got the evidence into his own hands, entered on the lands, and contrary to the trust reposed in him, had taken the profits to his own use on the ground the copyhold should be forfeited to him as lord of the manor for non-performance of the promise aforesaid, though there was no proof of the breach of promise.

He also alleged that the freeholds were conveyed to him *temp.* Edward VI. by John Stapleton, who pretended to have the same by grant from that King because those lands were employed for superstitious purposes.

This was not proved to the commissioners, and as it was fully proved that the lands were given and employed to the godly and lawful purposes mentioned in the Inquisition, and that John Turner was a feoffee in trust and could not be ignorant of the same uses, and as it was confessed that the said Christian

had for divers years paid to the said vicar or minister, 50s. yearly in lieu of the premises, it was therefore ordered that Edmund Turner, clerk, then vicar or minister of Pontisbright, aforesaid, should, at Michaelmas next, enter into all the copyholds and receive the profits thereof so long as he was minister or vicar there. And that he, with John Wenden and Thomas Baker, the surviving feoffees, should make a surrender of the same copyholds to the lord of the manor to the use of the said Edmund Turner and eleven others "of the chiefest inhabitants" and the heirs of those eleven, to the intent that they should apply the profits to the use of the minister or vicar of Pontisbright for the time being, "towards the maintenance of divine service in the said church of Pontisbright for ever."

As concerning the said freeholds it should be lawful for the said John Wenden and Thomas Baker, and the survivor, and also to the said churchwardens and overseers, after March next, to enter thereon, and by their deed make an estate in fee simple to the use of twelve of the "best and chiefest inhabitants" within the parish, to the intent the said feoffees should bestow the profits of the said lands according to the charitable intent mentioned in the Inquisition, according to the meaning of Robert Hooldby, the donor.

It was further ordered that the said freehold and copyhold messuage should be thereafter employed to the charitable use mentioned in the Inquisition, and never be aliened, discontinued, mis-employed, nor leased, for above 21 years or three lives.

Directions follow as to the manner in which the said Christian Turner should make recompense.

KELVEDON.

Inquisition taken at Kelvedon, 7 August, 42 Elizabeth. The jury say that John Marler, late of Kelvedon, gentleman, by his will, dated 20 June, 7 Henry V., A.D., 1419, devised that two "rentaryes" wherein "Petronell and one John Owen did then inhabit," should for ever be upheld and repaired "to harbour and lodge poor people," and if they should not be so kept, then he willed that two new "rentaryes" lately [built] between the tenement late John Gerard's, and the garden called Brendhouse Garden extending towards Kelvedon church, being then in the hands of his feoffees and executors, should remain and be employed to the upholding and repair of the two "rentaryes." And also one acre of meadow lying in Broad Mead in Kelvedon, which was purchased of Robert Durward. And also 5s. yearly rent out of the lands formerly John Graye's, lying near Inforde Mill; and 4d. yearly rent out of the lands of John Tunbye lying at Boundshill. The which acre of meadow,

two tenements, newly erected as aforesaid, to be let to farm without any income taken, and the rents employed as follows, viz.:—"To pay the friars, to sing mass at his obit day 2s., and to rehearse his name in the pulpit, and Joan his wife, and Alice at Fenn, his mother, and the sexton to ring ever end to the solempe mass ever more lasting, 6*d.*; the parish clerk and the holy water clerk to help to say the mass and to sing by note, either of them, 4*d.* And if they be out of the way or do it not, then not to have it. And to a candle to burn before the Trinity for ever 16*d.*" The over plus of the said rents issuing out of the said lands, etc. (the almshouses being maintained in good repair, "with the well at Keldon Tye and porch over it and ropes and buckets to it,") to be bestowed by the executors to the poor of the parish of Kelvedon, "as well to such as for shame cannot ask, as to others within the parish of Kelvedon."

Which lands and rents he willed should never be sold, nor the profits taken to the use of John his son, but "ever more lasting" remain in the hands of six honest and sufficient men of the parish of Kelvedon.

The jury found that the two new rents called Starborowes, the acre of meadow in Broad Mead, the 5s. rent out of land called Grayes, and the 4*d.* rent out of the land of John Tunbye, were not employed to the uses specified but to private uses, viz.:—Mr. Beston holds the two new tenements, Leonard Aylett the acre of meadow, John Aylett part of the lands called Grayes, and — Pitman, "in the right of a child," holds the tenement, sometime John Tunbye's, now called Wren Park; and that the said two "rentaryes," were not repaired by the executors of the said John Marlow according to his will.

An order was made at the Lion at Kelvedon 19 January, 43 Elizabeth, by which it was found that Richard Blennerhasset and others were surviving feoffees of the premises, and that they permitted the profits to be mis-employed, carried away, and converted to the private uses of Thomas Beston and Leonard and John Aylett, contrary to the gift of the said Marler. It was ordered that the claim of the said Beston and the others in the premises, should be immediately vested in the said surviving trustees, to hold to the intent that the profits should be employed to the charitable purposes above mentioned.

It was further ordered that the said 5s. rent from the said tenement, etc., called Grays, and the said 4*d.* from Boundshill should for ever be paid by the landholder of the premises to the said Blennerhasset and the others, "and to the overseers of the poor people of the parish of Kelvedon," at the Annunciation of our Lady and at Michaelmas; and that the same rents should be employed according to the true intent of the said John Marler.

WILD BIRDS SEEN AT CATFORD, KENT.

BY SUFFOLK.

I fear this list is but an imperfect one; but it is, for the most part, a list of birds that I have personally seen, and in many cases handled, during about 12 years' residence in Catford, on a farm known as Broadmead Farm.

The birds marked with an asterisk have either been reported to me, or I have seen them flying over.

I once saw a goose fly over, but it was doubtless a wanderer from some ornamental water.

I also saw a flock of small waders fly round, but they did not settle and I could not make out what they were.

WHEATEARS appear early in Spring in full breeding plumage, and again in the early Autumn in immature plumage—young birds I suppose.

CURLEWS I have seen once only in the Spring, and then a pair were passing over, very high up; in fact, I should not have seen them had they not called. In August and September I have seen these birds in flocks almost annually. Last September I heard the Curlew call, and upon looking up saw seven. I answered the call, and the birds stopped their onward flight and circled round for a considerable time, answering my call.

GREY WAGTAILS are quite common here all the year round. I have never seen them in Norfolk or Suffolk—my native counties.

GREEN SANDPIPER.—I only saw upon two occasions, and during the very wet summer of a few years ago. The first time it flew out of a pond on the farm, and the next time it came from the Private Banks' Cricket Ground in the Berlin Road, Catford.

QUAIL.—I have seen two—one in early November, which I shot and have in my possession, and the other in the summer—in fact, I think there was a pair that year.

Missel Thrush	Swallow	Keetrel
Song Thrush	Martin	*Common Cormorant
Redwing	Sand Martin	Common Heron
Fieldfare	Greenfinch	Duck
Blackbird	House Sparrow	Ring Dove
Wheatear	Chaffinch	Stock Dove
Whinchat	Linnet	Turtle Dove
Stonechat	Lesser Redpoll	Pheasant
Redbreast	Bullfinch	Common Partridge
Nightingale	Garden Warbler	French Partridge
Whitethroat	Corn Bunting	Quail
Willow Wren	Yellow Bunting	*Woodcock
Sedge Warbler	Reed Bunting	Common Snipe
Hedge Sparrow	Starling	Jack Snipe
Longtailed Titmouse	Jackdaw	Golden Plover
Great Titmouse	Carrion Crow	Lapwing
Coal Titmouse	Hooded Crow	Common Sandpiper
Marsh Titmouse	Rook	Green Sandpiper
Blue Titmouse	Skylark	*Curlew
Wren	Swift	Spotted Crake
Pied Wagtail	Nightjar	Land Rail
Grey Wagtail	Wryneck	Moor Hen
Yellow Wagtail	Green Woodpecker	*Sheld Duck
Meadow Pipit	Kingfisher	Blackheaded Gull
Redbacked Shrike	Cuckoo	
Spotted Flycatcher	Barn Owl	

7.

Lady Well in 1820.

ON A VIEW OF LADYWELL, 1820.

BY C. A. BRADFORD, F.R.S.L.

THIS print is of no great interest from an artistic point of view, in spite of the discussion now in progress on the subject of what may or may not properly be called a lithograph. Its value for us as an Antiquarian Society* lies in the circumstance that it is believed to be the only copy extant of the earliest known representation of the well which has given its name to a rapidly rising district in Lewisham parish.

In size about twelve inches by ten, it is inscribed "The Ladywell, Lewisham. Drawn from nature and on stone by Henry Warren : Printed by C. Hullmandel" ; † and, although it is not dated, from the knowledge that other similar views of the locality from the same publishing house were issued between the years 1820 and 1825, we may put it down approximately as about 1820. The well is represented as lying to the right of the foreground, its circular basin slightly elevated above the level of the road down which, in a leisurely manner, a rustic cart is proceeding. Along the raised footpath a typical countryman in smock and wideawake, bearing a hayrake on his left shoulder and a bundle in his right hand, is plodding his way towards the well into which a village woman with bare arms and a starched kerchief is dipping a jug to fill the pitcher by her side. A boy is staggering under the combined weight of a brimming watering-can and pail, whilst a juvenile coquette, dandling a dangerously décolleté infant, cheers him with her smile. This idyllic group is embowered in oaks and birches, whilst a flight of birds may be supposed to add the final touch of gaiety to a scene, sobered somewhat by the appearance of St. Mary's Tower in the far distance.

* This paper was read before the Lewisham Antiquarian Society, and is now published with the permission of the President and Council.

† It has been suggested that the view is from "Lithographic Illustrations of the River Ravensbourne," by Henry Warren, printed for J. Dickenson, London, but no copy of that work is now obtainable.

A view of the spot, taken some twenty years later and published in Knight's "Journey Book of Kent" shows the well-head of circular stones protected by an iron rail supported on five wooden posts, one side open to afford access to the water. A rather podgy little girl fills a pitcher from the spring which seems to reach the top of the well, whilst a small boy, resting on a rustic seat, is philosophically contemplating a toy cart. The background is filled up with what may be a fence surmounted by trees.

No more recent engraving of the well has been brought to light; but from those now described two points are clear: first, that the Ladywell actually abutted on the road; second, that its water was used for ordinary domestic purposes.

Notwithstanding this, a recent correspondence in a local newspaper (*Kentish Mercury*, 1896), has shown that there are those among us who challenge the right of our well to its name, and claim that the true Ladywell was a mineral spring farther up the lane towards the cemetery.

It is to bring some light on this question that I have written the present paper.

The first mention of any spring in the parish of which I find a trace is in *Warkworth's Chronicle* (published by the Camden Soc.: p. 24). Speaking of the hot summer in the 13th year of King Edward the Fourth (*i.e.*, 1472), the writer says, "Also in the same yere Womere water ranne hugely, with such abundance of watere that nevyr manne sawe it renne so much afore this tyme. Womere is callede the woo watere for Englysh men, whenne thei dyd fyrst inhabyde this lond, also as thei see this watere renne, thei knewe well it was a token of derthe or of pestylence or of grete batayle. Also ther has ronne dyverse suche^r other waters that betokene the lykewyse; one at Lavesham [*i.e.*, Lewisham] in Kent Also ther is a pytte in Kent in Langley Park ayens any batayle he wille be drye and it rayne never so myche; and if ther be no batayle towarde, he wille be full of watere be it nevyre so drye wethyre."

Warkworth is quoted by Leland in his "Collectanea" (vol. iii., part 2, p. 508—written before 1550), by Kilburne in his "Survey" (p. 168—1659), by Hasted (1778), as well as by recent authors; but no mention is made of the well by

Lambarde in his "Perambulation" (1596), by Phillipot in his "Villare Cantianum" (1669), by "The Ambulator" (1774), nor by Seymour in his "Survey" (1776).

Mr. L. L. Duncan, F.S.A., informs me that the well is not mentioned in Lewisham parish register till towards the close of the last century, and its omission from Noble's "Poem on Blackheath" (published in 1808) is significant. Lysons, writing in 1811 ("Environs of London" Vol. ii. p. 572), evidently refers to the mineral spring when, after speaking of John Peter's account, in 1681, of the Sydenham Wells, he says "Between Lewisham and Brockley is a well of the same quality as those at Tonbridge; a woman attends to serve the water which is delivered gratis to inhabitants of the Parish."

So too, in Knight's "Journey Book of Kent" (p. 58—1842) the author confuses the Ladywell with the mineral spring when, in describing the Ravensbourne, he says, "At Catsford Bridge near Rushy Green, it receives into its channel the small river Chiffinch, and after crossing Brockley Lane, the waters from the Ladywell also, which is supposed to be the great spring mentioned by Kilburne as newly breaking out of the earth in 1472. In its properties it is said to resemble the Cheltenham Waters."

Cassells' "Old and New London" (Vol. vi., p. 246—1880 *circa*) simply remarks "a narrow lane . . . leads our steps to Ladywell, a spot doubtless so called from a well or spring whose waters were at one time held in veneration by the faithful."

Butts' "Historical Guide to Lewisham" (p. 21) published in 1878, is more explicit in the following passage:—

"Crossing the bridge we have old 'Ladywell House' (now a laundry) on the right, and, exactly in front of the 'Freemason's Arms Inn,' the site of the 'Ladywell.' This old well was opposite 'Ladywell House,' and in (what now is) nearly the centre of the road leading to the station, and just by the railway arch. Our informant (not an old man), 'when a boy, used with other lads, to clean it out on Saturdays,' and be 'paid a penny or two-pence by the woman for doing so. It had a railing of iron round it, was six or seven feet deep, with

a small grating at the bottom, where the spring rose, which used to fill the well and flow over—it was beautiful water. This well was filled up and covered over some years ago when a sewer was made just there.” The Guide then goes on to speak of the mineral well situated by the left side of the road at Ladywell Cottage, before the cemetery is reached. It adds ‘Mrs. Beak the present tenant of Lord Dartmouth, informs us that this remarkable well was situated in the garden above her cottage just opposite the scullery window; that it was run dry by the making of the same sewer* which was fatal to the old Ladywell, somewhat more than eleven years ago; that a previous tenant named Stiles dismantled it, and sold the bottom stone to a man named Jane. The well was railed round, and the spring reached by descending several steps. Her husband, upon his taking the cottage, about ten years ago, found everything in disorder and the well destroyed; some very old elder trees planted in a row above the cottage he grubbed up, and thus removed the last traces of the *locale*. The water was noted for its benefit to weak eyes, and a lady now residing at Norwood, told the present tenant that she, when a girl, came every day at the desire of her father to drink of the water for the benefit of her health. . . . If public spirit and local pride were to restore this mineral spring, there is no question considerable profit as well as interest would accrue to the town. With a little encouragement the present tenants would meet the public half-way as they are anxious to restore the ancient glories of the spot.’”

We arrive now at the last chapter in the History of the Ladywell. In 1896 the stones were re-erected near the public baths in the Ladywell Road, where they now stand. The *Kentish Mercury* for June 12th, 1896, describes the occurrence as follows:—

“About 15 years ago there was a settlement below one of the arches [of the bridge over the railway at Ladywell] and in the digging to under-pin the arch, the coping stones of the old well were discovered. They were rescued from destruction by a signalman named Moore, and afterwards when it was

* See *Kentish Mercury* Jan. 12, 1866, the works of Penge and Bell Green sewers after several stoppages, are progressing favourably.

proposed to utilize them in some way, he again came to the rescue and carried them off to a spot by the side of the line near his signal box. The fact that these stones were still in existence having become known, application was recently made to the South Eastern Railway Company for the use of them for some public purpose. Consent was readily given, and the signalman Moore also entering heartily into the plan, it has now been decided by the Lewisham Baths Commissioners to re-erect the stones by the side of the public baths, where they will be used to surround a public fountain to which the youths and maidens of to-day may once more resort and there whisper their heart's desire."

Public attention having thus been drawn to the old well-stones, a controversy arose as to the identity of the well. The ball was set rolling by Mr. Holland (*Kentish Mercury* 19th June, 1896, p. 5), who proposed that a stone tablet should be placed in the wall of the bridge half-way down the incline on the Brockley side of the bridge over the wall on the right.

Mr. Wade (*Kentish Mercury*, 26th June, 1896, p. 3), claimed that the true Ladywell was the mineral spring higher up the road on the same side, the entrance to which was between holly hedges on the further side of the two white cottages which, he believed, still stood. He possessed a drawing which he made some years ago, showing the position of the lost spring.

"J.T.," of Shooters' Hill Road (*Kentish Mercury*, 3rd July, 1896, p. 3), confirmed Mr. Wade's view, as his father had often pointed out the spot to him when he was a lad (about the year 1820).

Mr. Dawson admitted that among old inhabitants, opinion was divided, but acknowledged it as most probable that the spring of pure water hard-by the ancient church of St. Mary was the original Ladywell; whilst finally, Mr. Thomas thought Mr. Wade in error, and said he had in his possession a sketch of the well near the bridge which he made 50 years ago.

This concluded the argument but left the issue undecided.

That the name "Ladywell" is of comparatively modern origin seems certain. Neither name nor well is marked on John Rocque's survey of 1745, nor on Hasted's map of the

Hundred of 1778: whilst the Ordnance Survey Department, though admitting that a "well" is marked on the earliest Ordnance Survey Map of 1799, assert that the name "Ladywell" * first appeared on the manuscript 1 inch map of 1841—the name being authorised by the clerk and architect of Nunhead Cemetery. But the name was not yet in common use then, as in 1855, when Lewisham Cemetery was provided, we find it denominated "the new burial ground at Brockley." Ladywell Station was opened in January, 1857, and since then the name has been generally used.

In conclusion, the weight of evidence seems to point unmistakeably in the direction of the fresh water spring, depicted in our print, being the original Ladywell, though whether this is the spring spoken of by Warkworth in 1472 it is altogether impossible to say, both from the fact of the large number of wells in the neighbourhood, and the total absence of any mention of the spot during a space of over four hundred years. The fame of other suburban wells such as those at Islington, Dulwich, Tottenham, Hampstead, Sydenham, and Streatham has gone; and though Bermondsey Spa (discovered in 1770) still lives in the name of a South Eastern Station, the place thereof knows it no more. Ladywell, the only locality so called in the British Gazetteer, survives as a district and a railway station, but seems to have no further claims to reverence—in spite of all the legends of the romanticists to the contrary—beyond its situation in a parish of old time dedicated to Our Lady, and its having supplied the inhabitants, in its day and generation, with an abundant spring of pure water.

* It does not appear on Mylne's maps of London, published in 1856.

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY COMMON, TOLD
FROM LOCAL RECORDS.*(Concluded from p. 238.)*

By W. B. PASSMORE.

CORNELIUS COURTE, a highwayman, was gibbeted in 1789 on the common. The headborough and constable of Finchley were paid 5s. each for attending the said gibbeting, but it did not satisfy them, as they had been told by the sheriff they should be paid 7s. 6d. each. The "Bald Faced Stag" and "The Green Man" were isolated hostelrys by the roadside on the common, at this time frequented by the knights of the road, although the innkeepers were warned against rendering services to highwaymen and cautioned "that the eye of Government was upon them." In the last named tavern, Jack Sheppard, it is said, was captured, disguised as a butcher. The institution of Mounted Patrols and the change from "Basket Justices" to stipendary magistrates appear to have put a stop to the highwayman's trade.

Dick Turpin is said to have robbed the York machine, the Coventry machine, the Stamford machine and five other stage coaches near the seventh mile stone on the common. "He took from the passengers of the first four coaches upwards of 30l., and large sums from the others. He stopped the several coaches within five minutes of each other, and one absolutely at a distance of 200 yards only from the preceding one. His expedition in the business permitted the outside passengers to go free, one of them who saw the rogue take his booty of two watches and twenty guineas had near 160l. in his pockets, but escaped the dangers of the common on that occasion.

There appears an entry in 1796 as to driving gypsies from the "Windmill" and "Moss Hall" on the common, also an article for expenses, 4l. 17s. 6d. at the "Old Swan with two Necks" on the common, when the vestry was adjourned for the better consulting as to a spot of ground whereon to place

a wood building for the accommodation of poor children. In 1799 the vestry again adjourned to the common, this time to the "White Lyon," at an expense of 4*l.* 18*s.*, to obtain a grant from the Bishop of London of a piece of waste land called the "Dirt House," for putting up a workhouse. During the month of May eight or nine soldiers' wives, and from 20 to 30 children from the common were daily relieved by the parish overseers, being entirely destitute.

Numerous grants of waste land are made to persons for enclosure, with the consent of the Bishop, and upon payment of nominal rents. On the other hand many notices to restrain were also given where enclosures had been made "without asking leave of any one."

In 1806 an "open committee" was appointed to defend the right of common, and the Common Driver ordered to see that no one presumed to exercise any right beyond what he was by law, and the custom of the Manor, justly entitled to. According to extracts from the Bishop's court rolls, it appears that several of the tenants were presented and amerced in various sums for "oppressing the common with a parcel of sheep, many more in number than the land in his possession will bear," and for "cutting up the herbage of the common with cattle that are nourished in another parish for the greatest part of the year."

The poor were encouraged to destroy vermin, 1*s.* per head being paid for polecats brought in, 4*d.* for stoats, 2*d.* a dozen for sparrow heads, and 1*d.* a dozen for their eggs.

An entry appears in June, 1812, that "the minutes were entered on sheets," the vestry book being in London in consequence of the trial of the right of Friern Barnet to a parcel of land on the common. This is the first entry that occurs as to the common since 1806, and there is nothing to explain the hiatus, unless the "open committee" appointed that year kept their own minute book, which has not come down to us. It must have been a period of the greatest interest to the parishioners incident to the Enclosure Act coming into force.

1814 was long remembered in the village in consequence of a heavy fall of snow lasting 48 hours. All traffic was stopped on the common, the snow having drifted in the course of one

night, it is said, to a depth of sixteen feet. Upon this fall of snow came the "great frost" and frost fair on the Thames.

From entries made in the vestry minutes in 1816, the disputes with, and grievances of the parishioners, both of the "opulent" and the poorer class, with respect to the Enclosure Act, appear to have been very numerous, but the persons enclosing waste land were usually able to make out "a clear right and claim" to the satisfaction of the vestry. The parish appointed a surveyor to survey supposed encroachments, he, however, required an engagement from the clergyman and parish officials before beginning, whereupon the vestry unanimously rejected his being employed at all, observing that "the law was open to anyone who feels himself aggrieved." The "Common Driver" was ordered to levy a fine of 1s. per head upon all hogs found astray; any belonging to outside parishioners to be charged double that sum. It was also ordered that a gate should "be put up at the church to prevent hogs getting into the churchyard." The many hogs, indeed, rambling about the common and parish troubled the vestry. Notices to offenders were constantly printed and "stuck up all over the parish," warning persons not to turn out hogs insufficiently ringed, and threatening the poundage. The said notices, however, were "torn down" as soon as posted. Counsel's opinion was taken as to whether the rent-roll of the parish for old enclosed lands is null and void by the late Enclosure Act, but no further entry is made. At the next vestry it was ordered that "no entry be made in the book this day."

Meantime the Commissioners made their award under the Act of 51 George III.; they set out certain roads and highways over the common, they made an allotment of two acres of land to the surveyors of the parish to be used for a public gravel pit for the repair of roads, also an allotment of a parcel of waste land containing 15a. 1r. 10p. to the Rector, Churchwardens and Trustees for the poor of the parish, to be let as agricultural land, and the proceeds laid out in purchasing fuel to be distributed amongst the poor; this, let to a farmer, produced 46*l.* a year. This allotment was ordered to be used for the employment of such of the parish paupers as were able to work,

but upon being set to it they practised imposition, neglected their work, beat the overseer, and not being paid for the time lost, came to the vestry and grossly insulted the chairman and gentlemen assembled. One intoxicated object was ordered into the cage, but assaulting the constable in the discharge of his duty was committed to prison. The scheme failed to work. A further allotment of two acres was sold in 1870 for 2,000*l.*, the amount invested with the Charity Commissioners produced a dividend of 65*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. This is all that now remains to the parish, of the broad expanse of pasturage existing in 1816. Even the strips of "folkland" along the road sides are being imprisoned behind fences by those who happen to hold the adjoining land. Shortly every sign of "waste land" will be effaced, and the broad roads and "worple" ways of Finchley engulfed in the bricks and mortar of London.

Acting under the powers given them by Statute, the Commissioners sold 150 acres of the common land to defray the expenses of obtaining and executing the Act of Parliament. The sum realized by the sale amounted to 13,207*l.* The Regent's Canal Company purchased 105*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.* for 9,366*l.*, and T. Collins, Esq., 34 acres for 2,856*l.*, being at the rate of about 80*l.* per acre. In 1883 the Finchley Local Board purchased 17 acres of this land at a price exceeding 500*l.* per acre.

An allotment was made to the Bishop of London of 40*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.* in lieu of his right of soil in the common, which in the judgment of the Commissioners was equal to one-eighteenth part of so much of the waste lands as lie within the manor of Finchley after the roads, allotments to the poor, and land sold to defray expenses had been deducted. The land set out and awarded to Thomas Allen, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Bibsworth, in lieu of right of common amounted to 98 acres. The land allotted to the Rev. Ralph Worsley, as Rector, and his successors the Rectors of Finchley, in lieu of tithes amounted to 117 acres or thereabouts. Five acres of land were awarded to the feoffees of Finchley Charities, and the remainder of the common was set out and allotted to those proprietors who claimed right of common, amongst these appear the names of

the enclosure of Finchley Common

John Bacon, Esq., 95 acres, Richard Down, Esq., 40 acres. Thomas Collins, Esq., the Bishop of London again, by his tenant the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Mansfield, and other proprietors of land.

The propriety of enclosing a district so wild and extensive as this common, was, I believe, generally admitted at the time, because of the facilities which such trackless wastes offered to the escape of highwaymen and other depredators it cannot, however, be said that the enclosure was carried out to the benefit of the poorer inhabitants. Times have changed since 1816; the present generation of Finchleyians feel the want of open spaces, and are contemplating the expenditure of a large sum of money in again acquiring a few acres of their ancient common land for the enjoyment of the people. It is to be hoped that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as Lords of the Manor paramount, will liberally contribute towards so laudable an object, out of consideration for the vast estate acquired by them upon such easy terms.

Our illustration shows the village of Whetstone, situate at the northern verge of Finchley Common and the commencement of Enfield Chase.

It has been stated that the windows at the rear of these cottages opened directly upon the out-skirts of the Royal Chase. The village was therefore in the midst of the thickets, glades, and forests that extended from the northern suburbs of London to St. Albans, and beyond. Evelyn writing of the Chase in 1676, describes it as "a solitarie desert, yet stor'd with not less than 3,000 deere"; and he remarks "These are pretty retreats for gentlemen, especially for those who are studious and lovers of nature and privacy."

Mr. Brydges, paymaster to the forces during Marlborough's career, purchased the rangership of this Royal domain in 1714. He was afterwards created first Duke of Chandos. The Chase remained in this family for several generations, until it was finally disafforested in 1777, and the deer removed to Luton Hoo. This story belongs to another chapter; it may, however, be noted that this was the "Princely Chandos" who erected the palace of "Canons" at Edgware. In the year 1721 he provided land for holding horse races at Barnet, and gave bucks out of the chase to be run for as prizes.

The stone shown in the centre of the green is the ancient Whetstone, which, according to tradition, was utilized by Edward's army for sharpening their swords and pikes previous to the battle of Barnet. It now appears to be used as a mounting stone at an inn. When Mr. Herbert Gladstone entered upon his parliamentary contest for Middlesex in 1880, he was drawn by the people to this stone and mounted thereon to make his first speech; he had a great ovation from a large meeting, but did not succeed in the battle.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX. AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from p. 225).

EDMONTON.

We present that we have within our parish one parsonage and one vicarage, and that one Mr. Nowell hath the impropriation or parsonage by lease for the term of one and twenty years from the late Dean and Chapter of Paul's, London, at the yearly rent of twenty pounds and one couple of capons, as we are informed; but when the said lease commenced we know not. And we conceive the said parsonage house, glebe land and tithes to be worth two-hundred-and-twenty pounds per annum, or thereabouts, payable unto the said Mr. Nowell.

The incumbent of the said vicarage is one Mr. William Wimpen; there is belonging thereunto five acres of glebe land and a ruinous and uninhabited house, with an orchard, all which we value at six pounds per annum or thereabouts. The other profits arising by way of contribution are uncertain. Also we present that we have one chapel, two miles distant from our parish church, supplied by one Mr. Thorpe, a preaching minister; the maintenance wherewith it is endowed is twenty marks per annum, which was given by Sir John Wiles, deceased, and the said chapel built at his own proper costs and charges. And that our parish church is fitly situated, and by the help of our chapel we have a good convenience.

SOUTH MIMMS.

We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage, and that the impropriation doth belong to the Right Honorable William Earl of Salisbury; and one Stephen Ewer[is] now tenant thereunto, who paid for his fine for twenty years, commencing at Michaelmas, 164[5?], eight-hundred pounds, as we are informed, besides a reserved rent of three-score pounds per annum. And we conceive the yearly value of the said parsonage, twenty acres of glebe land, one little cottage, and a barn of four bays, with the tithes of corn and hay, to be worth one hundred and sixty pounds per annum. Also [there is] one little cottage or vicarage house, with the churchyard adjoining, and one pightel containing about half an acre with all the privy tithes thereto belonging [which we conceive] to be worth thirty pounds per annum; And that Thomas Marsh, Esq., is patron of the said vicarage. And one George Peirce (formerly a sequestred minister) vicar, who hath been with us near upon three years without the consent of the well affected of the parish. And that the said parish, by reason of the smallness of the means hath been long destitute of a pious preacher, and (having no chapel) is of that extent that many parishioners dwell near three miles from the church, and within half a mile of Hadley or Barnet.

ENFIELD.

We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage and no other spiritual living to our knowledge, but only four pounds per annum which was given, towards the maintenance of a lecture every Sabbath-day afternoon in the year by Henry Toft, deceased, issuing out of certain lands within our parish of Enfield, with this proviso that if it be neglect[ed] for four sabbath days together, then the gift to be void. And we find that the parsonage and vicarage aforesaid doth belong to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, who have the presentation of the said vicarage and also the disposing of the said parsonage, and have leased the same to Sir William Langley, knight, for . . . years yet to come, of the term of twenty years at the rent of eighteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence in money, fourteen quarters of wheat, eighteen quarters and a

half, and one bushel and a peck of malt, per annum (as we are informed). And we conceive the said parsonage and glebe land to be worth thirty pounds per annum, and the tithe of corn and grass to be worth [two ?] hundred and thirty pounds per annum, which is now received by the said Sir William Langley; and further that the said parsonage house hath belonging to it one great barn with some other out-housing, one fish pond, two small orchards, and four closes of pasture thereunto adjoining, containing eight acres or thereabouts; also twenty-four acres of arable land in the common fields, and five acres and one rood of meadow in the common marshes, being lammas ground. And we conceive the said vicarage house with the barnes, out-houses, and two orchards, with one close of pasture adjoining, and two acres of arable land in the common fields, to be worth eight pounds per annum, and the petty tithes oblations, and other duties thereunto belonging, to be worth about fifty pounds per annum; and that Mr. Walter Bridges, the present incumbent, an able and painful preacher, was presented to the said living by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College aforesaid, and receives for his salary the said tithes and profits belonging to the said vicarage. And that our parish (having no chapel) is of a large extent, but the church so conveniently situated that none of the parishioners are far distant therefrom, except some few scattering houses.

MONKEN HADLEY.

We present that we have one donative presentative; and that —— Aston, Esq., hath the presentation thereof, but no incumbent or proprietor. We conceive the tithes and profits of our said donative (having neither lands nor tenements) to be worth about thirty pounds per annum which stands sequestered in the hands of Mr. Francis Harrison, Mr. Thomas Potter, Mr. Thomas Archer, and Robert Peck, who (by virtue of an order from the committee for plundered ministers) have the disposal of all the said rent towards satisfying such ministers as they can hire for the supply of the cure, except the fifth part thereof allowed to the two daughters of Elie Turner, from whom the same was sequestered.

TOTTENHAM.

We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage holden of the late Dean and Chapter of Paul's, London, and that the said parsonage was parcel of the demesnes of the said Dean and Chapter, and is now in the possession of Humphrey Westwood, of Tottenham, aforesaid, gent., who holdeth the same by virtue of an ancient lease made for forty years and payeth yearly for the same the rent of nineteen pounds at Michaelmas and Lady Day, or within ten weeks after. There is belonging to the said parsonage two tenements in the occupation of Wise and Francis Petford(?); also one hundred and ten acres of meadow, arable and pasture shillings and four-pence the acre, one with the other, which comes to seventy-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence per annum. Also the great tithes belonging to the said parsonage valued at one hundred pounds per annum, which together amount to one hundred and seventy-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence per annum at a rack rent; out of which said sum is allowed unto the said Humphrey Westwood for the dinner of the steward and other officers which keep court there once in every year the sum of ten pounds. And for the vicarage, we present that one Mr. William Bates, a pious able minister, is the present incumbent, approved of by Sir Edward Barkham, knight, and others which had the sequestration; and that he hath the vicarage house and orchard and two little closes thereunto belonging, now let to one Mr. Hubbert, and one little cottage more, and one acre of ground thereunto belonging, which we conceive to be worth, together, seventeen pounds per annum. And that the small tithes per annum; but in regard to the remissness of of the parishioners in payment of their tithes, we now conceive the same not to be worth above thirty pounds per annum. And that our parish church (having no chapel) is not of so large an extent, but that all the parishioners may conveniently come unto it to partake of the worship and service of God.

STANMORE MAGNA.

We present that we have one parsonage and one [vicarage?] which we conceive to be worth of which Sir Thomas

Lake, knt., is impropriator and hath the right of patronage, and one Mr. Playford is the present minister, brought in by the said Sir Thomas Lake, and hath the whole profits for his salary; and that all the parishioners [may] most conveniently [rep]air to our church for the service of God.

EDGWARE.

We present that we have one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, and that the right honorable the Lady Coventry is impropriatrix of the same, and hath the right of patronage. And we conceive the parsonage tithes to be worth about fifty pounds per annum at an improved rent. And the small tithes of the parish, together with the house in which Mr. John Martin, our present preaching minister (presented by the said Lady Coventry), now liveth, to be worth about forty pounds per annum. And that our parish church (having no chapel thereto belonging), stands very convenient for all the parishioners to repair unto. And that Little Stanmore, lying near to, may fitly be united to us, and both made one parish.

STANMORE PARVA.

We present that we have one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, and Lancelot Lake, Esq., is the impropriator of the same, and we conceive the tithes and profits thereof to be worth about fifty pounds per annum, and that one Mr. Nicholas Holland is our constant preaching minister, placed with us by the said Mr. Lake, of whom he received forty pounds per annum for his salary. And all our parishioners may conveniently come to our parish church to attend the worship and service of God.

HENDON.

We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage, and that the parsonage did belong to Sir Peircy Herbert, knt., a recusant convict, who was owner of the same together with the lordship. And we conceive the yearly value of the said parsonage to be about one hundred and ninety pounds per annum, and the vicarage house and four acres of land adjoining with all the small tithes thereunto belonging to be worth about fifty-five pounds per annum. And one Mr. Francis Wareham, an able minister, is the present incumbent put in by power of Parliament about seven years

since, who piously and diligently supplies the cure, and hath for his salary the aforesaid fifty-five pounds a year, and thirty-seven pounds a year are granted to him as an augmentation out of the profits of the said impropriation. And that our parish (having no chapel) is of a large extent, but the church so fitly situated in the middle thereof, that all our parishioners may conveniently repaire thereunto.

HARROW SUPER MONTEM.

We present that we have one vicarage and no other spiritual or ecclesiastical benefice presentative whereunto any cure of souls doth belong. The present incumbent is one Mr. Thomas Pakeman, a constant preaching minister (presented by George Pitts, Esq.) who supplies and performs the said cure, and hath for his salary the profits of the said vicarage which are not now (offerings and such like duties ceasing) worth above fifty pounds per annum, if the tithes of Pinner were duly paid. Also fifty pounds a year more granted by the Honourable Committee of Plundered Ministers for increase of his maintenance. Likewise we present that we have one chapel at Pinner aforesaid (two miles distant from our said parish church) supplied by one Mr. Rowles, a preaching minister, unto which chapel the minister of Harrow hath formerly allowed ten pounds a year, which did arise out of the privy tithes of Pinner aforesaid, which said tithes have been detained from the minister of Harrow aforesaid for some seven yeares, notwithstanding the settlement of sixty pounds per annum upon the minister of the chapel of Pinner aforesaid for his maintenance therein. And we think it very convenient that the said chapel in Pinner may be made a parish church by itself.

PINNER.

We present that in Pinner there is a chapel-of-ease belonging to the parish church of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which is two miles distant from the said church. And we conceive the small tithes of Pinner (formerly paid to the Vicar of Harrow), together with the tithe hay of Headstone Farm, to be worth about nineteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence per annum as they have been formerly let by the said Vicar, of

which he allowed the minister that officiated in the said chapel but ten pounds per annum. Also, we present that one Mr. William Rowles is now minister of the said chapel who duly performs and diligently serves the said cure, and hath for his salary an augmentation of sixty pounds per annum settled by the Honourable Committee for Plundered Ministers. And we think it very convenient and humbly pray (considering the distance of the place and illness of the way), that the said chapel may be made a parish church entire of itself.

KINGSBURY.

We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage holden of the late Dean and Chapter of London, and that the impropriation or parsonage is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Day, Charles Day, and John Brewer, guardians or friends in trust for Mary Page and Prudence Page, the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Page, late of Kingsbury aforesaid, deceased, who held the same by virtue of a lease for one and twenty years (paying a reserved rent of nine pounds ten shillings per annum, of which lease there is eleven years to come at Michaelmas last. And we conceive the said parsonage and lands thereunto belonging to be worth one hundred and seventy pounds per annum, and that one Mr. Thomas Gardner is our present minister, settled by the Honourable Committee for Plundered Ministers, and hath for his salary two chambers allowed him, and twenty pounds a year paid quarterly by the said Messrs. Day and John Brewer. And that we have no chapel, neither is our parish so large, but that all the parishioners may conveniently come to the said church to partake of the worship and service of God.

View from Ide Hill, Kent.

A KENTISH HILL VIEW FOR THE PEOPLE, AN APPEAL.

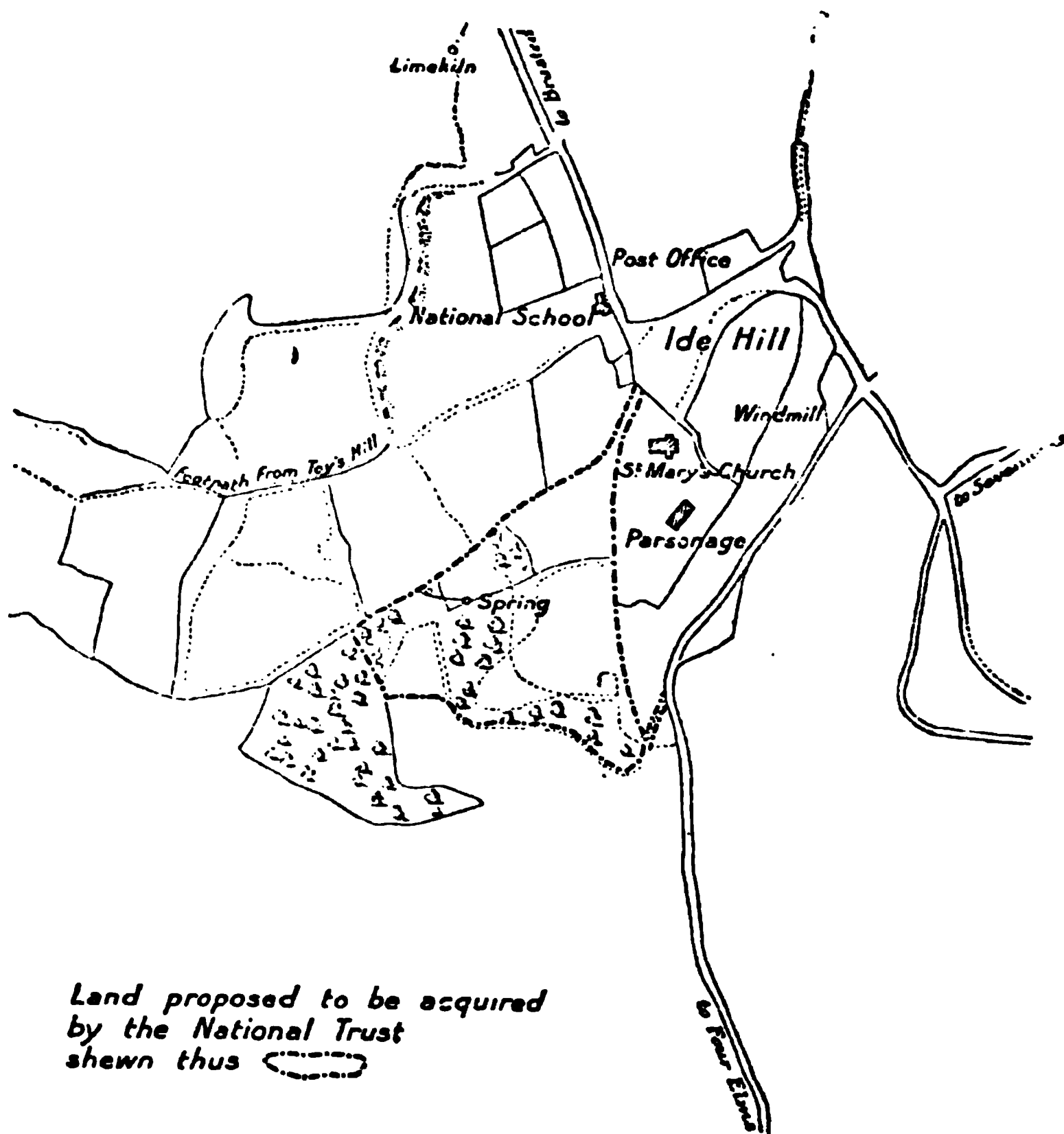
BY MISS OCTAVIA HILL.

THE National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty is now making an effort with which all lovers of English scenery must sympathise, and which demands their zealous co-operation. I refer to the scheme for purchasing for public enjoyment fifteen acres of Ide Hill, in Kent.

Many of the readers of this Magazine will know that between the North Downs and the range of Ashdown Forest there lies high land which, sloping up gradually from the north, breaks down into the Weald in steep headlands, commanding magnificent views. Near are the wooded hills, the heather-covered slopes, the undulating fields of grass or corn land; below lies all the fair and rich Weald, bounded on the south by the Ashdown Forest range, beyond which, here and there, are seen glimpses of the South Downs, while Tilburstowe, Leith Hill, Blackdown near Hindhead, and even Bonsor Hill may in clear weather be seen to the West, while to the South the high country near Tunbridge Wells, Crowborough Beacon, and Saxonbury are visible.

These vantage grounds with fair and far view are more and more being enclosed for the ever increasing number of country houses wanted within a moderate distance of London. So, one by one, these hill-sides are lost to the public; and the places once open to all who desired a goal for a Saturday's walk or cycle ride, where wild flowers could be gathered and quiet enjoyed, are closed to them. Nor does the artist or the professional man who wants cheap lodgings for his children for a few weeks, find it as easy as formerly to obtain such in places where country sights are open to them, unless he can afford to go further away than he has hitherto done.

The scheme, therefore, for securing by purchase, and preserving in its natural beauty, a slope of one of the Kentish Hills must commend itself to all, and I earnestly hope it may be only the first of many such schemes which the National Trust may see its way to carry through.



Ide Hill is situated $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Brasted Station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Sevenoaks. The land which it is proposed to acquire is shewn on the accompanying plan. It is composed partly of hill slope commanding one of these very fine views, partly of wooded glades. The cost will be 1,750*l.*, of this sum more than 1,500*l.* has been promised in amounts varying from 5*s.* to 500*l.* Surely those who love the country will send the remainder of the money, and thus secure in perpetuity so great a blessing for all time, and for many people.

The National Trust which has its office at 1, Great College Street, Westminster, or I myself, will gladly receive donations.

I may add that this is the first land the Trust has set itself to acquire near London. It has purchased 14 acres adjoining Tintagel Headland, and commanding the best view of the castle. It has received, by gift, a sea cliff at Barmouth. It has a small piece of fen land obtained in order to preserve the plants, and rare moths and birds which haunt marshy ground. It possesses a quaint old-world clergy-house in Sussex, and it has two small pieces of land besides, commanding beautiful views. One of these has been given by a lady and gentleman as a memorial to their brother.

Let us not lose the opportunity in this, the last year of our century, of adding one more to the treasures which this Society holds in trust for the people, a bit of English soil dedicated to young and old, rich and poor, to be kept in unspoiled beauty to be enjoyed by all.

THE NEW COLOURED ORDNANCE MAPS OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY HENRY T. CROOK, M.INST.C.E., MAJOR
1ST LANCS. R.E. (V.)

THE Ordnance Survey is a characteristic British Institution. Founded more than a century ago for the purpose of making a general topographical map of the United Kingdom, the scope of its work has, from time to time, been altered and enlarged without reference to the time or the means necessary for carrying out the various tasks imposed upon it, and changes in style and method have been permitted which have destroyed harmony between the component parts of the general map without yielding compensating advantages. The Institution, in fact, has developed without design until it affords an example scarcely to be equalled of administrative muddle. Its original task, the uniform standard topographical map on the one-inch scale, is not, and probably never will be, completed.

It is one of the essential principles of cartography that everything which is to appear upon a map must be taken into consideration in its design. It is another that a map must be independently designed for the particular scale on which it is to be produced, that is to say that methods such as mechanical reduction from a larger scale cannot produce satisfactory results. For a long time past the Ordnance Survey has largely ignored these principles, and that is why the one-inch map has ceased to satisfy the requirements of the military man, the tourist, and the geographer.

For many years the decadence of the Survey's work escaped attention. A public generally ignorant of and indifferent to cartographical science, accepted as fact the somewhat indiscriminating official eulogy which has been lavished upon its style and methods; but during the last ten years or so the Ordnance Survey has been subjected to some severe prodding, and the War Office has been clamouring for intelligible maps. The new coloured map is, it must be supposed, the Survey's belated response to this demand.

Now that the publication has proceeded so far that the whole of the sheets covering the Home Counties have been issued, we have sufficient material upon which to pass a judgment of the value of the work.

It is not a new map in any true sense, not a fresh design brought forth, after careful consideration and essays, to meet certain definite requirements, but is merely a print from transfers to zinc or stone of the engraved map. The introduction of colour does not eliminate the faults of design and execution of the original, nor does it compensate for the neglect of first principles. A map produced in colour requires even greater care in design and more rigid application of the principles of cartography, for colours may destroy the balance and co-ordination of elements of equal importance, giving too much prominence to some whilst obscuring or confusing others. Cartography is the language by which the natural features of the land and the works of civilization upon its surface are described. If instead of one clearly intelligent language half-a-dozen different and imperfect dialects are used, the perspicuity of its meaning will not be improved. The gravest

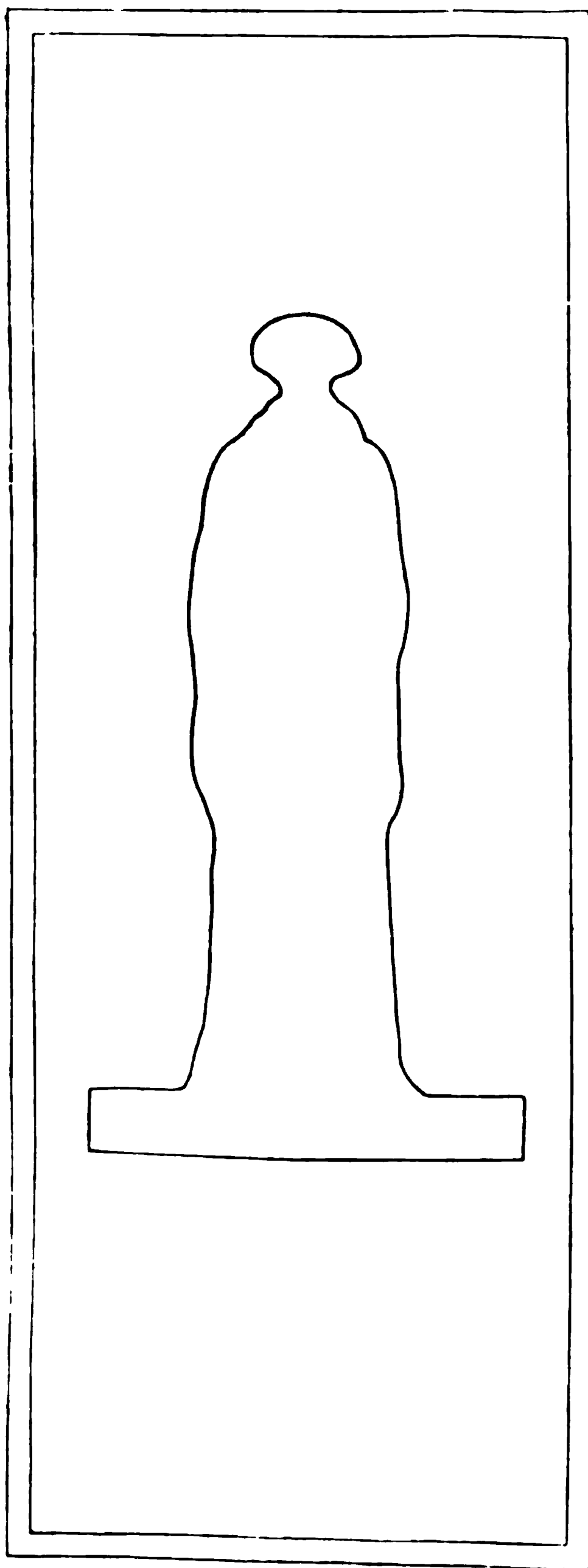
faults of the later sheets of the engraved one-inch map, the parent of the new map, are unnecessary exaggeration of detail and coarseness of execution. The map is crowded and confused, though the decline in these respects had not reached the depth it has attained since the plates of the South-Eastern Counties, were engraved.

Despite the fact that the hill shading is in brown, and contours of 100 feet are given in red, the forms of the ground, the most important feature of a military map, do not stand out clearly. The depth of shade of the impressions also varies greatly. A copy of the North London sheet (256) conveys the impression of a more hilly region than others, embracing parts of the great chalk escarpment of the Chilterns. The hill shading is carried right over the roads, a defect of all recent sheets of the parent map, though this defect is partly neutralized in the new map by the heavy colouring of the roads, yet on the other hand the strong colouring has its own special defects in making them too pronounced so that most sheets give the impression not of a complete map, but of a diagram of roads. The railways like the roads are too pronounced, and together the network of road and rail communication obscures the land forms. Water is shown in blue, but in a shade so light that the river system, the key to the comprehension of ground, is not nearly sufficiently prominent.

Take as an example sheet 239 containing the 216 square miles of which Hatfield is the centre; a typical piece of Home County scenery. Here we have considerable portions of the Lea and Colne river systems. On the eastern side of the map the broad Lea valley, above Waltham Abbey, with its numerous mill streams, the navigation and the New River, is obvious enough, but it requires very close study of the map to realize that the stream which enters upon it in the north-west corner is the same river Lea, and despite contours and hill shading, so great is the confusing effect of the style that it requires quite an effort to trace the valley in which it flows from Wheathampstead through Hatfield to Hertford. Although the water-shed between the Lea and Colne rises about, and to the north of, Potter's Bar to over 400 feet, yet to mark out the line would require probably half-an-hour's close application. The origins

of the streams forming the head waters of the Colne are so obscure that their discovery is a problem worthy of treatment by the great man who traced to their source the mighty ponds of Hampstead, and agitated the scientific world with his Theory of Tittlebats.

Under the circumstances of its production the new venture was practically fore-doomed to failure. It is difficult to understand why the Ordnance Survey does not produce what the War Office and the public ask for. It is always experimenting, always making alterations, which destroy uniformity and harmony between the portions of what should be one map, without any compensating improvement. Its style is rapidly degenerating, and has become so coarse and cumbersome that all the advantage of the larger scale of the one-inch as compared with the usual continental scale of one to 100,000 are thrown away. It has not even settled upon the meaning of its conventional signs. On the coloured map the method of indicating a single line railway is the same as that used to indicate railways of two or more lines on the engraved map. The Great Northern Branch lines to Dunstable and Hertford, both single lines, are shown in the same manner as the main lines are shown on the standard map. We have seen that the map is presumably intended as a military map; but as a military map it is of little use because of its failure in the definition of land forms. It is evident also that the authorities look upon it as complying with the demands put forward before the Committee of Inquiry of 1892-3, but it certainly will not satisfy those demands. In the last annual report of progress it is said, "The sale of the sheets hitherto published has not been large, whether the publication should be continued over a greater area will depend upon whether the public will ultimately see fit to purchase them." It is pretty safe to say that this map will never be completed. The Ordnance Survey may put up another broken column in its cartographical cemetery.



No. 72. AN ECCLESIASTIC. *Circa.* 15TH CENTURY.

THE BRASSES AND INDENTS IN
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 247).

No. 67. Remains of a slab in the north aisle of nave against the north wall, opposite the second pier from the west end of nave arcade, too much defaced to be made out. Size of slab, 60 inches by 47 inches.

No. 68. Slab adjoining to the last on the east side showing indents for figures of a man and wife, apparently facing each other, and a foot inscription, below which are indents for four sons and three daughters. Probably of the middle of the sixteenth century. Size of slab, 62 inches by 22 inches.

No. 69. Slab adjoining the last on the south side with indents for a small demi figure, probably a layman, 8 inches in height, and an indent for a foot inscription, 13 inches by 4 inches. Size of slab, 60 inches by 24 inches.

No. 70. Slab adjoining the north wall of the nave a little to the east of No. 68, with the indents for a small figure 9½ inches in height, and for a foot inscription 14 inches by 3½ inches. Size of slab, 25 inches by 21 inches.

No. 71. Slab at the west end of the nave at the top of the steps from the western doors, and about 5 feet south of the first pier of the northern nave arcade. It shows the indents for the effigies of a man and his wife with a foot inscription, and over each figure is the indent for a shield. Size of slab, 90 inches by 37 inches.

No. 72. Slab at the second bay from the west end of the northern arcade of the nave, showing the indents for a large figure of an ecclesiastic probably a monk, foot and marginal inscriptions. Size of slab, 117 inches by 46 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 73. Slab in the third bay of nave arcade on the north side, with indent for an inscription, 14 inches by 2½ inches.

No. 74. Slab under the fourth bay from the west end at the foot of the first Norman pier on the west side, showing indents of a small figure of a layman with a foot inscription. Size of slab, 56 inches by 24 inches.

No. 75. Slab adjoining to the last on the north side with an indent for the effigy of a layman, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height with foot inscription, 17 inches by 4 inches. Date, probably sixteenth century. Size of slab, 56 inches by 24 inches.

No. 76. Slab adjoining to the last on the north side with an indent for an inscription, 25 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Size of slab, 56 inches by 22 inches.

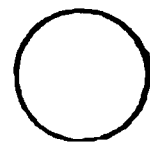
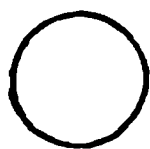
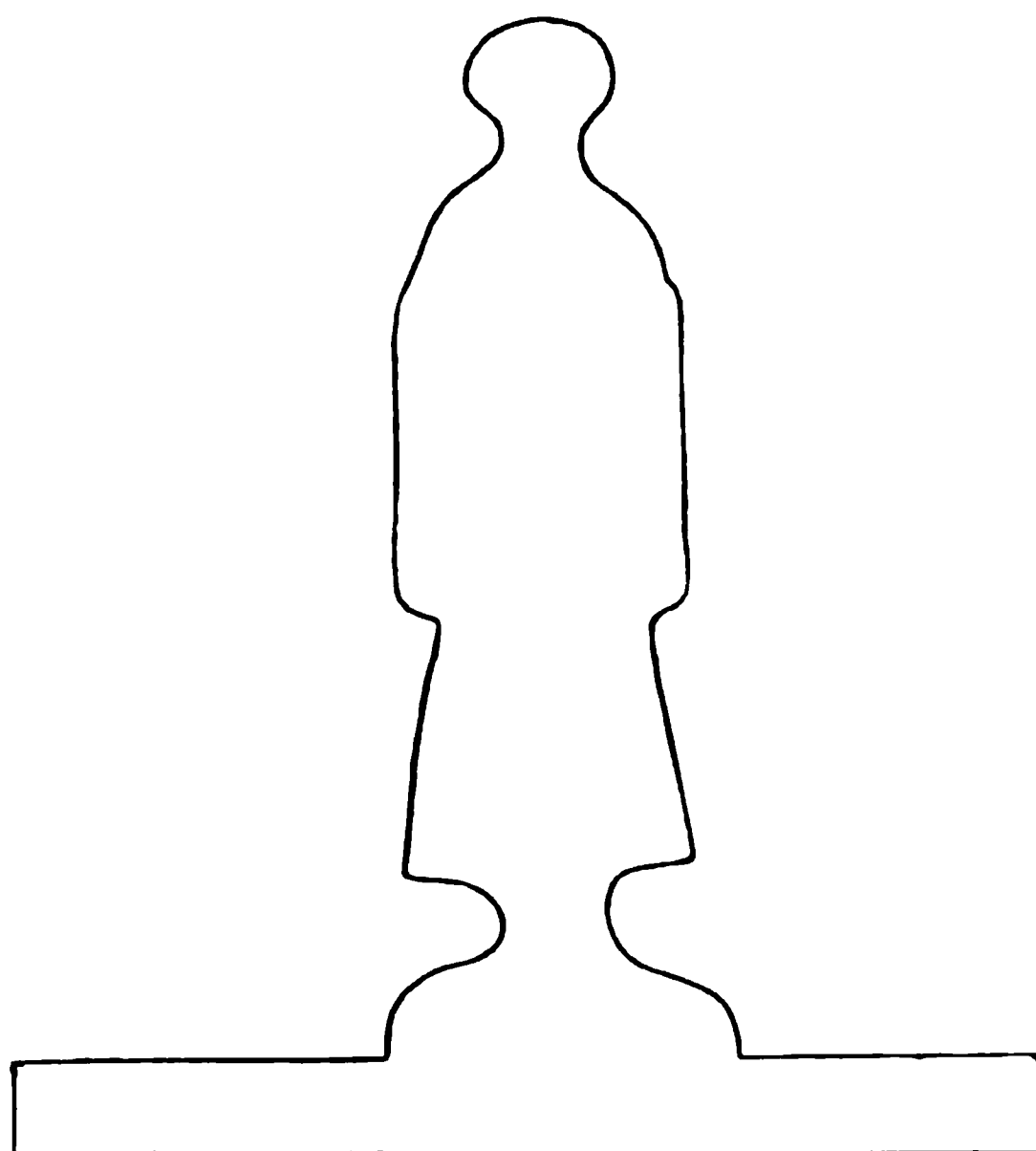
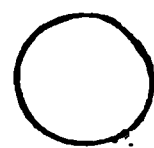
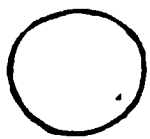
No. 77. Slab on the south side of the nave, under the fifth bay from the west end, with indent for a demi figure, 12 inches in height, and foot inscription $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Size of slab, 64 inches by 27 inches.

No. 78. Slab on the south side of the nave in the third bay from the west end, with indents for the figure of a layman of the fifteenth century, a foot inscription and four circular devices. Size of slab, 91 inches by 43 inches. *See illustration.*

No. 79. Slab very much worn, on the south side of the nave in the second bay from the west end, with the indent for a demi figure, 12 inches in height, and a foot inscription, 30 inches by 3 inches. Size of slab, 91 inches by 37 inches.

In consequence of the periodical cleaning of the church having been taken in hand this summer entailing the removal of the matting from the nave, an opportunity has occurred of noting such indents as remain in that part of the church (Nos. 67 to 79), which at other times are hidden. Judging from Carter's work on the Abbey Church, these indents must form but a small proportion of the slabs which formerly held brasses that existed in 1810, when Carter drew his plan. It is possible that other slabs may be hidden under the platform upon which the stalls at the eastern part of the nave are erected, there is, however, no immediate prospect of the platform being moved. All the slabs examined in the nave are very much worn, and have been re-used as memorials to persons who died in the early part of the 18th century.

During the publication of this List of Brasses some kindly criticisms have been made and my attention has been called to



No. 78. A LAYMAN, 15TH CENTURY.

one or two errors and doubtful points. The most important of these are from Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., who writes that No. 30 belongs to the earliest form of English brasses, a perfect specimen of which exists to the memory of Joan Cobham, at Cobham, in Kent, and that No. 33 if it commemorates Abbot John de Marynes, who died in 1308, cannot from its design have been erected till nearly a century after his death. The position of this slab corresponds with that assigned to the place of burial of Abbot Marynes in the survey of the church made in 1428, and shown in Mr. Ridgway Lloyd's book on the Altars and Tombs in the Abbey. It is, however, evident that most of the slabs have been relaid during one or other of the successive restorations, and the position of this particular slab may possibly have been changed. There is on the other hand no Abbot of St. Albans of the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century to whom it can well be assigned.

With regard to the description of No. 21, Professor Hales and Rev. Henry Fowler have kindly made one or two corrections. First, the words on the scroll first mentioned should read *Celica regna bone mihi dentur queso patrone*. On the next page there is a misprint in the emblazoning of the arms of St. Alban which should be *azure, a saltire or*. The last word of the first line of the foot inscription should be read *quercus*, and the fourth line should be read *Donet ci requiem celsa Dei pietas*. The marginal inscription is taken from Clutterbuck, but the third word on the sixth line should evidently be *stadio*, and the third word on the next line should likewise be *grandes*.

Mr. W. H. B. Bird writes to suggest that the name of the monk commemorated by slab No. 23, should be read Robert Beauver, otherwise Belver. This is quite likely to be the correct reading, as Belver was a cell of the Abbey, but it is practically impossible to distinguish between the *u* or *v* and an *n* in the characters here used so that the point cannot be definitely settled. All writers upon the Abbey brasses have hitherto ascribed this one to Robert Beauner.

The second line of the foot inscription of No. 32 should read *Cui nomen non imponitur in libro vite sit conscriptum*, and the word *meo* in the second line of the marginal inscription should be *mea*.

In conclusion, I must take this opportunity of thanking all those who have rendered me assistance in this little work. I also venture to hope that the example I have here set in compiling this list, may be followed by others for other places, as lists of this nature are some of the best means for the preservation of the objects which they enumerate.

THE CHURCH AND MANORS OF TURVILLE IN BUCKS.

BY T. HUGH BRYANT.

THE parish of Turville is situated at the extreme verge of the county, about seven miles north of Henley, and contains 2,194 acres with a population of about 420. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agriculture, a few increasing their earnings by turning chair-legs which are sent to the chair factories at High Wycombe. The parish is bounded on the south by Fawley and Hambleden, on the east by Fingest and Ibstone, and on the north and west by Oxfordshire. It was anciently written "Therfield," "Terfield," "Tyrefield," "Tyrefold," and "Turvile." At North End many Roman coins were found in 1772.

The principal manor appears to have been originally demesne land of the Crown, and granted to a member of the family of Morteyn, of which family came William Morteyn, who was Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1272. He married a second wife named Constance, who was, in all probability, heiress of the ancient lords of Turville. Upon the death of her husband she granted this manor, in 1316, to her son Eustace. It remained in the Morteyn family until 1462, when we find that Joan (who was probably one of that family), wife of Alan Botiler, possessed this estate. In 1546, John Botiler, or Butler, was lord of the manor, and passed it by fine to Sir John Williams, knight. Soon afterwards the D'Oyley's of Oxfordshire were in possession. During the year 1569, John D'Oyley died seized of it, and the rectory of Turville and lands called "Adars," and

“Woolley” in Hambleden. He left his son Robert heir, who was born in 1541, and he held Turville *in capite* of the King, and the lands at Hambleden of Lord Scrope.

In 1703 the manor passed to Richard Pococke, upon his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry D'Oyley, and widow of the Hon. — Alexander, brother of the Earl of Stirling. She was previously married to a Mr. Smith. She died in 1719, aged 59, and her third husband, Richard Pococke, in 1724, left the estate to his son Roger, who married a daughter and co-heiress of William Barnesley, of Herefordshire, and had two sons; William, the elder, succeeding him, died in 1747, and left an only son who died young; his widow died in London shortly afterwards (1749) and was buried in Turville Church. Four years later her executor sold the manor to John Osborn, a well-known bookseller, who died in 1798, and was succeeded by a Mr. Penn, in right of his wife, who was a Miss Alderhead, according to the entail in John Osborn's will. In 1862 the manor passed to Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, bart., now Lord Glanusk, who still owns it. The manor house, Turville Court, was built in the reign of James I., on an eminence commanding a fine view, about a mile from the village; it was afterwards rebuilt, and was destroyed about 1827 when a farm-house was erected upon its site. Portions of the stables and garden wall of the old house still remain.

We now come to consider the rectory manor: the manor and advowson of Turville rectory and vicarage were the property of St. Alban's Abbey. After its dissolution Henry VIII. granted the estate to John Marsh; Thomas Royston being the tenant at a rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, per annum.

Between 1545 and 1546 the estate was granted to Edward Chamberleyne, of Sherborn Castle, Oxon., by whom it was conveyed to Sir Michael Dormer, third son of Geoffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, who was lord mayor of London in 1541. It remained in that family till the Usurpation, when it was sold to—West of Chipping Wycombe, who sold it to John Ovey in 1653, and it passed in marriage with his eldest daughter Jane (by his second wife) to Timothy Perry, of Wormington Place, Gloucestershire. Timothy Perry was succeeded by his grandson William Perry in 1735, who was

sheriff of Bucks in 1741. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Sidney, of Penshurst, brother of John, Earl of Leicester, who died in 1757. Mrs. Perry dying in 1783, left issue five daughters—the eldest, Elizabeth, married B. Shelley, who was afterwards sheriff of Radnorshire in 1784; Frances married — Poiters; Mary, Jane and Ann died unmarried in 1796. Shelley conveyed the estate to Thomas Butlin, and from him it passed to John Butlin, who sold it in 1860 to Charles Garner Richardson.

The rectory manor is now split up: Mr. Stafford O'Brien Hoare, has two-fifths, Lord Camoys, one-fifth, and Richard Ovey, Esq., the other two-fifths. The advowson of the vicarage is in the alternate gift of Lord Camoys, Richard Ovey, Esq., and Lord Glanusk. The manor house is surrounded by about 170 acres of park-like grounds, and was partially rebuilt by William Perry; it is called Turville Park, and stands two miles from the parish church upon Turville Heath in a picturesque spot, facing a long avenue of lime trees, and was once the residence of the celebrated exiled French general, Charles Francis Dumourier, who died there in 1823, aged 84, and was buried at Henley. The park was afterwards let to Lord Lyndhurst, who greatly improved the buildings. It is now the residence of Mr. Stafford O'Brien Hoare.

The church, which was restored in 1722, is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands in a valley, surrounded by woods. It is rather a small building, mostly of flint and freestone, being in various styles of architecture, and consists of chancel, nave, north chapel, south porch, with side windows blocked up, and a low western embattled tower, covered with ivy, containing four bells, and surmounted by an old vane.

A new church, dedicated to St. Saviour, has been built in Turville Park for the use of the people living in the hill parts of the parish.

The chancel of the old church (decorated) is raised three steps from the nave—and has a good stained glass east window. Upon the south side is a piscina, the basin filled up with cement, and close by is a two-light window filled with coloured glass, with crosses and the sacred monogram in

alternate panes, there was once a sedilia where this window now stands. There are two other windows in the chancel also filled with coloured glass. Here is also a priest's door, which has carved angels' heads over it; it is apparently not used, as it is filled up with a small harmonium; opposite is a good organ presented by Mr. Hoare. Upon the south side of the chancel is a white mural tablet to William Christopher Newell, of Pophley's Farm, in the parish of Stokenchurch (born July 22nd, 1782, and died 1838), and Eleanor, his wife, who died in 1865. The floor in this part of the church is tiled, whilst that of the nave is of brick. The seats in the chancel are all new; the roof is of oak. There is a good massive pointed arch dividing the chancel from the nave, and the pulpit and reading desk stand at the south side of this arch. The church contains memorials to the families of King, East, Carter, and Toovey.

There are two sets of Communion plate (*a*) an Elizabethan chalice and a paten, *circa* Charles II., and a modern electroplate flagon; (*b*) a chalice, paten, and flagon, of modern silver.

All the seats are of the open bench order and plain, and accommodate about 230 worshippers; some under the gallery are very narrow, and gradually rise from the front row. This gallery is supported by oaken piles, and upon one panel is the following:—"This church was beautified in 1722. Thomas Wright and John Rools, Churchwardens." The gallery is reached by 11 steps which, as well as the seats, are very worm-eaten and old; the beams of the roof can easily be touched from here. It partially hides a small south window of plain glass, and at the back is another, now blocked up, which once looked into the tower.

Upon one panel in front of the gallery is: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Matt. xxviii. 19; and upon the north end panel is "Cecilie Rools, *alias* Rawlings, the 8th July, 1630, gave 40*l.* to the poor of the parish, and 200*l.*, the interest to the poor of this parish for ever." Near this, upon the north wall, hangs a wooden framed inscription, viz.: "Elizabeth Tempro's Charities, A.D. 1886, 894*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; interest thereof for general expenses of this church. 151*l.* 15*s.*, interest

thereof for the poor of Turville to be distributed annually for ever."

Opposite the south entrance, slightly to the west, is a fine specimen of a Norman font, it is round and raised upon one step, and has a leaden basin; the top is slightly chipped, otherwise it is in good preservation. The ceiling of the nave, as is usual in the village churches round about, is well coated in whitewash.

Upon the north side of the nave is the chapel, with high-stall pews, (one containing a stove), belonging to the owners of the Turville park estate. It opens into the nave through two Norman shaped arches, and is lighted by two square windows. In the right hand top corner of the east window, are portions of a coat-of-arms with twenty-eight quarterings.

In this chapel are mural tablets to the Butlin family, and a large monument of black and white marble, bearing several inscriptions; one is, "In this vault was deposited in 1740, William Sidney, son of William Perry, Esq., and of Elizabeth, his wife, granddaughter and co-heir with her only sister Mary, to Sir Robert Sidney, knight, summoned to Parliament as Lord Sidney, ye first of William and Mary, who was afterwards Earl of Leicester by descent, and also co-heir to Ambrose and Robert, the late famous Earls of Warwick and Leicester, both sons of John Sutton de Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland." Other inscriptions in the chapel are to the Perry family.

Upon stones are inscriptions to Richard Pococke, late lord of the manor, ob. 1724; to Mary Pococke, daughter and heiress of Henry D'Oyley, ob. 1719; to Elizabeth D'Oyley, widow of William D'Oyley, ob. 1721; and to Dame Elizabeth, relict of Sir Michael Biddulph, bart., only daughter of William and Elizabeth D'Oyley, ob. 30th August, 1740, æt. 61.

A fine arch divides the nave from the perpendicular tower, but the lower part is partially closed by a wooden partition with a door, and is used as a vestry.

The buttresses of the tower are very massive, which suggests the idea that the original intention of the builder was to carry it much higher. There is a good two-light west window of plain glass; and upon the north side, about six feet from the ground, is a small lancet shaped opening which

was, probably, also a window. The belfry is reached by a very worm-eaten staircase to the first floor, where there is one small south window, and one blocked up on the west, besides the one into the church already mentioned. The floor above, where the bells hang, is reached by a ladder. Upon the bells are the following inscriptions:—1. "Henry Knight made me 1670." 2. "Prayes the Lord, 1628." 3. "T. Lester 'made mee,' Charles Cuthbert, Vic., John Juens and John Quartermain, Ch'wardens, 1744"; the sance bell has the date "1729." The letters on (2) appear to have been graven on the outer mould or cope, not stamped as usual. The diameter of (3), at the mouth, is $33\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

In the churchyard are several ancient stones, but most of the inscriptions are illegible.

The parish registers commence in 1582, and there were that year five persons baptized, three married, and four buried. The register is incomplete for about 40 years previous to 1660.

At the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the rectory was valued at 12 marks, and the vicarage at five marks. In the reign of Edward III., the church was allotted to the support of the Chamberlain's office in St. Alban's Abbey. In the King's Books it is valued at 9*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*, but being only worth 20*l.*, it was discharged of first fruits and tenths. The vicarage was augmented with 100*l.* left by Rev. Francis Edmonds, rector of Fingest, in 1729, and with this were purchased six acres of land. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of 93*l.*, including about 40 acres of glebe, and is of the net yearly value of 87*l.*, with good residence at the west side of the church, lately restored. The parish is in the Desborough Hundred, rural deanery of Wycombe and diocese of Oxford. A terrier of 1680 states that the vicarage-house consisted of a hall, parlour, buttery and three chambers, two barns, a stable and hovel, a garden and yard, and three closes, and also three acres of woodland; in all 34 acres.

The following is a list of the vicars:—

Hugh. 1268, Richard de Chelveston by the Abbot of St. Albans. 1270, John de Watford. 1304, Robert de Horwood. 13—, James. 1349, Thomas de Pেকেlesworth. 1383, Nicholas Pushull. 1410, Geoffrey Fayford. 1411, John Cryt.

1411, Roger Coton. 1412, John Doyley. 1413, Walter Hamond. 1419, John Younge. 1420, John Crute. 1454, Thomas Upton. 1462, Thomas Lee. 1466, Thomas Shawe. 14—, John Wilson, chaplain. 1482, John Bottley. 1483, John White. 1498, John Wilden. 1505, William Compton. 1529, Thomas Warner. 1532, John Rawson. 1556, Thomas Stafford. 1566, Henry Wainswright. 1582, David Evans. 1582, Roger Gibson, by Henry Neville. 1640, Robert Rogers, by Sir Robert Dormer. 1654, Richard Morgan, vicar for 68 years. 1721, James Clark, A.M., by Richard Pocock, Francis Styles, and Nathaniel Carter. 1732, Charles Cuthbert, A.M., by the same. 1770, Howell Powell, A.B., by John Osborn, Esq., and Messrs. Ovey and Carter. 1794, Joseph Harris, A.B., by the Bishop. 1812, George Scobell, D.D. 1833, Edward Scobell, A.M., by the Bishop of Lincoln. 1860, F. T. Hinde. 1861, Richard Wallace Deane, M.A. 1874, Thomas M. Studholme, B.A., who resigned. 1897, Michael Graves, B.D., the present vicar.

There are the following charities in the parish:—Cecilie Rools' charity of 200*l.* which was laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum, chargeable on the Turville Court estate. Ann Butlin, in 1824, bequeathed 50*l.* to buy a stove for the church, and another 50*l.* to be invested in Government stock, the dividend to buy coals and fuel for the said stove. The interest of 500*l.* left by — Bartlett goes to the church school. The interest on about 1000*l.*, bequeathed in 1885 by Miss Elizbeth Temprow, goes as above described.

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[Contributions for this compilation will be gratefully accepted from publishers and others by the compiler, Henry R. Plomer, 29, Fortune Gate Road, Willesden, N.W.; it should, however, be noted that works intended for *review* must be addressed to the Editor. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review].

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Oxhey Chapel in 1897.

OXHEY CHAPEL.

THE estate of Oxhey was once the property of St. Albans Abbey, having been given to it by King Æthelred, in the year 1007. The original charter, conferring the estate upon the Abbey, is extant amongst the Bodleian manuscripts, and has been lately very carefully reproduced in a work privately printed for the present owner of Oxhey Chapel, Mr. T. F. Blackwell.

The work referred to contains some interesting notes by the Rev. Newton Price on the charter, and on the history of the estate and chapel; and also an etching of the interior of the latter as it was in 1897. This etching we are, by the kindness of Mr. Blackwell, permitted to reproduce.

What was the condition of the chapel at the time of the dissolution of St. Albans Abbey, Mr. Price does not tell us; so we may presume that there is no description of it, either in the first account rendered to the Crown of the property of that monastery, or in any survey, now known to be extant, of the St. Albans Abbey lands.

Mr. Price tells us that the chapel was erected in the year 1612, probably on the site of an earlier chapel. The reredos was erected in 1690. The chapel was used for service till 1799; but from that date to 1852 it was a storage place for lumber. The repairs carried out in 1852, prior to its being opened for service, were not very judiciously executed, and a good deal of interesting Jacobean work was, no doubt, destroyed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ST. MICHAEL'S BASSISHAW.—The old church consisted of nave, with north and south aisles and a tower, engaged, at the west end of the nave. There was no structural chancel, the east end of chancel and aisles being flush. A church with nave and aisles, of the same size as that destroyed by the fire, seems to have been built here in the 13th century, but was rebuilt in the second quarter of the 15th century. Of this latter building the tower, in great part, remains, having been utilised

by Wren, who covered it with cement and raised it considerably, adding a wooden lantern. The recent excavations, necessitated by the removal of remains from the ground occupied by the church, consequent on the intended demolition of the latter, have brought to light the 15th century floor of large yellow and green tiles. The tower opened into the church by three large arches not unlike those at St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate; Wren filled these up, only making small doorways eastwards into the church, and north and south to the outside, as he cut short the aisles at the west end. The tower must originally have resembled that of Isleworth, only it must have been much higher. Somewhat earlier in date than the majority of the perpendicular towers of the country, the familiar projecting staircase turret was absent, the staircase being carried up entirely *inside* the south-west corner, the projection being within. The excavations have been the means of finding many objects of great interest, including a 13th century cross grave slab, a small portion of a latten censer, some scraps of Roman pottery, 13th and 14th century figured tiles, mediæval pottery and numerous fragments of the earlier churches. A 16th century stoup has been carefully removed, and set up in the Guildhall Museum through the courtesy of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—F. C. EELES.

ALEXANDER USBORNE, born at Loose, Kent; described as of West Tarring, Sussex, in a chancery suit of 1722; presumably the Alexander Usborne who, in subsequent years, baptized his children at Lindfield, Sussex. In 1737, the rates at Lindfield, for which he was assessed, are paid by his executors. His children subsequently appear in Hertford, Ware, and Amwell; his son John bought Thunder Hall, Ware, in 1758. Neither his marriage nor will have been found; reference to both is wanted.—M. USBORNE, Writtle, Essex.

OLD TOBACCO PIPES AT BRONDESBURY.—In a garden at Brondesbury Park, which, until quite recent years, formed part of the ancient park surrounding the still existing Manor House, several more or less imperfect specimens of the little clay pipes so often represented in pictures by Teniers, and other Dutch and Flemish artists of his period, have been dug

up. That they are genuine examples, I think there is no doubt, and I do not imagine they can be of later date than the reign of Queen Anne, of which time the greater abundance and cheapness of the fragrant weed allowed its devotees to indulge in larger "fills" than the thimble-fulls enjoyed by their forefathers in the time of Charles II. There are various ways of accounting for the presence of these predecessors of the Broseley clay in a suburban back-garden, but I should be glad to know whether any of the readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* are accustomed to find genuine "plague pipes" among the clods of their flower-beds.—W. H. HELM.

ST. BLASIUS AND HITCHIN.—In the 3rd Edition of the "Handbook to Hitchin and the Neighbourhood" (Paternoster & Hales) it is stated that at Hitchin "within living memory, in the procession that took place on May Day, the effigy of Bishop Blasius, the patron of wool-combers, was conspicuously carried." It would be interesting to know the last occasion when this was done, together, with any further particulars concerning this survival, before the "living memory" becomes a thing of the past.—H. R. WILTON HALL.

KEMP FAMILY.—I am about to publish a general history of the Kemp, or Kempe, family, a branch of which settled at Clitterhouse, Cricklewood, in 1566, and remained there until 1796. Other branches of the family have settled in Hampstead and in various parts of Kent. I shall be glad of any items of local interest suitable for this book. — F. HITCHIN-KEMP, 14, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

THE CHAPEL OF JESUS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—I notice that Edward VI.—being seized in his demesne as of fee of the chapel under the ground called the Chapel of Jesus, "set lying and being in the shrowdes under the cathedral church of St. Paul, lately in the tenures of divers men to the use of the late fraternity of the name of Jesus, founded in the shrowds aforesaid, and parcel of the possessions of the said fraternity"—by letters patent demised the same for 21 years at the rent of 4*l.* a year. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the wardens of the said fraternity in the reign above mentioned, claimed the inheritance of the premises.—P.R.O.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, NEWBURY.—Where shall I find the best account of this foundation? The *Monasticon* gives a very slight account of it, and refers to it as a hospital. I see that in Edward VI.'s reign, doubt seems to have arisen as to whether it was a priory or chantry. A witness at that time states that before its dissolution, he knew it as "a priory of canons," who "wore white apparell after the Order of the Canons; that is to say an under garment of whyte cloth, and over that a whyte rochett, and above the same a vyolett gown, sleeveless." A minute account of the church and "priory" follows. I shall be glad to communicate a short history of this place if its history is not already well known.—"BERKSHIRE."

PERRY HILL COTTAGE, CATFORD, KENT.—Can anyone tell me anything as to the history of this house. Its style suggests considerable antiquity.—ALAN C. BOUQUET.

PETER THE WILD BOY.—Can any reader tell me anything of "Peter the Wild Boy," to whom there is a brass in Northchurch Church, Herts, beyond what is mentioned on the brass itself?—STRANGER.

ARCHERY IN HERTS.—I am anxious to learn, before the appearance next January, of my paper on Hertfordshire Archery, if there exist in Hertfordshire any of the old turf archery butts; and if, in local names, the memory of archery or archery butts survives.—W. K. R. BEDFORD.

BLUEBEARD'S HOUSE.—I have reference to a place so-called, described as about thirteen miles from Hertfordshire (*sic*), or in the neighbourhood of Waltham Cross. Where can I find information about it?—R. T. ANDREWS.

THE "LION AND LAMB" AT LEWISHAM.—This old established hostelry in High Street, is being rebuilt. It is mentioned in the parish registers as far back as 1700, and it is probably much older. In one of the parish books is a note: "Memmorandum. In the year 1713-14, in February, was the yew-tree planted at the west end of the church by Mrs. Soulsby, then liueing at the Lyon and Lamb at the lower end of the town in remembrance of her husband Thomas Holmbes; planted by Mr. John Spencer, then clerk, and John Phillips,

Sir John Lethieullier's gardenner." In 1732 occurs the baptism of "Thomas, a foundling at the Lyon and Lamb doore." I see that this ancient sign is being now discarded for "The Salisbury Hotel." Surely Lewisham's conservatism would have been better displayed in preserving the name by which this hostelry has been known for at least two hundred years!—L. L. DUNCAN.

REPLIES.

THURROCK (p. 76).—I find the following in a local history :—
"The three Thurrocks were originally one district, under the general name of Thoroc, a name indicating great antiquity. It seems to mean Thor-oak, the oak forest dedicated to Thor, the unconverted Saxons' god of storms." *Stifford and its Neighbourhood, Past and Present*, by the Rev. W. Palin, Rector of Stifford.—M. G. LUPTON.

CHALFONT ST. PETER (pp. 131, 248).—In that part of my account of Chalfont St. Peter which appeared in the April number of this magazine, there are two misprints : On page 131 occurs the word *coneidit*, which should read *concidit*; and on page 133 the date 1598 should read 1398. In a list of briefs collected in the church of St. Mary at Chelmsford, is the following, under date June 11th, 1710 : "Chalton St. Peter in co. Bucks, damage 1,521*l.*—ol. 10*s.* 0*½d.*"—F. H. WOODS.

A KENTISH YEOMAN'S WILL (pp. 167, 270).—The position of an overseer of a will is explained by Sir E. Vaughan Williams in his "Law of Executors and Administrators." 9th edit., vol. 1., p. 194 :—

"There is a great distinction between the office of coadjutor, or overseer, and that of executor. The coadjutor, or overseer, has no power to administer or intermeddle otherwise than to counsel, persuade, and advise; and if that fail to remedy negligence or miscarrying in the executors, he may complain to the Court, and his charges in so doing ought to be allowed out of the testator's estate."

A foot-note contains the following reference:—

“Wentw. Off. Ex. 2. 14th edition. Sir Thomas Ridley takes occasion to wish that overseers might be made of more use; although he says, they be looked upon only as candle-holders; having no power to do anything but hold the candle, while the executors tell the deceased's money: Ridley Pt. 4, c. 2, 4 Burn, E. Law, 126. 8th edition.”

I have found several instances of the appointment of overseers. One of these is in the will of an ancestor of mine, John Phillips, of Dinder, Somerset, which was proved in 1737, and in this case the wording of the will seems to limit the duties of the overseers, as expressed above. The testator appoints his wife and one of his sons executors, but subject always to the advice and direction “of his two friends Edward Hodges and Edward Plenty, whom he appoints overseers to see to the due execution” of his will.—C. M. PHILLIPS, 15, Durham Road, East Finchley, N.

In the will (dated September 28th, 1690,) of Lieut. Thomas Fuller, of Dedham, Mass. (Suffolk, Mass. Wills), who was a son of Ralph and Elizabeth (née Elliot) Fuller, of Redenhall-cum-Harleston, Norfolk, I notice the following:—“I doe hereby chuse, order and appoint my loveing friends Capn. Nath. Sternes, Ensign Rich. Elice, Tho. Batlee [and] James Thorpe to be my Overseers Superavisors and doe hereby Order and Empower them to Advise in Every of the matters of this my last will, to the true assistance of my Executrix and Execurs and, if need be, to determine; which power I gove (*sic*) to my loving friends for the more full and ample confeirmation of this my last will and testament.”—FRANCIS H. FULLER, Boston, U.S.A.

A CRANFORD SIGN (p. 176).—With reference to this query, an explanation of the sign “Peggy Bedford” will be found in the *London and Middlesex Notebook* (1891), p. 34.—F.D.B.

PRONUNCIATION OF KENTISH PLACE-NAMES (pp. 178 & 269).—In Kent the changes in the spelling of place-names, brought about no doubt by changes in pronunciation, especially from “e” to “a,” as alluded to by Mr. Rashleigh, are abundant. Here are some random examples: Adisham is written Êdesham

in Domesday ; Aylesford was always Ellsford ; Charing was Cheringa ; Chartham was Chertham ; Chatham was Ceteham ; Cray was Crey—from Saxon *Crecca*, a brook ; Dartford was Derteford ; Harbledown was Herbaldown ; Harietsham was Herietsham ; Margate was Mergate ; Smarden was Smereden ; Warehorne was Werehorne, and many others. The true Kent man to this day pronounces the “e’s” in certain words as “a’s” : “friend,” “end,” etc., are “frand,” “and,” etc. : hence it is not hard to understand how pronunciation has governed orthography. The frequent affix “hatch” in East Kent is from the French “hèche,” a hitch-gate, and as a noun still exists in the buttery-*hatch* of our colleges. On the other hand, Brenchley, Deal, Denton, and last, but not least, the very name of the county itself, were originally spelt with “a.” Another Kentish tendency is to turn “e” into “i.” Thus, Çhepe-stede, the “Market Place,” has become Chipstead ; Chislehurst and Chislet are both from the Saxon “Ceosil,” a pebble, a more correct survival of which is to be found in Chesil Beach and Chesilton, near Weymouth. So also, Linton used to be Lenton ; Shipway and Shipbourne were Shepway and Shepbourne. But for utter corruption commend me to the pronunciation of Stalisfield as Starchfield, of Matmains as Marmage, of Sibertswold as Shepherdswell, and of Boughton Aluph as Boughton Gollops ! As we are concerned with place-names, can any of your readers suggest the derivations of Mystole and Ollantigh ? In some parts of England, I believe, a cow-byre is called a “mystole.”—H. F. ABELL, Kennington Hall, Ashford, Kent.

CHALFONT ST. PETER (p. 251).—In the article on Chalfont St. Peter, the writer refers to “a pair of organs” and asks, “was it usual to have two ?” The expression, “A pair of organs,” down to comparatively recent times, was used to express what we now call an organ—*cf.* a pair of stairs or a pair of bellows. The phrase never indicates more than one instrument ; one with two rows of keys was called a double organ.—ARTHUR R. T. EALES, Elstree.

COURSING AT HAMPTON COURT (p. 259).—Referring to the very interesting article upon this subject, sportsmen of the

present day are rather perplexed as to the quarry coursed and the "dogs," as they are called, used in pursuit. How can this have been a stag hunt? The course is stated to be only a measured mile! Surely the animals in pursuit of the stag would be designated "hounds." If the quarry were a hare, and the animals in pursuit greyhounds, it would be quite correct to describe them as dogs.—HUGH MASSEY, Cotlands, St. Albans.

STREATHAM WELLS (p. 268).—In the reply on Dulwich and Sydenham Wells the wells of Streatham are mentioned. I believe it is not generally known that they are still in existence, although no longer famous. This mineral water was discovered about 1659, and by the end of the reign of Charles II. had obtained much favour in the treatment of many diseases. Lysons says that in his time the water was sent in large quantities to the London Hospitals. The Wells lie in Streatham, just off the Croydon Road, opposite the White Lion Tavern; and the water can be drunk on the premises at 1d. per glass, or can be purchased and carried away in a bottle.—M. G. LUPTON.

CONYNGHOOPLANE, LONDON (p. 266).—This lane was in the parish of St. Mildred's Poultry. It is frequently mentioned in the calendars of wills of the Court of Husting, London, during the 14th and 15th centuries. Stow says: "Then is Conyhopelane of old time so called of such a sign of three conies hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane's end."—F. G. HILTON PRICE.

REVIEW.

Early London Theatres (in the fields), by T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., with illustrations and maps (Elliot Stock, 3s. 6d. net).

This is a re-issue of Mr. Ordish's work on the London theatres, published in 1894; its production in a cheaper form will, we fancy, be much appreciated, not only by the student of theatrical history, but also by all who are interested in London topography. A great deal of very valuable matter regarding the latter subject, has been brought together, and the volume is illustrated with maps or plans of London in 1572 and 1593; of Holywell, Shoreditch, 1745, and of the Surrey side between 1745—50; and also with pictures of the Tabard Inn; the Bear Garden and Hope in 1616; the Hope in 1647; the Swan (interior and exterior) in 1616; and of the Falcon as it appeared in the early years of the present century. Mr. Ordish deals very fully with the origin of the London playhouse and its relations with the civic powers; it is significant that the earliest playhouse—"The Theatre," as it was called—was erected in a "liberty," over which the civic authorities had no jurisdiction. The sentiments of the court, and the court party, towards the play, differed widely from those held by the city fathers, and the account of the official war which was waged over the playhouses between the Corporation and the Privy Council, forms an interesting chapter in Mr. Ordish's work. It is true that this is drawn from printed records—Mr. Dasent's "Registers of the Privy Council," issued in the Master of the Rolls' series—but these printed records are, we are sorry to say, by no means as widely studied as they should be; and, woven into a continuous narrative, their information certainly is (as Mr. Ordish hopes it will be considered) fresh as a contribution to history.

"The Theatre" was erected in 1576 on a portion of the site of the dissolved monastery of Holywell; we will quote Mr. Ordish's description of it:—"We are without information as to the dimensions of the Theatre, but the known facts point to its having been of considerable size, and probably decorative in character. It was built of timber, and therefore the cost of the erection, between 600*l.* and 700*l.*, a large sum at that time suggests size and extent of building. A good deal of the money may have been expended in decoration and accessories. Stockwood termed it 'a gorgeous playing-place.' All the attacks upon the Theatre, by Puritan divines and the city authorities, show the public patronage was large and constant. . . . Assuredly the prices were popular."

After a very careful sketch of the history of "The Theatre," Mr. Ordish gives us one of "The Curtain," the second theatre erected in London. This also stood within the same "liberty." The title had, strangely enough, nothing to do with a theatre curtain; the title "Curtene" is applied to adjacent property as early as 1538. Of "The Curtain," Mr. Ordish remarks that it probably existed as a place of theatrical representation, until the general suppression of the theatres under the Puritanical rule of the Commonwealth, when (as some of our readers may remember), it was proposed to turn the "Fortune Play House" into a place for "public worship."*

The early theatres on the Surrey side of the Thames receive an equally careful consideration by Mr. Ordish; he gives us the history of the Amphitheatres. These, he says, were the precursors of the playhouses in the Clink, or Winchester, Liberty on the Bankside. They were devoted to baiting. The chapter upon them is, in many ways, one of the most interesting in the book, and it is certainly one in which Mr. Ordish must have bestowed much labour. Having dealt with the Amphitheatres, Mr. Ordish sketches the history of Newington Butts, the Rose, the Bear Garden, the Hope, Paris Garden, and the Swan. Considerable confusion appears to have existed as to entries in various contemporary records that have been found relating to these different Surrey-side theatres. This confusion Mr. Ordish essays to remove, and we think that, in most cases, he has succeeded.

* *Ante* p. 59.

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